

Session 1

SEA: International state of the art

What is SEA?

- Definition (1):

- “SEA is a systematic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of proposed policy, planning or programme initiatives in order to ensure they are fully included and appropriately addressed at the earliest appropriate stage of decision-making on a par with social and economic considerations” (Sadler and Verheem 1996:27).

What is SEA? (cont'd)

- Definition (2) (broader):

- “SEA is a process directed at providing the authority responsible for policy development (during policy formulation) and the decision-maker (at the point of policy approval) with a holistic understanding of the environmental and social implications of the policy proposal, expanding the focus well beyond the issues that were the original driving force for new policy” (Brown and Therivel 2000)



What characterizes SEA?

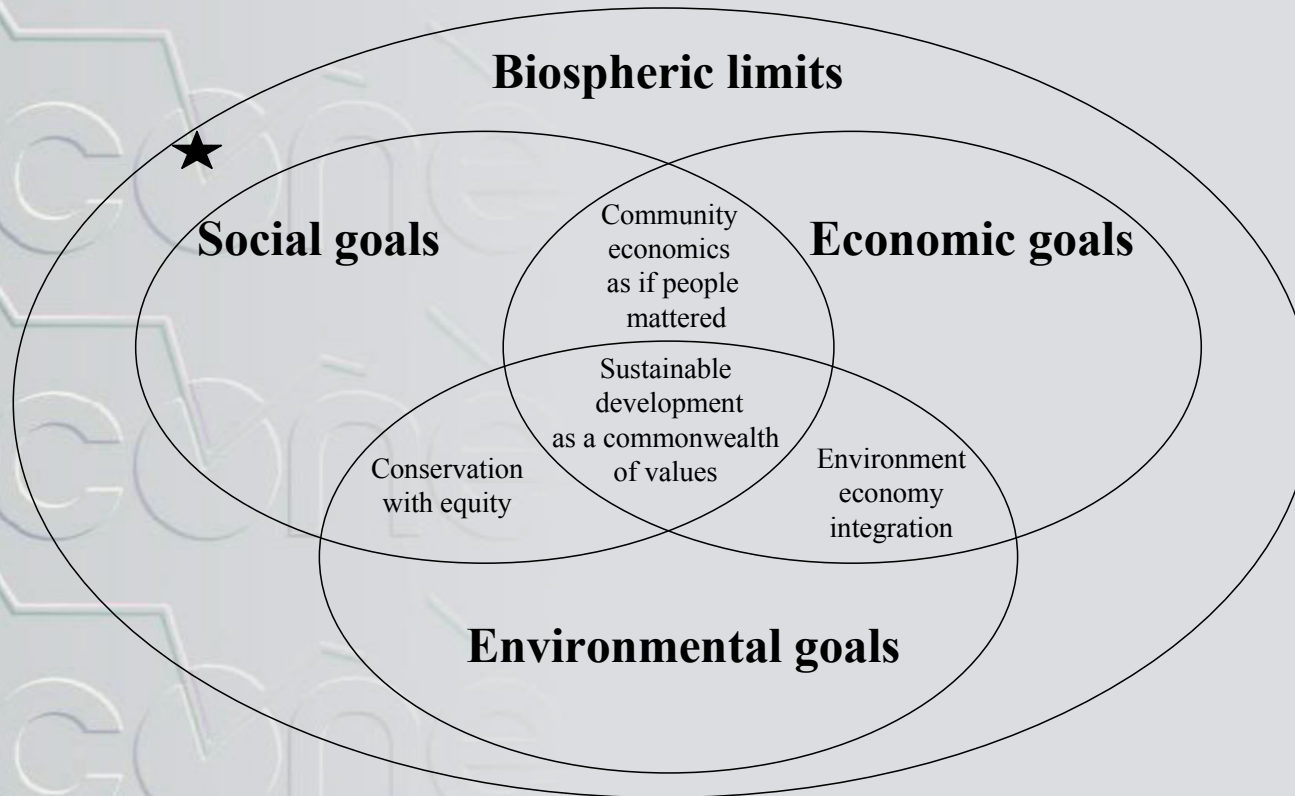
- Conducted early and upstream in the planning cycle
- The purpose is not to produce a study but to inform PPP making
- Flexibly adapted to different PPP making processes
- A consultative *process*

Why SEA?

