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*Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA):
A Tool for better Governance and
Sustainable Decisions*

CSD-15 Learning Centre

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About the Instructors

- **Maria Rosário Partidário** is an associate professor at IST (Instituto Superior Técnico) in the Technical University of Lisbon. PhD on Strategic Environmental Assessment (1992), promotes SEA as a strategic tool for sustainable development. She served as active President of the IAIA during 1997-98.
- **(absent) Brendan F.D. Barrett** has expertise in environmental planning and EIA in both private and public sectors. Developed online educational materials on SEA and EIA. He heads the Media Studio at the UN University in Tokyo.



Structure of the Session

- Opening Remarks
- Some Background
 - What is SEA?
 - Why is SEA Important?
 - How to use SEA for sustainability?
- Interactive Exercise
- Case Studies
- Closing Remarks



What is SEA?

- Instrument (process) that assists and facilitates decision-making
- Acts at strategic levels of decision-making
- Focuses on few relevant decision factors

SEA Performance criteria (IAIA, 2001)

SEA is:

- Integrated
- Sustainability-led
- Focused
- Accountable
- Participative
- Iterative



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Why is SEA relevant to CSD 15?

- Offers a **cross cutting perspective** that looks at the inter-linkages between the CSD15 themes (sustainable energy; industrial development; air pollution/ atmosphere; and climate change).
- Promotes a **strategic** and **integrated** approach, taking into account economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.
- Timely since more and more practitioners around the world (not just in developing countries) are acknowledging SEA as a tool to integrate environment into their strategies (e.g. poverty reduction strategies, energy policies, etc.).



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Trends in Sustainable Development

In April 2006, DESA published a report on trends in sustainable development around the world as a basis for CSD 14 deliberations.

Lets review a few of those trends and consider them in the context of SEA.

Example No.1: The report argues that **energy consumption** is the main source of **urban air pollution**.

Example No. 2: **Particulate air pollution** and **SO₂ pollution** levels remains high in large cities in developing countries.

Example No. 3: **GHG emissions from transport** are growing faster than emissions from any other sector.

Example No.4: **Tourism** poses a long-term sustainable development **challenge** for small Island developing states.





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Trends in Sustainable Development

CSD 14 deliberations pointed towards several priorities and challenges, directed to poverty eradication, lower carbon society, integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation measures into national development strategies.

Example No.1: Integrated approaches in this thematic cluster: energy, industrial development, air pollution/atmosphere and climate change, their inter-linkages and means of implementation.

Example No. 2: promote cleaner technologies, energy efficiency and renewable energy in reducing air pollution and GHG emissions.

Example No. 3: innovative financing mechanisms and technology transfer.

Example No.4: cost of advanced technologies, subsidizing fossil fuels and infra-structures deficiencies in developing countries act as constraints.

Example No.5: devolution of power and empowerment of stakeholders creating good governance and public-private partnerships.



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Interactive exercise

Perception of what role SEA can play in development planning

Apply to the SEA for the Country X National Energy Policy

What are the objectives of SEA from the stakeholders perspectives?



(10 minutes, small groups 3-4 persons, discuss and present findings)



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Global endorsement

EIA was endorsed 1992 Earth Summit and 2002 WSSD. At the former it was stated that EIA:

“... as a national instrument, shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and are subject to a decision of a competent national authority.”



EIA is now a formal process in over 100 countries around the world.



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According to Dalal-Clayton and Sadler (2005)

“SEA is not referred to in the WSSD Plan of Implementation, but it is implied in, for example, sub-section 136.

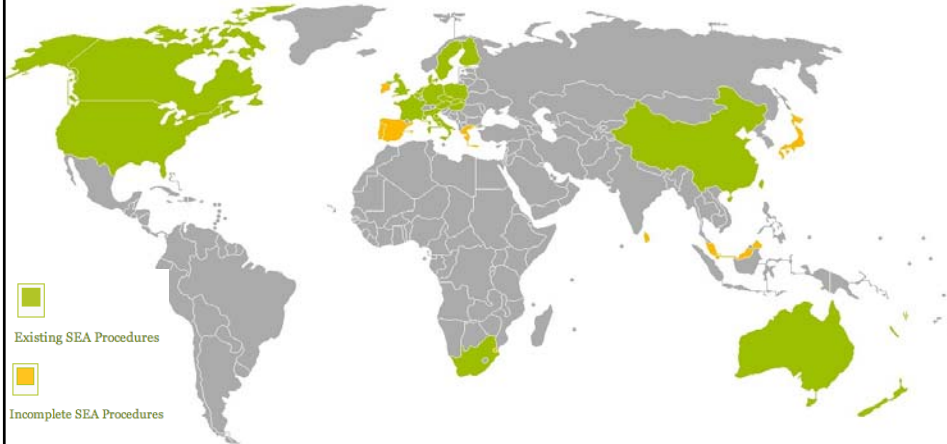
“Promote and further develop methodologies at policy, strategy and project levels for sustainable development decision-making.”





