



This project is funded by the EU

# SEA Report: practical issues

## SEA Workshop for Planning Authorities and Consultants

November 30 – December 1, 2016

Hotel Laerton, 14 Iliko Kurkhuli St, Tbilisi, Georgia



# Typical phases of the SEA process

- **Screening** (to decide whether to apply SEA or not)
- **Scoping** (to decide what the SEA should focus on)
- **SEA Report** (baseline analysis, assessment, alternatives, comparison, mitigation measures)
- **Public participation**
- **Consultation** (with relevant authorities)
- **Transboundary consultation** (if needed)
- **Decision-making**
- **Monitoring**

## SEA: Relevant requirements of the Protocol (1)

The effects should include likely significant positive & negative environmental and health effects which can be:

- direct or secondary,
- cumulative, synergistic,
- short-, medium- and long-term,
- permanent or temporary



## SEA: Relevant requirements of the Protocol (2)

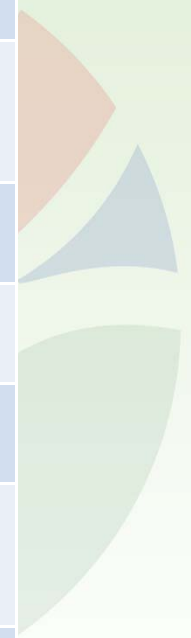
The criteria for determining the significant of the likely expected effect (see Annex III) require consideration of :

- The nature of the environmental, including health, effects such as probability, duration, frequency, reversibility, magnitude and extent (such as geographical area or size of population likely to be affected).
- The risks to the environment, including health.
- The transboundary nature of effects.
- The degree to which the plan or programme will affect valuable or vulnerable areas including landscapes with a recognized national or international protection status.

## However, SEA is not a PhD study ...

- SEA report needs to contain information that may reasonably be required, taking into account:
  - Current knowledge and methods of assessment;
  - The contents and the level of detail of the plan or programme and its stage in the decision-making process;
  - The interests of the public; and
  - The information needs of the decision-making body.

Environmental issue/ determinant of human health	Environmental objective
1. Air, climate / Public Health	1.1 reduce air pollution with an emphasis on NOx and PM10
2. Water / Public Health	2.1 strengthen the retention function of the landscape and improve ecological function of water bodies
3. Soil and Geology	3.1 restrict new permanent occupation of agriculture and forest land
4. flora, fauna, ecosystems	4.1 protect biodiversity hotspots and reduce fragmentation of landscape
5. Noise / Public Health	5.1 reduce noise exposure by means of spatial planning
7. Population / Public Health	7.1 promote environmentally friendly forms of recreation a healthy lifestyle
	7.2 through prevention to protect the environment and population from the effects of natural and anthropogenic crisis (e.g. floods, industrial disasters..)
8. ....	8.1. ...



# Assessment Matrix Example

Proposed development objectives/priorities	Relevant environmental objectives					Recommended changes to the proposed development objectives
	...	...	...	...	...	
Proposed development objective/priority # 1	++	-	0	--	-	Reformulate the objective as follows ...
Proposed development objective/priority #2	++	+	--	0	+	Prioritize activities such as...
.....	0	--	+	-	--	Implement it only in the following areas...
.....	-	++		0	+	Avoid interventions related to ...
<p><b>Concluding comments on the optimizing proposed development objectives or priorities:</b></p> <p>These can be provided either as recommendations for changes to the proposed development orientations or as suggestions for more detailed planning (e.g. which interventions should be promoted or prevented, where should they go and where they should not take place, etc.).</p>						

# Evaluation of potential environmental effects

MGB18

MGB10

## Typical methods:

- Trend analysis - Estimation of impacts on baseline trends
  - Consider key driving forces behind trends (**'why it happened'**)
  - Acknowledge main uncertainties
  - Address appropriate level of detail (technical, geographical,...)
- Spatial analysis (GIS, maps overlays)
- Biodiversity surveys
- Emission modelling
- Multicriteria analysis





## Slide 8

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**MGB10** why trend analysis is elaborated only? Others less important?

Maia G-B, 10/09/2015

**MGB18** What about:

Collective expert judgment i.e. ad hoc reviews to determine specific environmental issues that are important in the current development context

Checklists of possible impacts that are usually associated with interventions proposed in the plan or programme

Matrices of impacts?

Maia G-B, 10/09/2015