

Introduction to SEA, part II

Online awareness raising workshop on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in Tajikistan .

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Scope of SEA application

There are a wide range of strategic documents – plans, programmes, strategies, concepts.

For only some strategic documents SEA should be applied: i.e.

- Required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions
- Prepared by public agencies and formally adopted
- Having likely significant environmental effects
- Setting framework for future development consent of projects likely requiring EIA



City of Derby

Strategic Plan

Adopted by the City Council on August 13, 2013

Our VISION is to be a community where dreams take root and thrive.

Our MISSION is to create vibrant neighborhoods, nurture a strong business community, and preserve beautiful green spaces.

Tradition, volunteerism, & partnerships: Derby is built on rich traditions, volunteers committed to making Derby a great place to live, and the understanding that by working together as partners, more can be accomplished.

Healthy living: Derby is committed to providing a clean environment, recreational facilities, and opportunities for community engagement.

Education & recreation for all ages: Derby supports our schools, library, community events, and opportunities for continued learning; provides superb recreational and senior facilities; and assists the recreation commission as it provides quality programs.

Safety and stability: Derby delivers police, fire, and rescue services to every part of the community. Good planning ensures stability in codes and community standards, as well as quality response to disasters.

Stewardship of community assets: Maintaining streets, parks, stormwater systems, and all public infrastructure is critical to keeping Derby an enjoyable place to live.

Opportunities to thrive: The City strives to assist residents and businesses in reaching their full potential.

Sustainable growth: Our long-term viability depends on the vitality of our business community and residential neighborhoods, and our quality air and reliable water supply.

Civic engagement & leadership: Derby has strong leaders willing to serve on civic boards and the City Council. As an important component of the Wichita metro area, Derbyites recognize the importance of involvement in the regional community and in the state of Kansas.

Progressive thinking: Derby's elected and appointed officials join the staff in continually seeking creative ways to enhance the community.

Quality services equally available to all: Derby provides facilities and services accessible to all residents.

Professional management: City staff approach their work in a transparent and professional manner, seek win-win solutions, and plan for the future.

Our VALUES:

Scope of SEA application

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

SEA should be applied for newly prepared documents as well as for their modifications/amendments

Certain types of plans and programmes are exempted from SEA

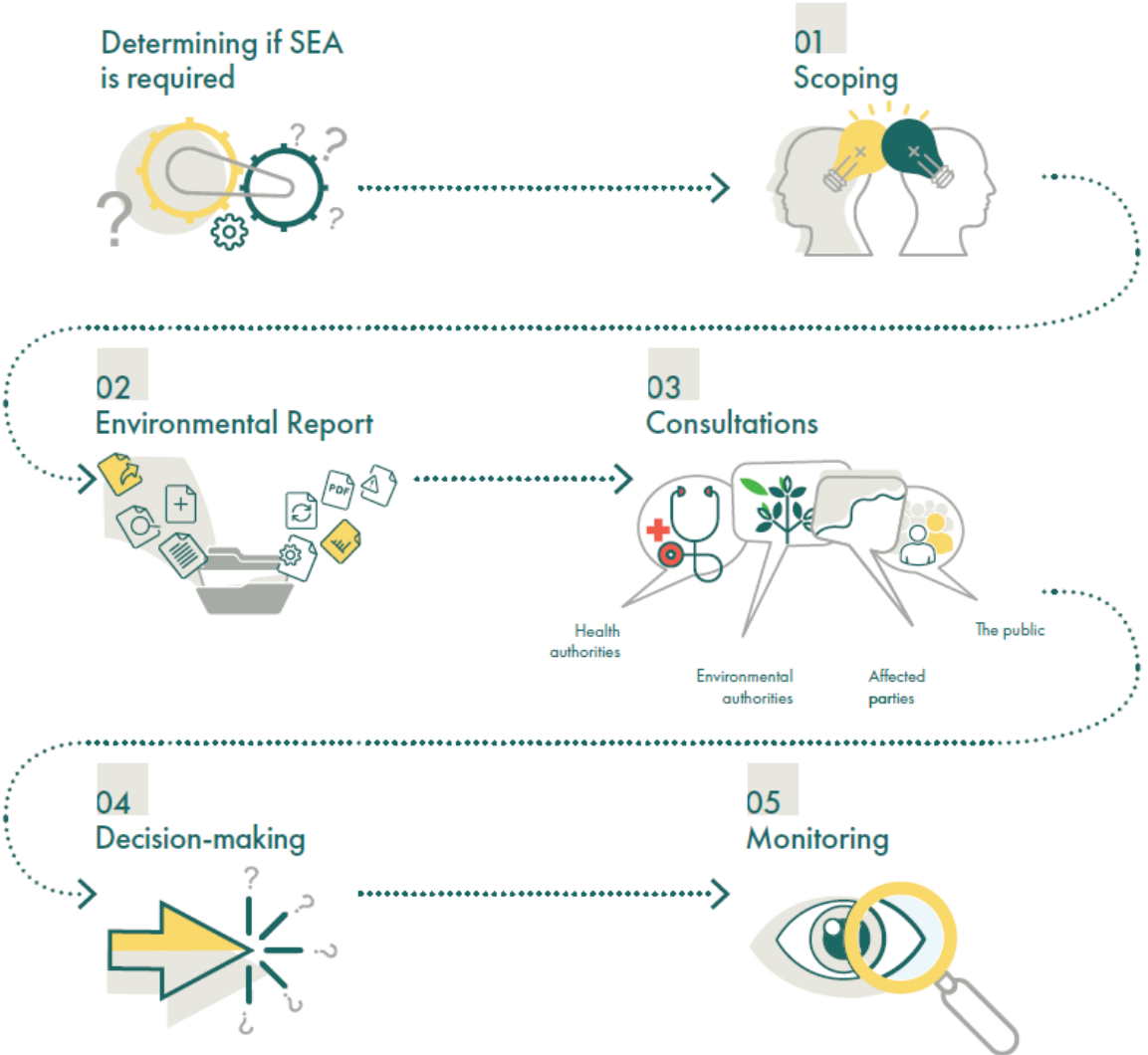
- Plans and programmes whose sole purpose is to serve national defence or civil emergencies;
- Financial or budget plans and