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Adoption of SEA?



- 25 countries and jurisdictions have SEA systems in place.
- These include Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, China (and Hong Kong), the European Union and most of its members states.
- Interest in SEA in developing countries is fastly growing, mostly driven by international development cooperation.



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Different approaches to SEA

- UNECE Kiev Protocol to the Espoo Convention on Transboundary impacts
- EU 2001/42 Directive on the effects on the environment of certain plans and programmes
- World Bank Regional and Sectoral EAs
- Canadian SEA 1999 Directive on policies and programmes
- New Zealand 1990 Resources Management Act
- Dutch SEIA (plans and programmes) and E-test for policies
- Danish SEA of government bills
- and more....



Where is SEA needed?

- Country Assistance Strategies
- Privatization
- National SD Strategies
- Poverty Reduction Strategies
- Fiscal Reforms
- Trade Negotiations
- Trans-frontier initiatives
- Macro Economic Reform
- Land Reform
- Energy Policy Reform



SEA main purpose is to help
achieve sustainability



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UNDP

web site (www.undp.org/fssd/sea.htm) on 2006.01.04

SEA is one of the main analytical tools and processes to achieve sustainable development results

- Evaluation of potential impacts
- Enhance integration of environmental concerns into policy/planning processes
- Facilitate design of environmental sustainability practices



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South Africa CSIR - SEA principles (2000)
define SEA

“as a process of integrating the concept of sustainability into strategic decision-making”



EU Directive 2001/42/EC

*“To provide a high level of protection to the environment and to contribute to the **integration** of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes **with a view to promoting sustainable development.....**”*



Estonia

Ms. Kerli Lorvi, Ministry of Finance, Estonia

- SEA is not a complicated and theoretical tool. It was a **flexible mechanism** that gave us feedback from environmental experts.
- It **ran in parallel** to the elaboration of the Estonian Single Programming Document and provided operative and practical inputs.



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Hungary

Ms. Ágnes Somfai, Prime Minister's Office, Hungary

- The SEA team **identified** the main relevant environmental issues and helped us to **consider this information throughout** the entire planning process.



SEA also facilitated our **cooperation with the Ministry of Environment**, other sectoral ministries and regional authorities during environmental optimising of the programme.



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Czech Republic

Mr. Tomas Nejdil, Ministry of Regional Development, CR

- SEA was very useful experience in elaboration of the Czech National Development Plan. It had benefits that went beyond its original purpose of ensuring **full consideration of sustainable development** during the planning process.



- SEA helped us to **improve openness** of the entire programming process and established a **“bridge”** between the planning team and the public. This turned out to be very positive feature that we later very much appreciated.



Strategic Environmental Assessment

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a key instrument leading towards sustainability and to assist the integration of environmental issues, in its wider sense, at strategic levels of decision-making. To achieve that purpose it must however:

- look beyond the narrow meaning of environment and keep the focus on sustainability;
- ensure a long-term perspective in a real strategic context;
- clearly assume its socio-political role in the decision-making context.



Strategic Environmental Assessment

Is this a good way to understand SEA?

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT + **STRATEGIC**

Or is this better?

SEA = GOOD STRATEGY

EIA = GOOD DESIGN





What makes a difference in SEA?

- ✓ Helps to make strategic choices
- ✓ Talks about driving forces, past and future trends
- ✓ Focus on the strategic opportunities and risks (ecological, social, economic)



Case-Study 1: Thermal Power Generation Policy, Pakistan - how SEA could have helped?

- 1990 - the Pakistan's government decides to increase power generation and adopts policy to provide incentives for investments on thermal power generation - no SEA was made!
- Investors submitted an EIA, chose the site, the technology and the fuel, plants were installed with little or no pollution control devices. Cumulative effects were overlooked.
- Thermal power stations using high-sulphur furnace oil were clustered in a city, contributing to air pollution, or were scattered in remote places, difficult to connect with the national grid
- Key costs: increased pollution, relocation of plants (following public pressure), delayed delivery of energy
- SEA could particularly help to inform policy decisions on appropriate locations, choice of technology and fuel.

(Naim, 1997, IUCN Pakistan)



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Case-Study 2: SEA of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) Ghana

- Ghana's PRS - framework for the government economic policy and for all development assistance. Published in Feb 2002, GPRS identified environmental degradation as a contributory cause of poverty - but the environment was treated as a sectoral add-on rather than as a cross-cutting issue - a problem since most policies relied on the utilisation of natural resources
- SEA followed the PRS to mainstream environment and adjust its policies
- SEA purpose: build up a mutual understanding on poverty reduction and the environment - assess environmental risks and opportunities, identify appropriate management measures for SD and PR. Started May 2003.



