



ევროკავშირი
საქართველოსთვის
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EU4Environment
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine

SEA Pilot Project to Support Spatial Planning in Gurjaani

International Experience and Benefits in the Application of SEA to Spatial Plans

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Action implemented by:





Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in the World

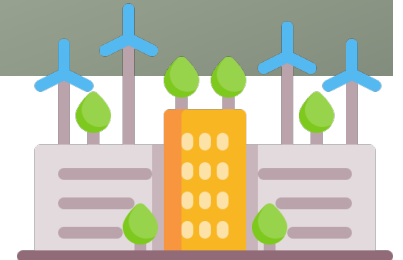
Purpose of SEA

General purpose of SEA in all countries is to:

- Assess how plans, policies and/or programs may impact the environment, as defined
- Identify measures to address negative environmental effects and promote positive effects.

SEA is key tool to support sustainable development

SEA is promoted by international organizations including United Nations agencies, EU international financial institutions and others



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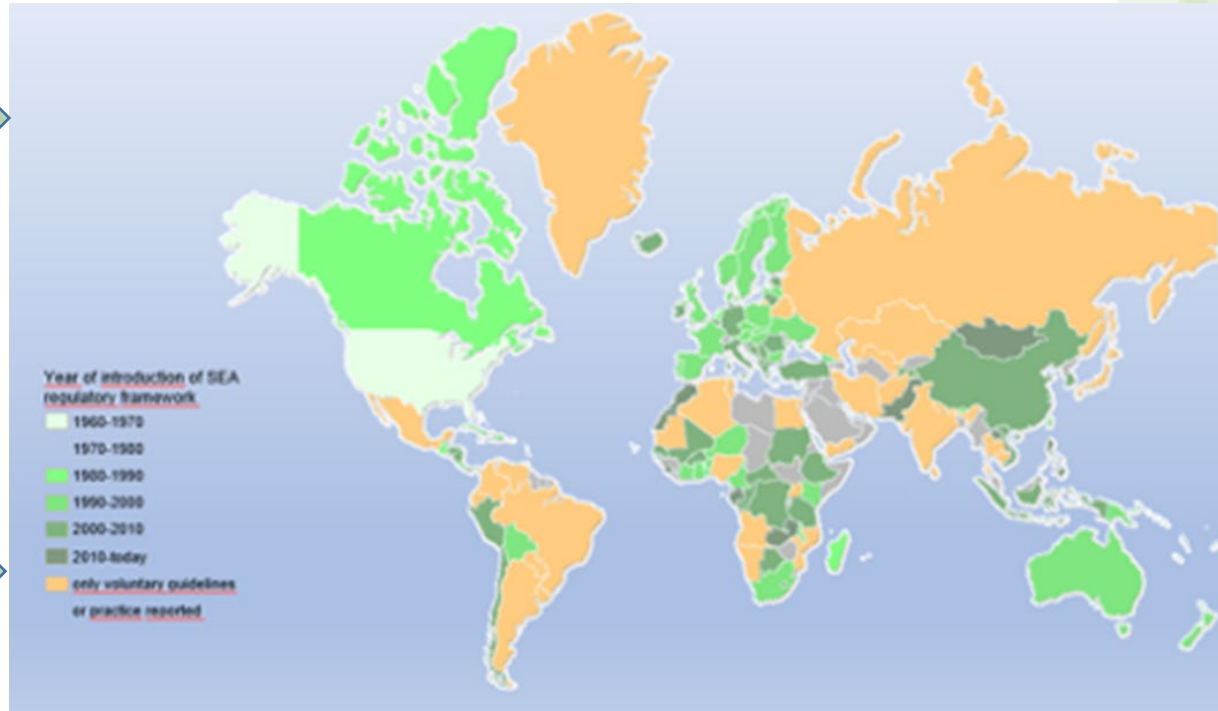


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Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in the World

Countries with SEA Regulatory Framework: 2021



Note: Boundaries that are shown are illustrative only, are not official and may or may not correspond with international agreement. Boundaries are shown without prejudice to any country or state or other stakeholder

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International Context of SEA: A Short History

Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, UNECE (Espoo, 1991)

Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)

Principle 4: In order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.

Protocol to the Espoo Convention on Strategic Environmental Assessment, UNECE (Kyiv, 2003)

EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (SEA Directive)

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Strategic Environmental Assessment in Europe

Main Structure of SEA

Screening Determination of whether the plan falls under the SEA legislation

Scoping Defining the boundaries of investigation, assessment and assumptions required

SEA Report

Overview of the environment and public health in the relevant area

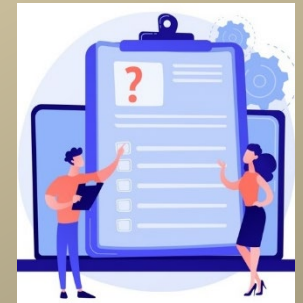
Determination of the likely effects of a proposed plan on the environment and public health, usually in terms of *direction of change* rather than firm figures

Determination of transboundary effects

Measures to prevent, reduce or mitigate negative effects

Public Participation Informing and consulting the public, and documenting the public comment and inputs.

In Georgia: No specific SEA requirement to monitor the effects of a plan





Benefits of SEA Application to Spatial Planning

Provides a tool for the first step in explicitly planning and designing sustainable development at the level of the spatial plan

Holistic analysis of direction of change highlights the cumulative impact of many small negative effects on environment/public health that do not individually contravene law or policy

Effects of a plan on environment/public health are considered pro-actively in advance – not after implementation of a plan when it may be too late or very expensive to address an effect

Public environmental/health priorities are integrated into planning from the outset and help to shape the strategic vision for a community

Demonstrates coherence of spatial plan with qualitative and quantitative national objectives and goals



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