Scope of SEA application – example

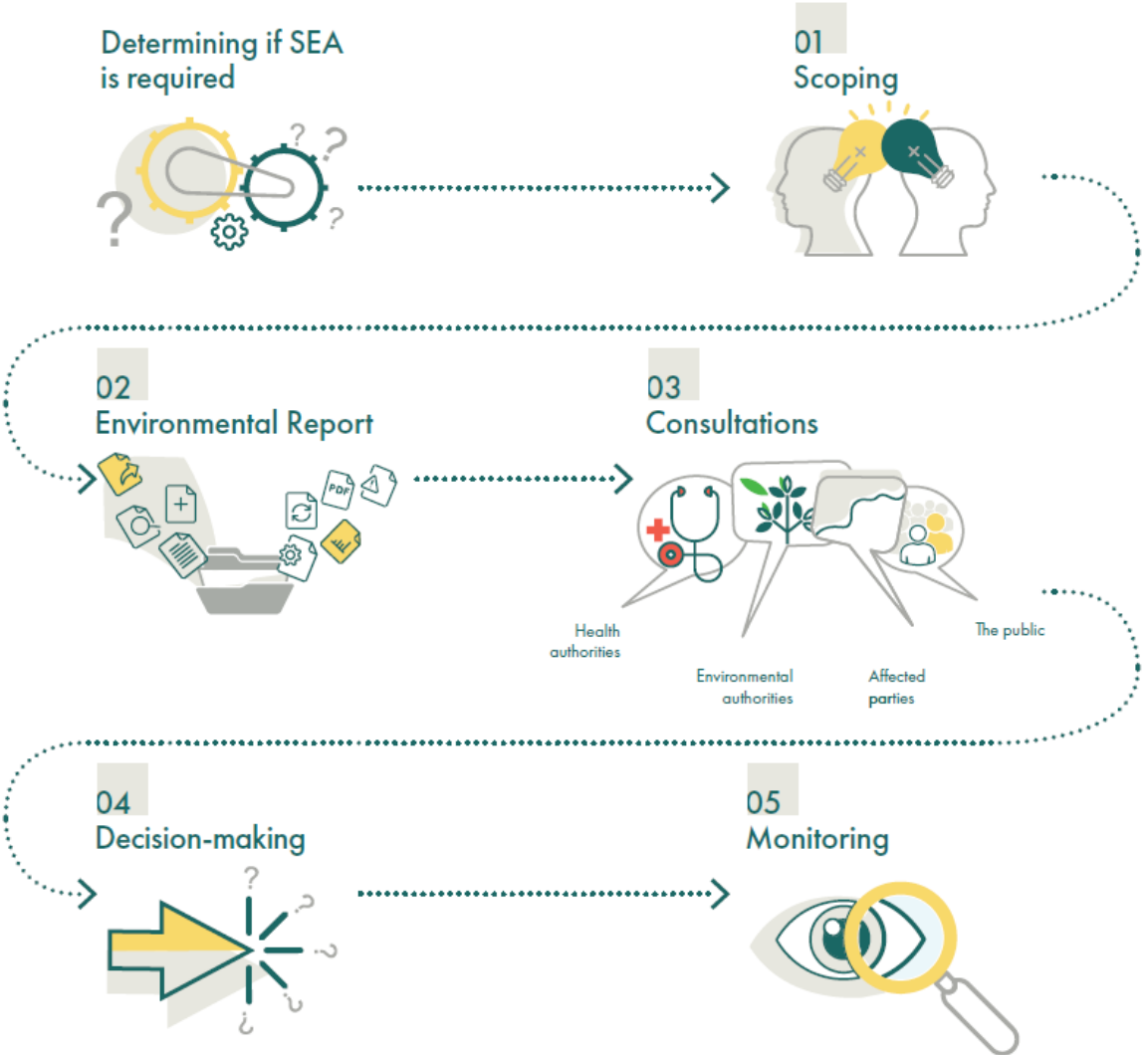
Czech Republic

- Mandatory SEA for ‘concepts ‘ in sectors stipulated by the SEA Directive (+ for environment and biodiversity protection) that set framework for permitting of activities that require EIA
- Screening for:
 - concepts that affect territory of only one municipality or
 - modifications of already approved concepts
- SEA not required for defence, emergency plans and budgetary documents

Main SEA steps



Main SEA steps



Plan or programme making

SEA

Determination of the scope of the plan or programme

Determination of whether SEA is required under the Protocol

Analysis of context and baseline

Determination of the scope of the environmental report (and thus of the assessment)

Development and comparison of alternatives

Environmental report

- Analyze the context and baseline
- Contribute to the development and comparison of alternatives
- Complete the environmental report