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Case-Study 2: SEA of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) Ghana

- Dual approach:
 - Top-down assessment of the impacts of policies, contributed by 23 ministries to the GPRS
 - Bottom-up exploration of the issues raised by implementation of policies at district and regional levels
- How:
 - Mapping natural resources, provide options pro-environment and pro-poor
 - Multi-stakeholders approach
 - SEA based on dialogue, mostly qualitative
- Five themes: macro-economy, production and gainful employment, human resource development, the vulnerable and excluded, governance
- Outputs: sectoral awareness, all key ministries were exposed to SEA and guided, recommendations for sustainable up-dates of PRS and institutional arrangements, national planning guidelines, inclusive of environmental issues, are now required as part of the policy formulation and budgeting in the GPRS process



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Case 3: SEA of the Development Plan of Victoria Falls “promotes multiple SD objectives”

Goal of SEA: analyse a variety of alternative development scenarios (tourism, water and power infrastructure, urban) and through public participation predict the cumulative environmental and social impacts, considering legal and institutional backgrounds of bordering countries

Recommendations: setting specific tourism limits, economic development plans, strengthening municipalities capacities to manage and plan for development using municipal master plans; all proposals for river regulation and water abstraction should be subjected to project EIA.



Strategic Environmental Assessment

These case studies show that:

SEA is not simply about assessing how policy, plans and programmes change current baselines.

SEA is much more about being strategic and able of contribute to sustainability



The environment is

Multi-dimensional
Holistic
Interconnected
Dynamic
Complex
Uncertain

and requires

- Multi-disciplinary problem solving
- Holistic approaches
- Balanced and Integrated decision-making:
 - Environment and Development
 - Social, Economic and Environment



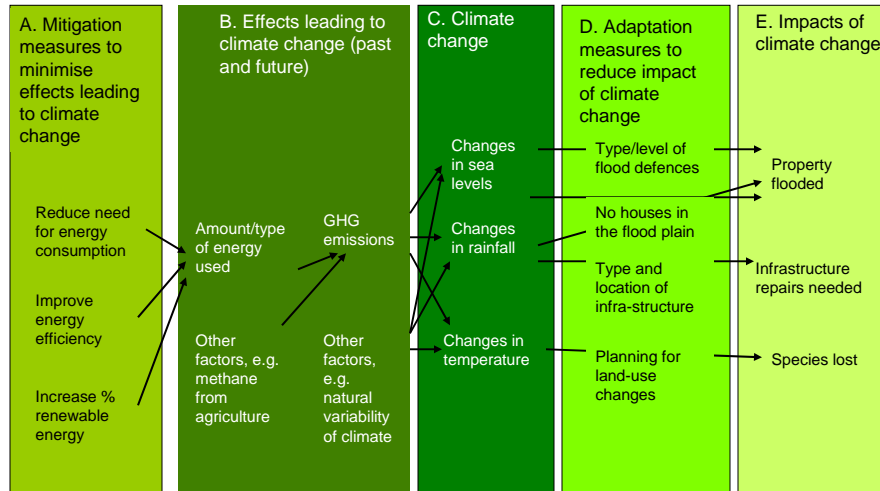
Three corner issues in any SEA

- Poverty
- Climate change and Energy
- Biodiversity

(Partidário, 2007)



Key aspects of climate change to consider in SEA (based on UK Environment Agency et al 2004)



Roots of environmental problems

Technologies and Policies

Attitudes

Affluence and

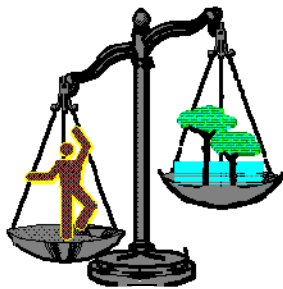
Poverty

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Population - human capital

Human impact is a product of population, affluence (consumption), and technology:

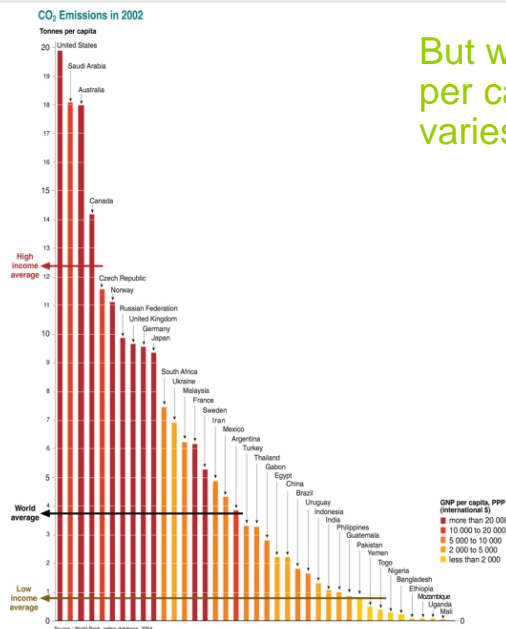
$I = PAT$ (Ehrlich and Holdren 1971; Holdren and Ehrlich 1974)



(Total human impact on the ecosphere) = (Population) x (Per capita impact).
The important point here is that a given rate of resource throughput can support fewer people well or greater numbers at subsistence levels.