- Two main reasons for growing SEA use
 - experienced weaknesses of project level EIA
 - growing demands for decision-making based on principles of sustainable development
- SEA seen as a step towards integrated sustainability appraisal
 - integration of sustainability criteria throughout the planning process
 - integration of social, economic and social dimensions



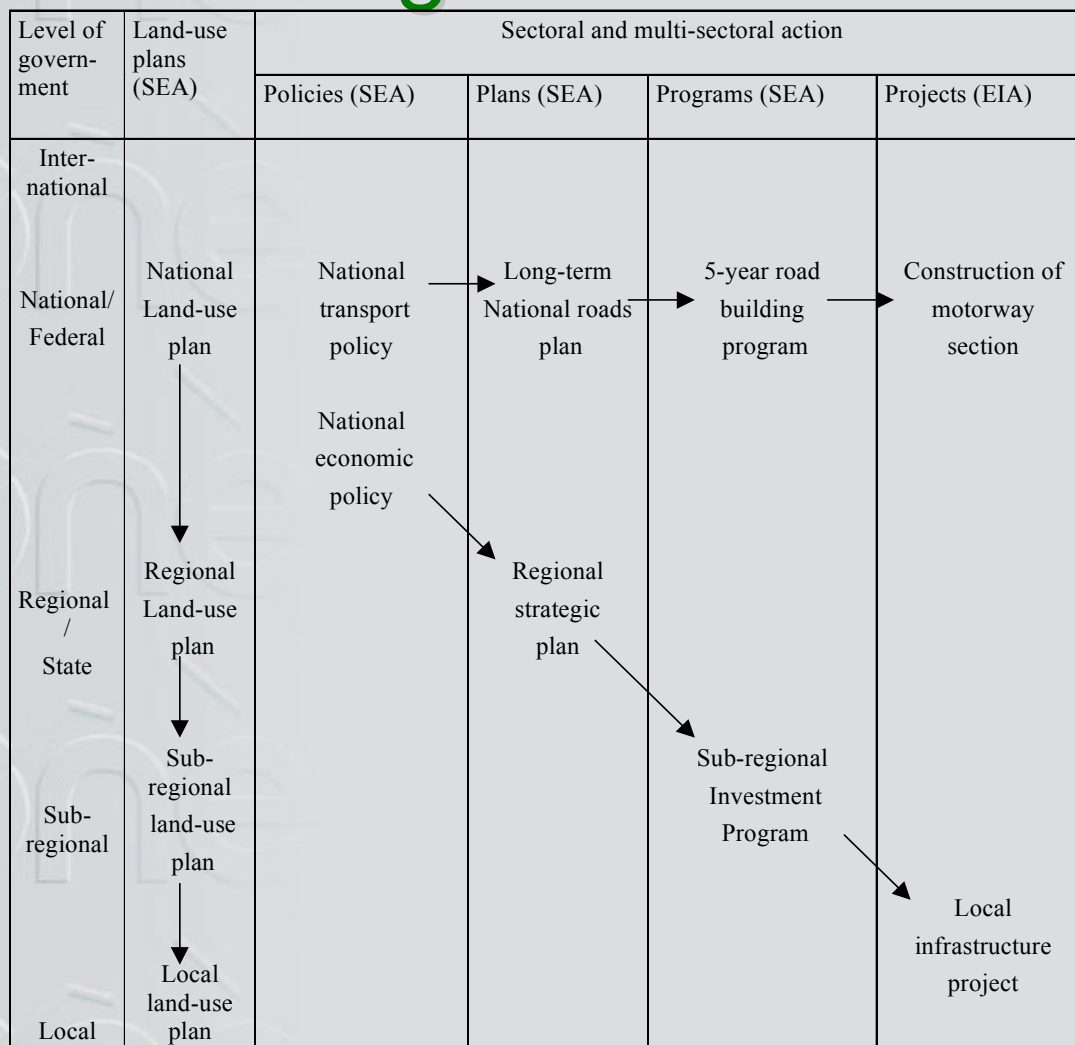
A system perspective on sustainable development



Source Sadler, 1998

* Value systems/policy framework

SEA in relation to EIA and different levels of decision-making



International trends

- Growing use of SEA the last ten years, esp. driven by EC Directive
- Europe in the lead
 - EC Directive on SEA into force shortly
 - UN Protocol under way
 - Research and practice moving rapidly forward
- SEA use under way in transitional and developing countries, examples include:
 - Slovakia, Poland, Hungary
 - South Afr., Brazil, Colombia, China, Indonesia

Costs and benefits of SEA in the EU

- 10 benefit categories identified, incl.:
 - enhancing the PPP's contribution to sustainable development
 - simplifying environmental assessments at project level
 - enhancing transparency of PPP making process and avoiding delay in PPP implementation
- Costs vary, but also relatively cheap SEAs found to yield significant benefits
- SEA time varies from a few days to years

Key lessons from SEA experience

- SEA systems should be flexible and broad
 - relate to the configuration of PPP making, not the other way around
- SEA should begin as early as feasible
 - the right information to decision-makers at the right time is essential
- Public participation and consultation is important in SEA
- Monitoring and post-evaluation are major weaknesses in current SEA practice