Documentation

Consultation with relevant authorities and the public

Consultation with relevant authorities and the public

Decision-making

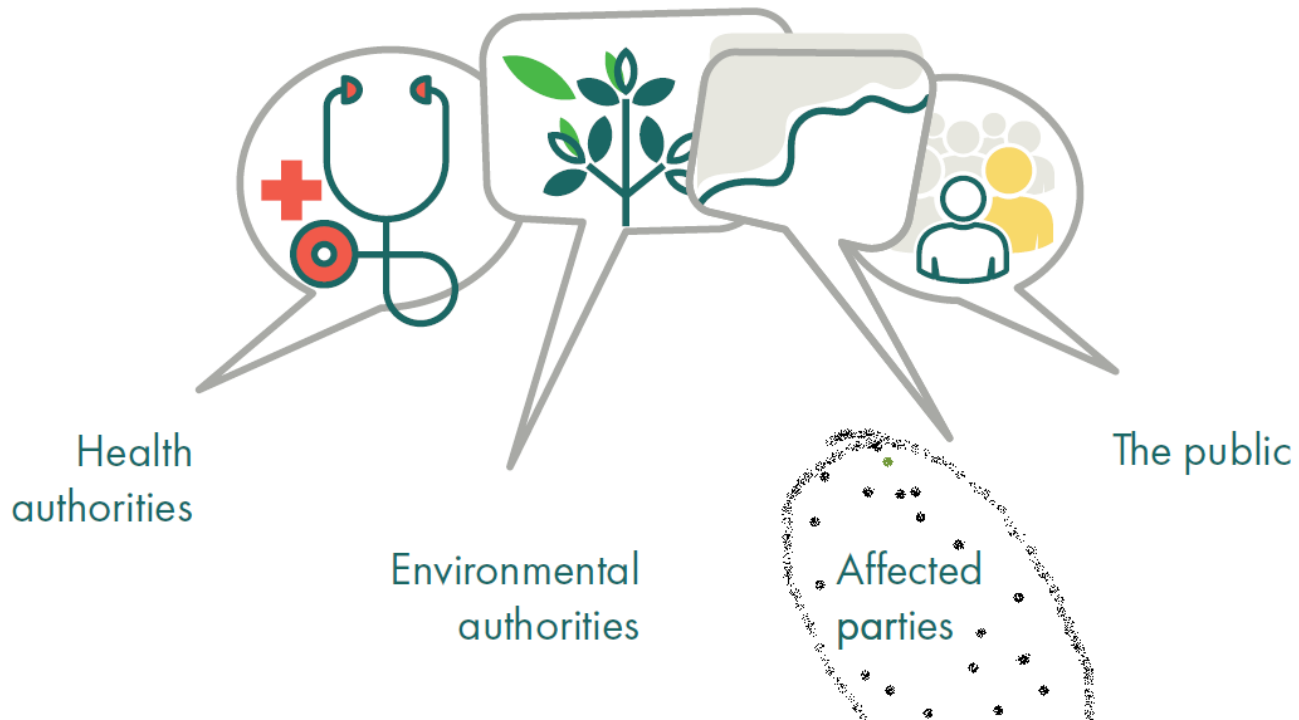