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But we know that per capita impact varies greatly!



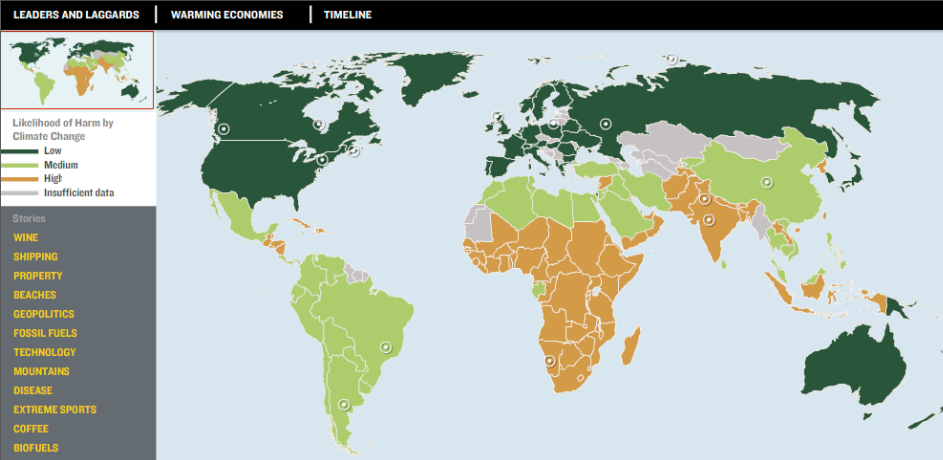
Source: GRID Arendal



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And the costs and benefits are not evenly distributed!

Global Warming Outlook



Source: Newsweek



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John Hobbs' myths and realities

- The poor cause most environmental degradation? (*Who uses the resources?*)
- Economic growth inevitably leads to environmental degradation) (*Economic growth can pay for improved environmental management to sustain growth?*)
- Poor don't care about environment? (*Depend directly on it for survival*)
- Poor lack knowledge and resources? (*Traditional knowledge often undervalued*)



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SEA is key to help countries achieve the Millenium Development Goals

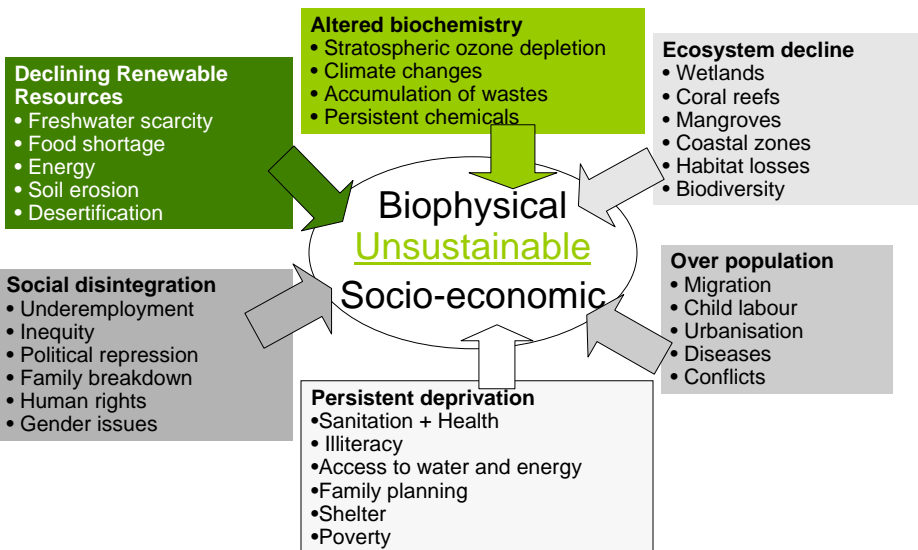
How?

