













Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and the UNECE Protocol on SEA as a tool to facilitate investments in the renewable energy sector

Sub-Session

'The role of SEA in renewable energy development'

21 October 2016 Baku

What is SEA

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is an efficient procedural tool to integrate environmental and health considerations into plans, programmes as well as to policies and legislation alongside the economic and social considerations





SEA is not a mega-EIA, it should not duplicate EIAs. It ideally covers strategic issues of concern that cannot be effectively addressed through project-level decision-making













Main tasks for **SEA**

- To analyse the environmental and health effects of proposed development
- To suggest measures to mitigate likely adverse effects / enhance likely positive effects
- To bring stakeholders' opinions and inputs into planning
- To inform planners, decision-makers and other stakeholders about likely effects













Why we need SEA

- To support the preparation (i.e. planning) and implementation of good quality planning documents
- To ensure that sustainability considerations inform & are integrated into planning and decision-making
- To ensure that economic planning is consistent with environmental obligations and policies (e.g. regarding climate change, air quality, biodiversity)















the advantages of a harmonized SEA procedure in the UNECE region and beyond









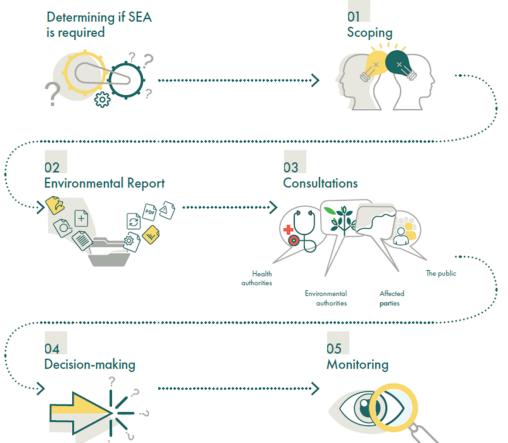




Procedure set by the Protocol on SEA

mainstreams environmental and health considerations into development

planning and policy making



SEA IS OBLIGATORY FOR PLANS AND PROGRAMMES IN:

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Fisheries
- Energy
- Industry, including mining
- Transport
- Regional development
- Waste management
- Water management
- Telecommunications
- Tourism
- Town and country planning
- Land use





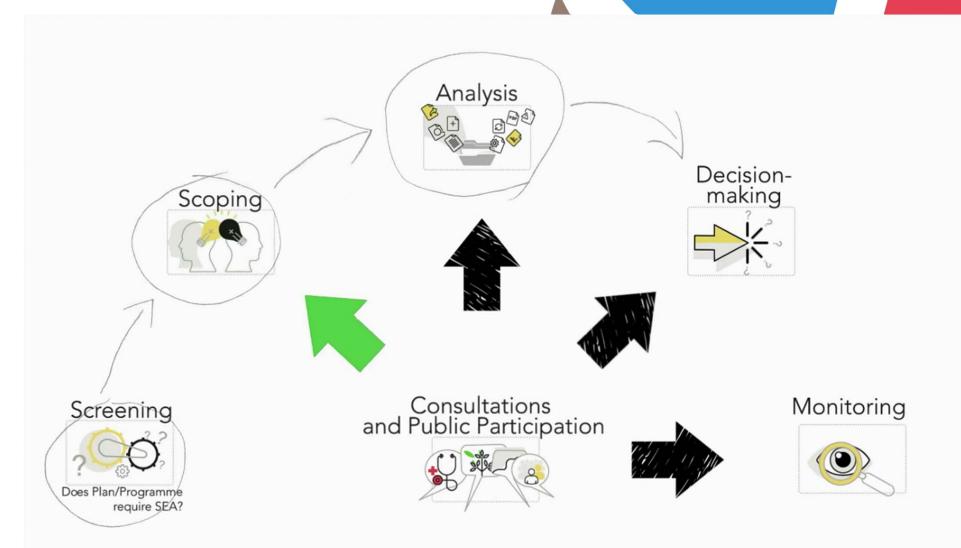






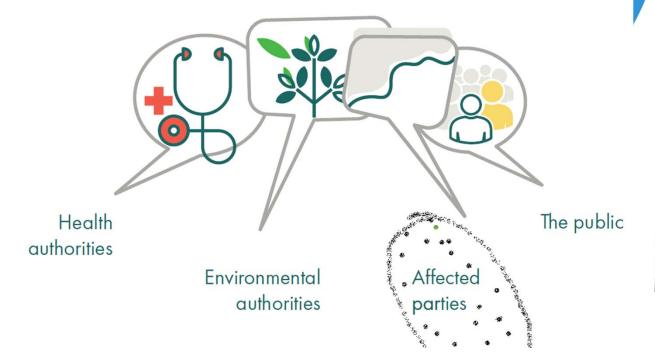


instrumental for good governance, better planning, transparency and trust in a decision making process



provide well-defined rules for information sharing and constructive consultations across the national borders

