



Training workshop on SEA scoping

19 April 2016
Tbilisi, Georgia

19 April 2016



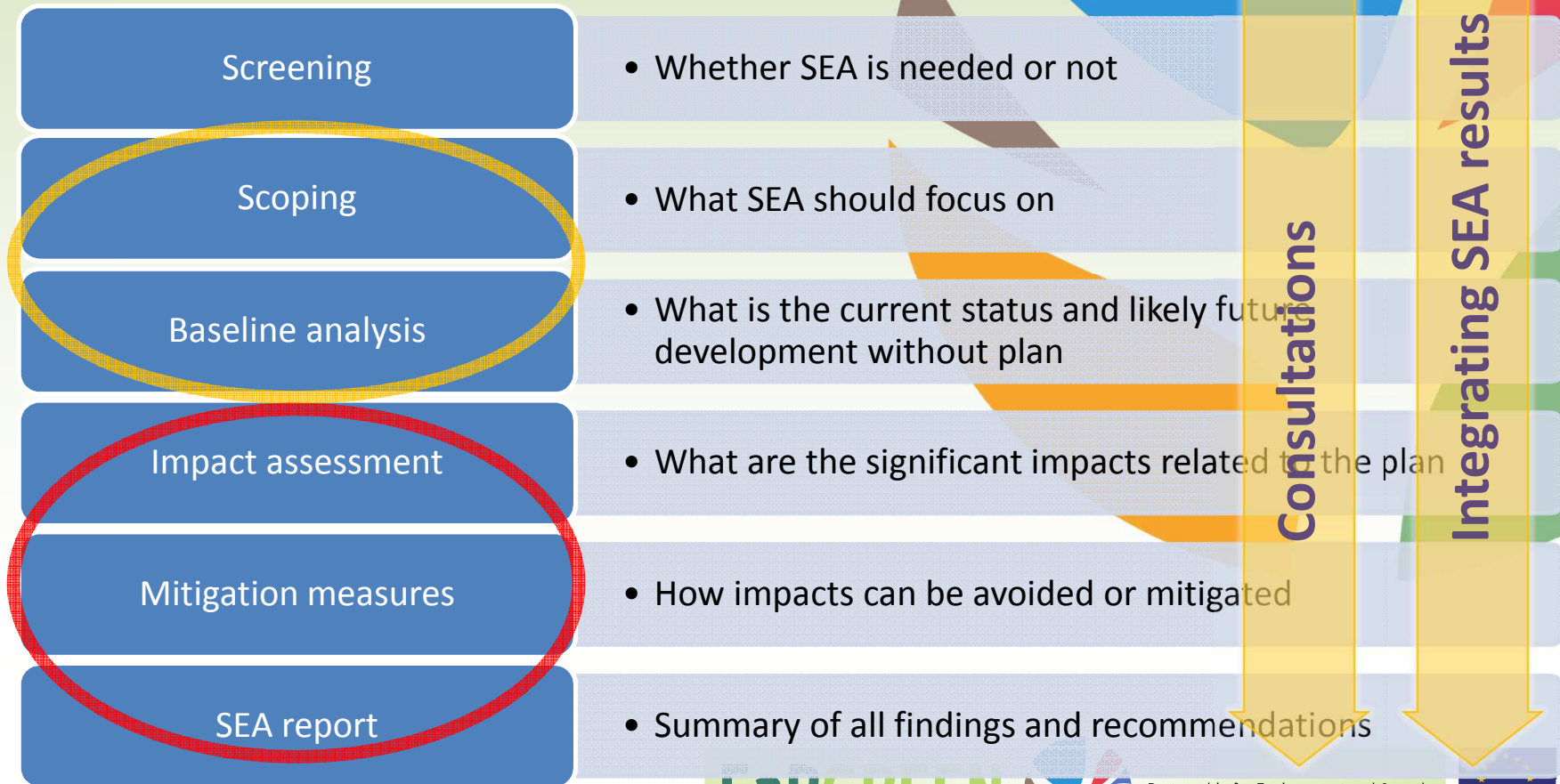
Introduction to scoping

UNECE International Consultants on SEA:

Mr. Martin Smutny

Mr. Michal Musil

Typical SEA stages and analyses



EaPGREEN

Partnership for Environment and Growth



EaPGREEN
Partnership for Environment and Growth



Programme carried out with the financial assistance of the European Union



BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR EUROPE



UNEP



UNIDO

Purpose of scoping

Scoping shall identify development interventions and relevant **environmental and health issues**, which should be further considered within the SEA

Scoping can also identify, as far as possible:

- **territorial scope** of the assessment and key areas of concern,
- **stakeholders** to be involved,
- **data and information** to be considered

Guiding principles for scoping

Scoping out (i.e. excluding certain issues) is as important as scoping in (otherwise SEA is too wide and unfocused)

It is important to **keep the scope of SEA flexible** to allow its adjustments as the understanding of environmental (and health) implications of the proposed plan or programme unfolds.

Scoping approach

- SEA experts should, in consultations with relevant environmental (and health) authorities, identify key environmental and health issues that are relevant to the planning document and for each issue to define:
 - Territorial scope of the assessment and key areas of concern
 - Policy and legal context for relevant environmental and health issues
 - Stakeholders to be involved
 - Data and information to be considered
 - Methods to be used
- In addition
 - Relevant environmental and health protection objectives should be identified and described
 - Topics/Guiding questions/Methods for further analyses shall be formulated

Possible roles of environmental and health authorities

- SEA authority
 - Supervises scoping stage progress
 - Collects and considers comments from stakeholders
 - Reviews Scoping report
 - Issues a scoping opinion/decision
- Environmental and health authorities
 - Provide inputs/opinions
 - Comment on Scoping report
 - Provide information/data

Scoping in England

- Responsible Authority (i.e. planning authority) is responsible for Scoping
- In the process it must consult with, as a minimum, a listed designated statutory consultation bodies.
- This normally occurs through a formal invitation from the Responsible Authority to the consultation bodies to submit an opinion on the issues that need to be addressed and/or the adequacy of the suggested scope.
- Scoping report is often produced, but it is not a subject of any „approval“
- Formal scoping opinion/decision from the SEA authority does not exist

Scoping in Czech Republic

- SEA Authority is responsible for Scoping
- Extensive scoping report submission is obligatory initial step, it is forwarded to designated statutory consultation bodies and other stakeholders, and published
- Formal scoping decision of the SEA authority based on inputs from (institutional) stakeholders

What is Good SEA Scoping?

- Allowing further assessment to focus only on the key sustainability issues which may be significantly affected by the plan or programme
- Providing the input for decisions on the appropriate methods and analytical tools for further analyses of the key sustainability issues of the Plan or programme
- Ensuring that further SEA process reflects opinions of relevant stakeholders (i.e. consultations therefore should be a part of the scoping)
- Limitations of scoping:
 - It is usually based on a limited data / general analysis
 - It does not need (and it is not intended) to be detailed
 - Results should be verified through further analysis and stakeholder consultations, especially where mitigation of likely adverse effects requires more detailed information

Questions, comments?

Thank you for your attention!

19 April 2016