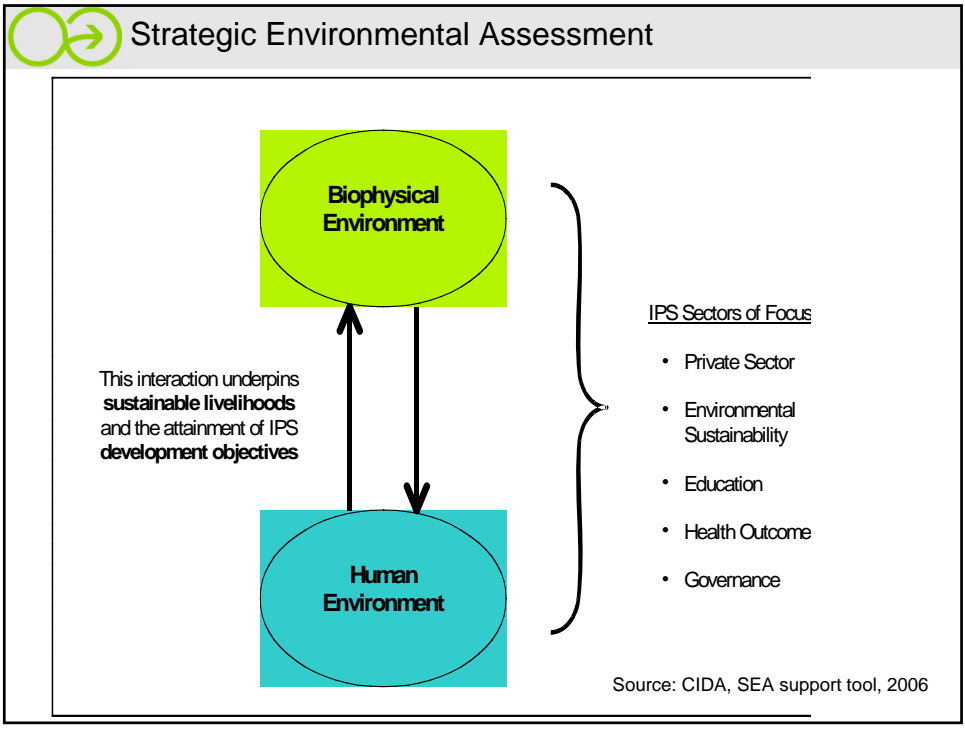
by [enhancing decision-making] and integrating the principles of sustainable development into countries policies and programmes, reversing the losses of environmental degradation and consequently reversing poverty



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Trends we cannot ignore (John Hobbs)





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What are the benefits of SEA in development cooperation?

-Hobbs, WB-IAIA, SEA distance learning course (www.worldbank.org)

-OECD DAC Guidelines for SEA, 2006

- SEA is meeting needs for an holistic balanced and integrated approach to decision-making
- SEA is contributing to more sustainable outcomes
- Recognizes the complexity of environment and poverty
- Allows for the links between poverty and environment
- Moves environmental assessment processes up the decision-making hierarchy



Characteristics of SEA

- ✓ It is structured around critical factors
- ✓ It is driven by a sustainability issues framework
- ✓ It is responsive to the decision-making process:
 - iterations at key decision moments (**decision windows**)
 - tailor-made and flexible (framework of core elements)



Limitations of SEA

- ✓ Uncertainty
 - ✓ Geographic and time scales
 - ✓ Data availability
 - ✓ "Expected" futures
 - ✓ Implementation as planned
- ✓ Robustness of analysis
- ✓ Political engagement and acceptance
- ✓ Causality



How to do an SEA?



FRAMEWORK FOR AN APPROACH TO SEA

SEA context and critical factors

1. Object of assessment
2. Critical factors for SEA and reference framework
3. SEA objectives
4. Stakeholders forum and communication strategy
5. Process linkage and decision windows

Analysis

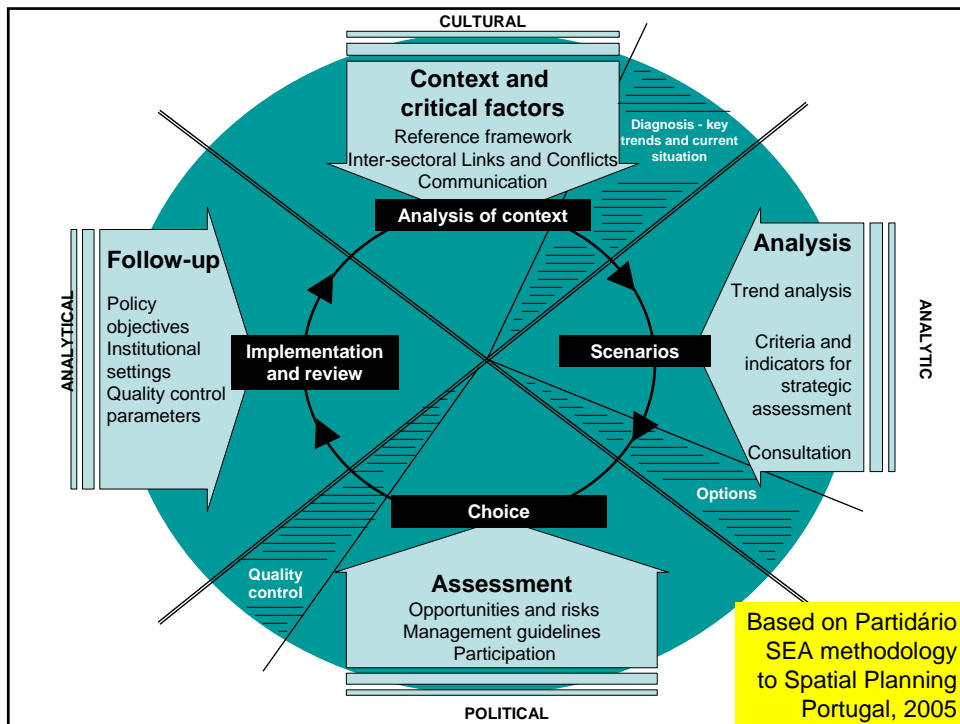
6. Existing trends and driving forces
7. Scenarios of possible futures (options and alternatives)