Inputs into decision-making

General monitoring of implementation

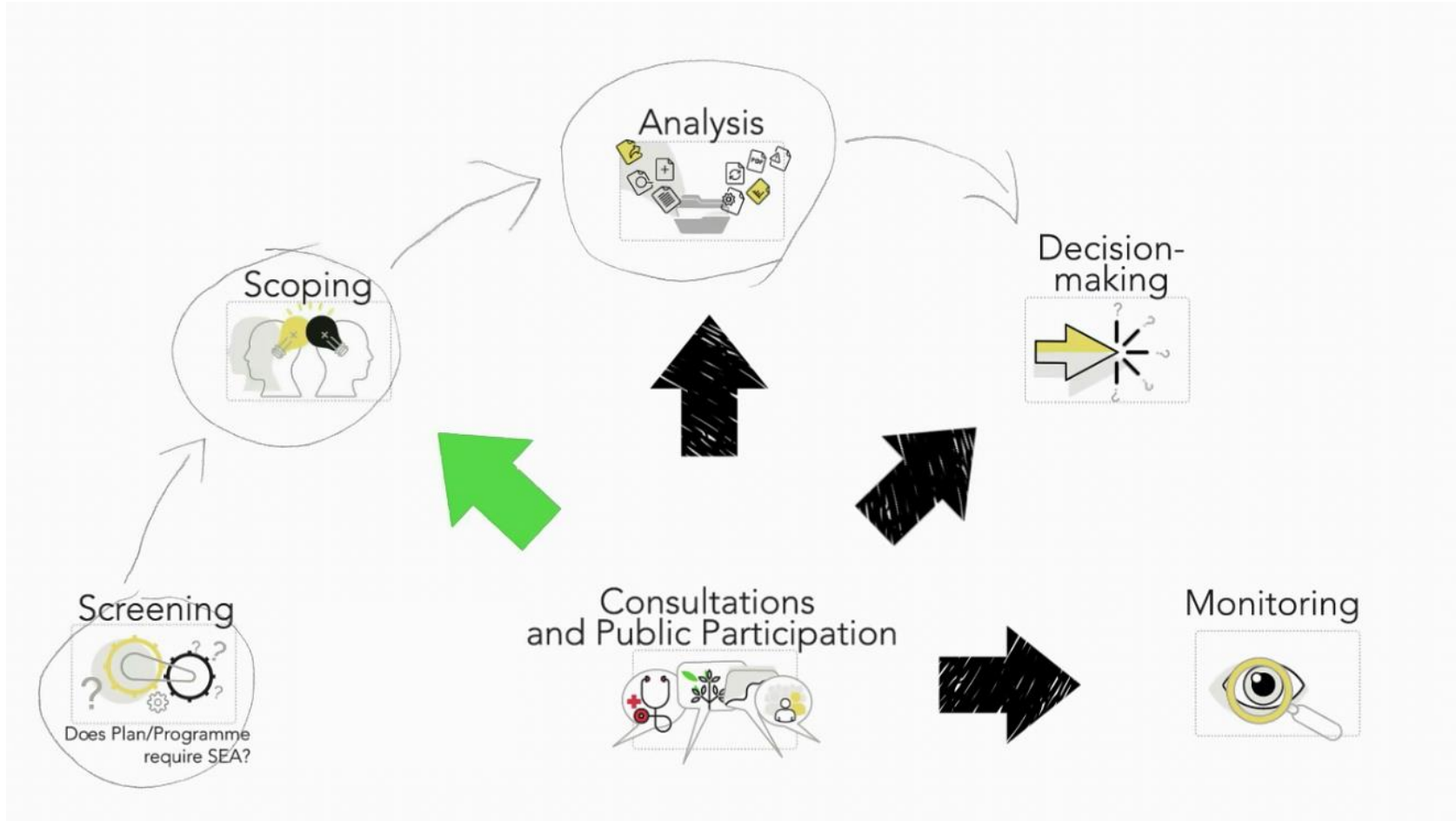
Environmental monitoring of implementation