Case study: Regional EA in Benin

- The SEAN approach to SEA used
 - methodology developed in the Netherlands
 - pro-active: identifying key issues, forming PPPs
 - open-ended: focus on consultat.process, not report
 - integrative: social and environmental dimensions
- Main objective of Benin SEA
 - to address the poverty and environmental fragility of the Atacora province, through
 - defining a common vision and strategic goals for sustainable development
 - integrate environmental, economic and socio-institutional issues into PPP making

Benin SEA (2)

- Process phases consisted of
 - Preparation: defining objectives, lobbying at national level, review relevant experiences etc
 - Scoping: workshops at village and provincial levels
 - Studies: interviews and surveys undertaken on key issues identified during consultations
 - Synthesis and planning: insights and views from previous phases utilized in workshop to define sustainable development goals for the province
 - Follow-up and monitoring: supporting implementation of strategy and action plans



Benin SEA (3)

- Analytical tasks across project phases:
 - ecological system-human society context analysis
 - stakeholders and main environmental functions identified
 - assessment of past and present trends of env. functions
 - assessment of impacts of current trends on stakeholders
 - norms, standards and thresholds assessed
 - environmental problem analysis based on first task
 - environmental opportunity analysis
 - strategic planning and follow-up activities
 - synthesize information from previous tasks and define strategic goals for sustainable development



Benin SEA (4)

- Key lessons

- close to the ideal of SEA practice by aiding in *forming* the PPP from the start
- public consultations at the heart of the process

- Comparison with European SEA practice

- not as pro-active as SEAN
- focus on impact predictions, less on integration into early PPP-making processes

Session 2

SEA at the World Bank: Experience to date

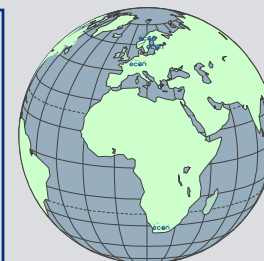
Examples of Bank SEAs in relation to international SEA typology

Level of government	Land-use plans (SEA)	Sectoral and multi-sectoral action			
		Policies (SEA)	Plans (SEA)	Programs (SEA)	Projects (EIA)
International			<i>Mekong River Basin Plan</i>	<i>Baltic Sea Cooperation Prog.</i>	
National/ Federal	National land-use plan	National transport sector policy → <i>Indonesia WATSAL</i>	Long-term national roads plan → <i>Phillipines First National Roads Improvement APL</i>	5-year road building program → <i>Ethiopia National Roads Program</i>	Construction of motorway section
Regional/ State	Regional land-use plan	National economic policy ↘ <i>Environmental analysis of SALs, PRSPs</i>	Regional strategic plan ↘ <i>Bali Urban Infrastructure Program</i>	Sub-regional investment program ↘ <i>Gujarat Highways</i>	
Sub-regional	Sub-regional land-use plan		<i>Argentina Flood Protection</i>	<i>India Watershed Management Hills II</i>	
Local	Local land-use plan		<i>Poland COAL SECAL</i>		Local infrastructure project

ECON Senter for økonomisk analyse a.s

Visjon:

- *skape verdier for kunder og for samfunnet*
- *ledende samfunnsøkonomisk kunnskapsbedrift*
- *våre ansattes førstevalg av arbeidsplass*



- Oslo
- Stavanger
- Stockholm
- Paris
- Cape Town

Kompetanseprofil

- Energi & Miljø
- Arbeidsmarked
- Makro- og næringsøkonomi
- Bygg, anlegg & eiendom
- Transport
- Offentlig sektor

Kunder

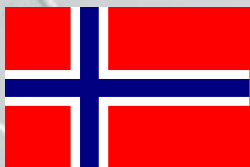
- Næringsliv
- Forvaltning
- Forskningsråd
- Interesseorganisasjoner
- Internasjonale organisasjoner

Faglig integritet, kvalitet og relevans



ECON Senter for økonomisk analyse a.s

Kontaktinformasjon



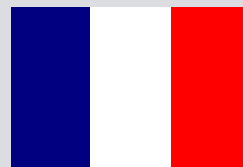
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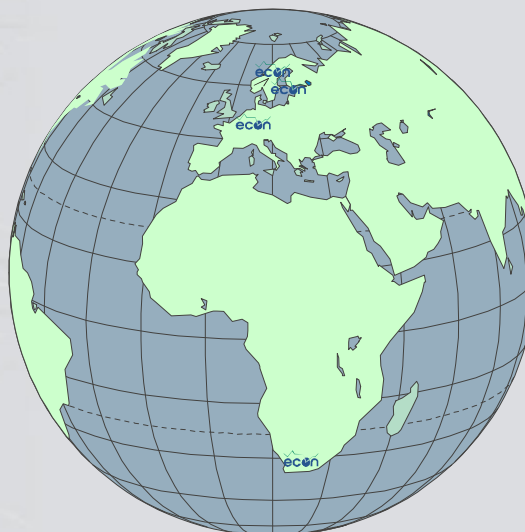


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