Assessment

8. Assess and compare (use assessment criteria)
9. Conclude on opportunities and risks and management measures

Follow-up

10. Follow-up programme and institutional setting for good governance



 Strategic Environmental Assessment

Critical factors

Critical factors are focal issues and links, that may take different directions depending on the strategy - express critical uncertainties

What you need to focus on to strategically understand the context, identify and analyze the problems, and establish the relevant scales that will enable an adequate assessment

Partidário, 2007



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Portugal - SEA of the national logistics programme

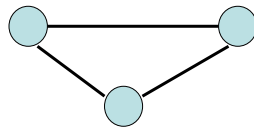
1st level – SEA of the transports logistic strategy

Drivers:

- Competitiveness
- Intermodality
- Sustainability
- Environmental integration



2nd level – SEA of the proposed transports logistic network solution



Drivers:

- Differentiation
- Complementarity
- Sustainable management



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SEA of the strategy - the rational for a transports logistic network (Portugal) (Partidário, 2007)

Critical factors	Criteria
Climate changes	Energy consumption Emissions (transports, industrial processes)
Biodiversity	Fragmentation
Spatial planning	Networks Distances and accessibility Induced dynamics
Economy	International competitiveness Social inclusion and employment Environmental economic returns
Governance	Institutional networks Logistic functionality



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SEA of the proposed network solution - the impacts at network nodes (Portugal) (Partidário, 2007)

Critical factors	Criteria
Physical environmental quality	Waste Air and water quality Noise Risks
Cultural and natural resources (N&C R)	Destruction of N&C R Direct and induced enhancement
Spatial planning	Alternative location Abandonnement of obsolete sites
Business model	Feasibility Public private-partnerships Local economy Competitiveness and innovation



Strategic Environmental Assessment

Sustainability focus of SEA can assist better governance:

1. Improved financial and budget management
2. Strengthen government institutions
3. Promote greater transparency and accountability
4. Ensure fairer administrative and judicial systems
5. Encourage multi stakeholder engagement



Role of SEA

in considering environmental issues in strategic decision-making, implies both:

1. To choose the environmental issues that are strategically relevant, and
2. To ensure that the integration of the environmental dimension is strategic



1. Choose the environmental issues that are strategically relevant

EU Directive 2001/42 definition of the environment:

- biodiversity,
- population,
- human health,
- fauna,
- flora,
- soil,
- water,
- atmosphere,
- climatic factors,
- material assets,
- cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage,
- landscape

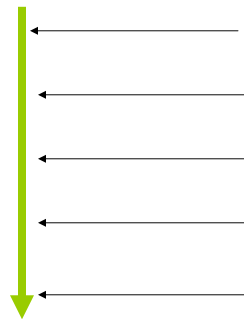
Are all these environmental issues strategic at all times?



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2. Ensure that the integration of the environmental dimension is strategic

Decision process



Environmental dimension



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SEA and sector policy/planning have strategic dimensions that should link, through:

1. Process link - critical decision moments when SEA advice is strategic
2. Sharp focus on few yet relevant issues that are strategic in situation analysis
3. Shared concepts and tools (cluster analysis, SWOT)
4. Multi-stakeholders engagement



Key questions for SEA

- What are the environment related issues you need to think about?
- What are the options, and the preferred strategy, that meet the objectives while enabling environment and Sustainable Development priorities?
- How can you monitor and evaluate performance?



Interactive Exercise

Apply to the SEA for the Country X National Energy Policy

What is the SEA context and the problems that stakeholders can foresee in national energy policy and SEA?

What are the critical factors stakeholders will consider in the assessment?



30 min, groups,
discuss, present



Case-studies

- Energy policy in Slovakia - description of the SEA process with strong public engagement

-Port of Cape Town, South Africa - port development, good example of integration of SEA into development planning, albeit absent of alternatives, stakeholders involvement, and strategic approach to environmental, social and economic issues



SEA of Slovak Energy Policies

Required as per Article 35 of the EIA Act (1994) (also applies to development policies, territorial documentation and legislation)

Procedure for preparation and approval of development policies takes into account requirement of the EIA Act:

1. Develop a draft of the policy containing an assessment of presumed impacts on the environment, and proposals to eliminate or reduce adverse impacts;
2. Inform the public in an appropriate way about the preparation of the policy at least two months before it is discussed with the Ministry of Environment;
3. Discuss the proposal in advance (before approval) with the Ministry of Environment, including foreseen impacts and proposed mitigation measures.