Consultations and public participation

Consultations



Consultations and public participation



Actors in SEA

- Planning agencies (sectoral ministries, regional and local authorities)
- Environmental and health authorities
- Other governmental institutions
- The public (natural or legal persons, civil society, non-governmental organizations, etc.)
- Decision-makers (government, parliament, regional or municipal councils)
- Consultants and experts
- Other countries

Case example

SEA OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY OF AZERBAIJAN ON THE USE OF ALTERNATIVE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES 2015 – 2020



Background information on Strategy

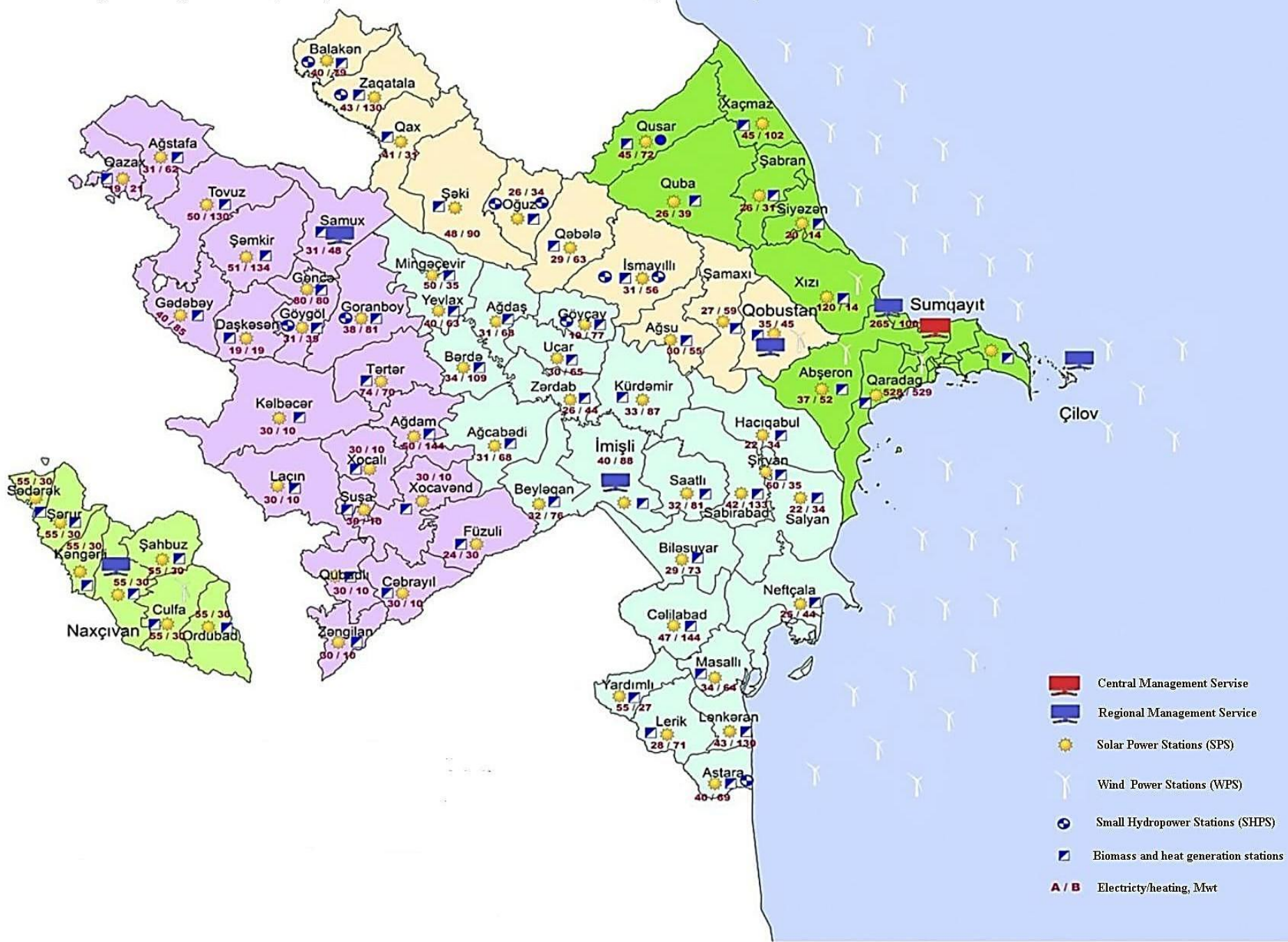
Overall targets:

- Increase the share of Alternative and Renewable Energy Sources (ARES) on electricity production up to 20%, and
- Increase the share of ARES on total consumption up to 9.7%.

Energy resources elaborated

- Solar Energy
- Solar Heating and Geothermal Energy
- Biogas Energy
- Wind Energy
- Small Hydropower Plants

Development map of Azerbaijan Republic on alternative and renewable energy sources - by 2020



SEA steps

- Scoping: Defining the key environmental and health issues relevant to the Strategy (including scoping consultations)
- Drafting of the SEA report including preparation of
 - Environmental baseline
 - Evaluation of the likely environmental and health effects related to the Strategy and formulation of relevant mitigation measures.
- Consultations with public, relevant stakeholders and government bodies
- Conclusion and recommendations: Summary of the key findings, recommendations for the Strategy, and proposal of follow-up work, monitoring and evaluation to be undertaken.

Examples of environmental issues addressed in SEA

Air

- 😊 Higher use of ARES may lead to a reduction in energy produced from fossil fuels and thus to a decrease in emissions of pollutants into the air
- ☹️ Use of biogas and its decomposition may negatively affect air quality

Climate change

- 😊 Higher use of ARE may lead to a reduction in energy produced from fossil fuels and thus to a decrease of GHG emissions
- ☹️ The likely consequences of climate change can impact on natural resources and renewable energy production – such as the Caspian Sea level rise, reduction of water resources, more frequent floods, changes in biogas production (because of aridity), changes in wind direction.