Consultations









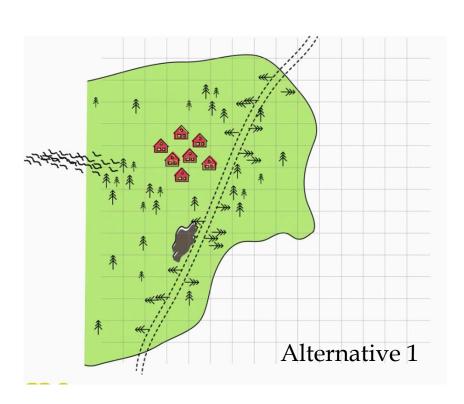


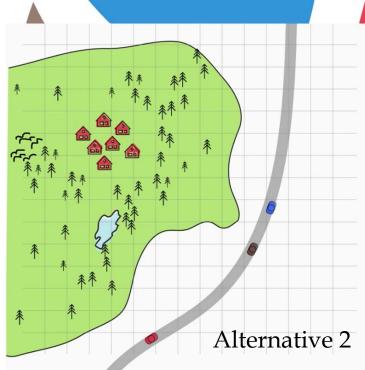






stimulates innovation in the business environment, prevents costly mistakes









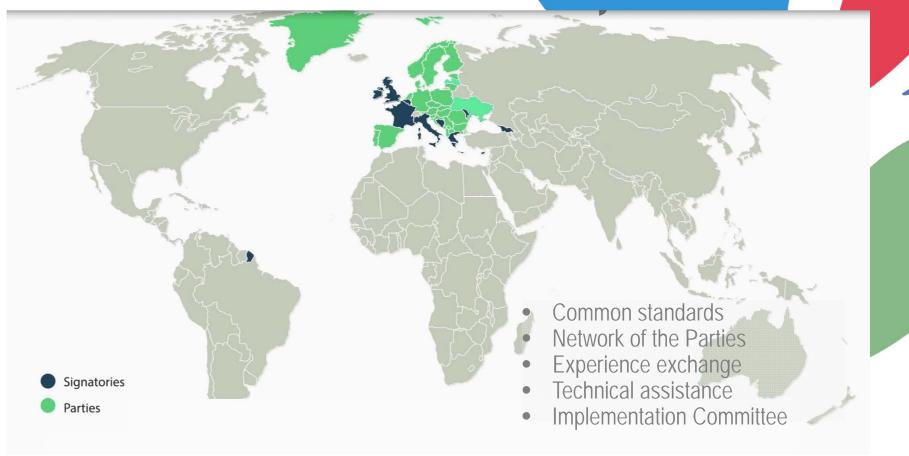








Global instrument

















Role of UNECE secretariat

Works under the Espoo Convention & Protocol on SEA with focus on:

- Compliance with & implementation of the Protocol and the Convention
- Sub-regional cooperation & capacity-building (Central Asian Guidelines on transboundary EIA)
- Exchange of good practices
- Promoting ratification & application of SEA Protocol (e.g. introduction of SEA in Kazakhstan and in the countries of Eastern Europe and Caucasus, EU funded EaP GREEN programme, etc.)



Partnership for Environment and Growth







Role of UNECE secretariat – examples of technical assistance

Technical advice

- Review of current SEA/EIA legislation, legal drafting ongoing as of September 2016 in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan (2015), Russian Federation (2015), Tajikistan (2010)
- Overview of legislative and administrative reforms for implementing strategic environmental assessment in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus

Pilot projects

 SEA for the renewable energy strategy (Azerbaijan, 2015-2016)













Role of UNECE secretariat – examples of technical assistance

- Sub-regional cooperation workshops
 - Exchanges of experiences
 - Dialogue
- Guidance documents
 - Manual on SEA for trainers (2016)
 - Resource Manual to Support Application of the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment, UNECE (2012)
 - National Guidance Documents on Application of SEA (Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova)
 - Practical guidance on reforming legal and institutional structures with regard to the application of the Protocol on SEA













SEA 'added-value' in renewable energy development

- SEA can ensure that renewable energy development is in line with environmental and health objectives and commitments a given country has adopted
- SEA can facilitate the discussion on scenarios for renewable energy development
- SEA can support proper consideration of renewable energy development in sub-sequent planning schemes
- SEA can streamline development of specific projects and relevant project-level assessment (EIA)















As a result....

SEA can help to maximise environmental and social benefits resulting from renewable energy, while avoiding or minimizing potential adverse effects and thus support sustainable energy development













Questions or comments?

Thank you for your attention!

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