(Kozova, 2001)



Strategic Environmental Assessment

SEA of Slovak Energy Policies

Two main participants:

- Ministry of Economy (MEc) as proponent, reviewing the process and invite public hearings
- Ministry of Environment (MEnv) as coordinator of the SEA processes, reviewing the process and invited to public hearings

Plus:

- NGOs active positive involvement
- General public
- Industry
- Experts

(Kozova, 2001)



Strategic Environmental Assessment

SEA of Slovak Energy Policies

SEA used twice:

- Energy Policy 1997
- Energy Policy 2000

Differences:

- Policy content: EP2000 - more precise and logic structure
- Form of communication and public interaction (in 2000 use of Internet and info-kiosks, less information sent directly but more structured and easy to read, independent moderators led discussions)
- Influence in decision-making (SEA significantly influenced the content of EP-2000 in comparison to EP-1997: policy has a longer time horizon, commnets were more specific but also comprehensive, greater SD content (SD test)

(Kozova, 2001)



SEA of Slovak Energy Policies

SEA process (EP-2000)

1. Jan 1999: Ministry of Economy (MEc) prepares draft policy and ask NGOs + experts + academia + practitioners for comments
2. Mar 1999: new draft policy
3. April-June 1999: NGOs participate in meetings held by the Committee of the Slovak Parliament for the Environment and Nature Conservation
4. June 1999: MEc issues new draft policy, sends to NGOs for comments before public discussion starts; MEc, MEnv and NGOs plan public discussion procedure

(Kozova, 2001)



SEA of Slovak Energy Policies

SEA process (EP-2000)

5. July-Sept 1999: Notification document - public announcement of preparation of draft policy initiates public discussion period: published in the Economic Newspaper, Internet sites of MEc and MEnv, Univ and several NGOs, press coverage indicated venue and methodology of public involvement. EP-2000 made available to the public and all district and regional authorities.
6. During this period various focused meetings were held (on scope, scenarios, alternatives, etc.), the scope of the EP-2000 was discussed between the MEc, MEnv and NGOs, a new draft was prepared, an international conference held and a public hearing.
7. Sept-Nov 1999: SEA statement is prepared and issued by the MEnv, based on public hearing, expertise comments, discussions with MEc..
8. Nov 1999-Jan 2000: re-worked version of EP-2000, taking into account SEA conclusions and recommendations, and policy adopted on Jan, 12th.

(Kozova, 2001)



SEA of Slovak Energy Policies

Lessons learned:

- Any good methodological procedure requires willingness of all parties involved to cooperate, have good will and are motivated for environmentally friendly solutions and SD principles
- Review of compliance of proposed documents with principles and criteria for SD are an important part of SEA process in Slovakia
- Success of SEA depends mainly on the administrative bodies responsible for preparing proposals, implementing SEA results and approval of proposals
- Active public participation is essential
- SEA and other documentation needs to be made available in an appropriate way
- The public plays a key role in quality control

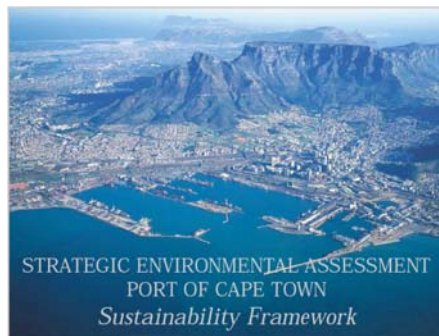
(Kozova, 2001)



Port of Cape Town SEA, 2004

SEA driven by the need to ensure:

- Economic objectives of the Port
- Maximizing the benefits for the surrounding communities
- Minimizing the impacts on the biophysical environment





Strategic Environmental Assessment

Integration approach included links to:

- Port planning process
- Corporate social investment programme
- Environmental Management Systems
- Appropriate stakeholders engagement

Methodology for SEA

- Defining a vision for the sustainable development of the port
- Defining SEA objectives and process
- Establishing an institutional approach and stakeholders involvement
- Assessment (scoping, strategic assessment, sustainability framework)
- Guidelines



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SEA objectives - to improve:

1. **Port-city relationships**
2. **Relationships between the port authority and stakeholders**
3. Understand how **surrounding biophysical environment** relates to and may impact on future port development and operation
4. Understand how **livelihood and quality of life of local communities** surrounding the port may be influenced by and impact on future port development and operation
5. Understand how **local, provincial, national and regional economic and other policies and plans** will influence the future port development
6. Improve the **collection of economic, social and biophysical environmental data** within the port sphere of influence.