Examples of environmental issues addressed in SEA

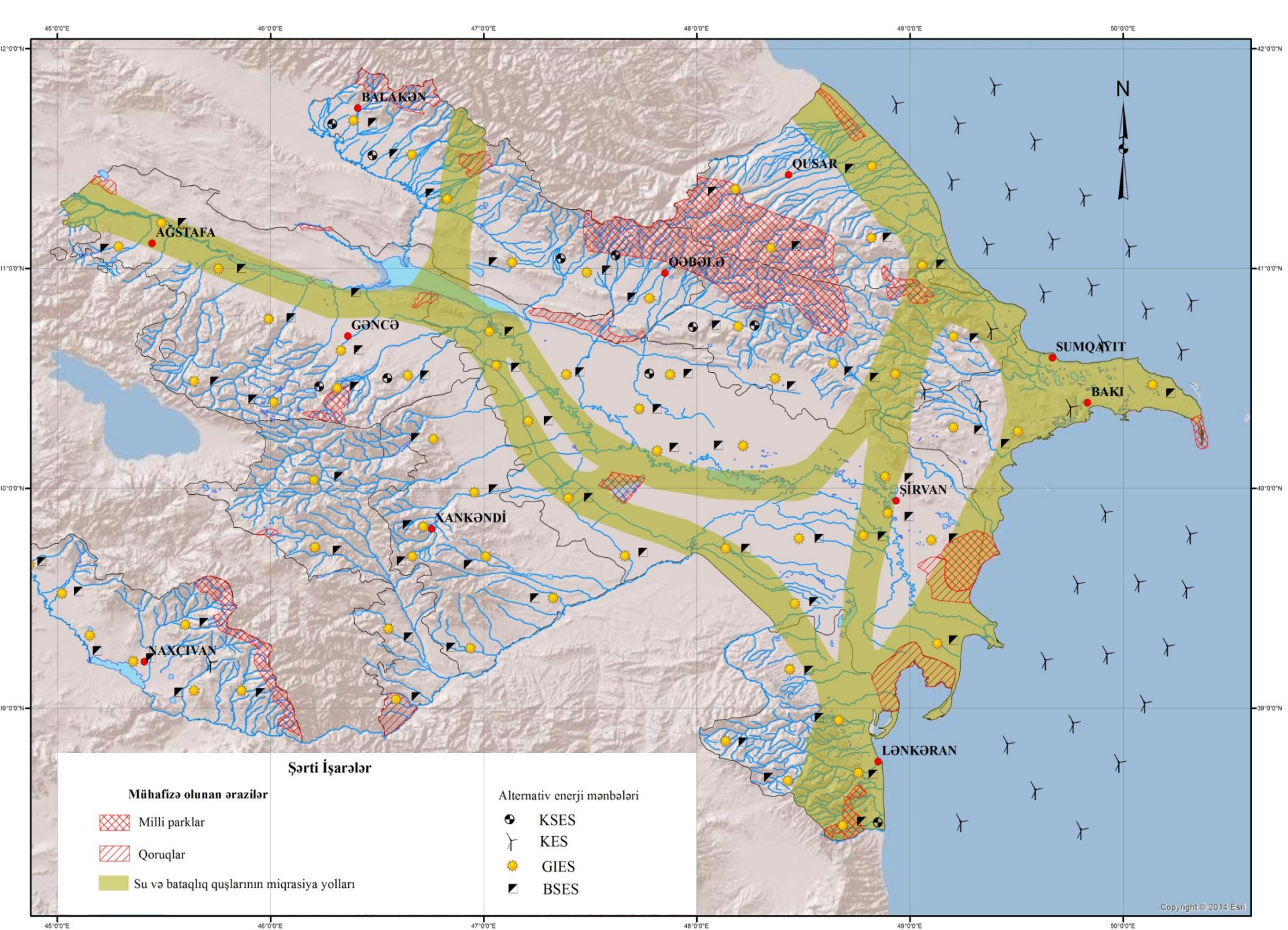
Livelihood

- ☺ ARE development may improve the quality of life of people, especially in remote and rural areas, through new sources of livelihood and employment, as well as through the upgrading of local infrastructure and community facilities
- ☺ Diversifying energy resources can lead to a reduction in the use of energy from fossil fuels and an improvement in the energy supply
- ☺ Hydro, solar, and wind energy plants demand land acquisition, which may impact material cultural heritage and traditional use of lands

Examples of environmental issues addressed in SEA

Linkages to other economic sectors

- ☹ Offshore wind farms may have an impact on tourism by reducing the attractiveness or tourist interest in coastal areas
- ☹ Offshore wind farms can lead to conflicts with the oil, gas and fishing industries
- ☹ New construction works (including hydropower, solar, wind farm facilities and transmission lines) can compete with agriculture regarding the use of natural resources (e.g. producing biomass on agricultural soil)
- ☹ Changing the water regime as a result of hydropower development may have negative impact on fishing industry, which may negatively affect local economy



Examples of mitigation measures

- The Strategy should promote the recycling and reuse of precious natural resources and materials to the greatest extent possible, in order to enhance the environmental sustainability of the ARES projects.
- The Best Available Techniques (BAT) should be employed to minimize adverse effects to the environment and health
- The Strategy should outline measures for monetary contributions that the operators/developers of the ARES pays, which would directly fund local community enhancement projects within a close proximity to the ARES developments, such as upgraded roads, new community buildings, sports fields or other needed facilities.

Examples of mitigation measures

Macro-level siting guidance:

- Location of specific ARE projects should follow territorial analyses carried out within SEA and related recommendations:
 - The facilities for energy production from biomass and waste should not be located in areas that currently have low air quality.
 - Wind farms should not be located within bird migratory corridors or within areas of importance for bird species
 - Wind turbines should not be located closer than 0.5km – 1km (depending on the noise studies and other impact studies) from residential buildings and 500m from work facilities.

Thank you for your attention!