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Strategic issues - Critical factors

- Marine ecology
- Marine archaeology
- Shoreline stability
- Port accessibility
- Port-city land-use planning
- Socio-economics / Corporate and Social Responsibility
- Economic Impact of the Port



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Sustainability Framework

- guidelines prepared for:

- Research / baseline studies
- Considerations for port planning
- Considerations for port operations and management
- Monitoring
- Stakeholders engagement
- Sustainability reporting and data collection, storage, analysis and presentation



Why is SEA important?

Four reasons why SEA can add value to strategic decision-making:

1. Integrates environment and sustainability issues as key decision factors
2. Discusses options while they are still open
3. Promotes institutional cooperation and clarifies sectoral policy conflicts
4. Turns problems into opportunities and promotes win-win solutions



Closing remarks

SEA can help search the way for sustainability as long as it does not miss its strategic attributes:

1. What you need to think about (decision context and needs)?
2. Who you need to involve?
3. What you need to study?

Want to learn more....?

1. Open Online Course on SEA (<http://sea.unu.edu>)

Welcome to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Open Educational Resource

SEA Course Module
A learning resource providing expert insights on practical approaches to SEA, supported by interactive multimedia.
Flash plugin required

SEA Wiki
An encyclopedic information resource built in collaboration with the wider SEA academic and professional community.

SEA Instructional Guide
A guide on how to integrate the learning resources into your own teaching programmes on SEA.

The United Nations University and Oxford Brookes University jointly developed this open educational resource on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The resource is based on a Distance Learning Course that has been running at Oxford Brookes University since 2001. The course materials were transformed into an open learning resource by UNU Online Learning.

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Share your knowledge....?

2. Wiki on SEA (http://sea.unu.edu/wiki/index.php/Main_Page)

article | discussions | talk | history | protect | delete | move | search

Main Page

News and Events

- 3 - 9 June 2007 - IALA07 Seoul
- The 27th Annual Conference of International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) will focus "Growth, Conservation and Responsibility." IALA07 is hosted by Seoul, South Korea. Learn more
- 7 February 2007 - The SEA Wiki is up and running!
We hope that you will take the time to join and contribute to this Wiki on SEA.
- 23 - 26 May 2006 - IALA06 Stavanger
The 26th Annual Conference of the IIAA, "Power, Poverty and Sustainability: The role of impact assessment" was convened in Stavanger, Norway. Learn more

Welcome to the SEA Wiki

The SEA Wiki has been developed by the United Nations University and Oxford Brookes University, with support from the Global Virtual University, to provide an online platform for the international community to engage in knowledge building on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

The goal of the SEA Wiki is to be a collaboratively built online information resource used to support training and research activities around the world including the SEA e-Course Module. It is intended that the SEA Wiki serve as a tool that facilitates communication, discussion, sharing of ideas and information, and the building of knowledge about SEA amongst it's audience.

What is SEA?

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is essentially environmental assessment as it applies to the development of policies, plans and programmes. Different from Environmental Impact Assessment, SEA allows the integration of sustainability objectives at the earliest stage of the decision-making process. It is a rapidly evolving field and the methodology is being carried out worldwide among different levels of government and organisations.

SEA e-Course Module

The SEA e-Course Module is an open educational resource being developed in collaboration between United Nations University and Oxford Brookes University for use in their respective educational and capacity building programmes. The e-Course Module is the supporting educational resource to the SEA Wiki, and provides an introduction to SEA theory and practice and a more in depth analysis of SEA methodology.

Featured Article

Case Study - SEA for Poverty Reduction in Ghana
In 2002 Ghana published the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy. It provides the framework for the government's

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Want to read more....?

3. Sample reference materials:



Strategic Environmental Assessment: A Sourcebook and Reference Guide to International Experience, Barry Dalal-Clayton and Barry Sadler, Earthscan, 2005.



Strategic Environmental Assessment and Land Use Planning: An International Evaluation, Carys Jones, Mark Baker, Jeremy Carter, Stephen Jay, Michael Short and Christopher Wood (eds), Earthscan, 2005.

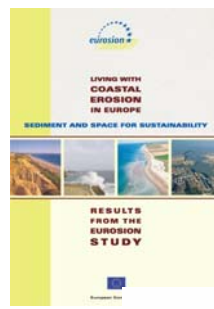
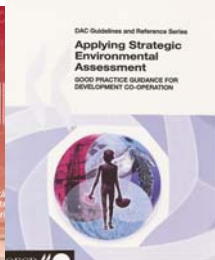


Handbook of Strategic Environmental Assessment, Barry Sadler, Ralf Aschemann, Jiri Dusik, Thomas Fischer, Maria Partidário and Rob Verheem, Earthscan, 2007.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Want to dig a little deeper....?

SEA guidance





**Thank you for your
participation**