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# Pilot Strategic Environmental Assessment of the draft Micro-Regional Combined Spatial Plan for Gegharkunik Region (Gegharkunik-2)

## **SEA objectives and benefits**

Michal Musil

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## What is SEA?

SEA is a systematic & anticipatory process, undertaken to analyze environmental effects of proposed plans, programmes & other strategic actions and to integrate findings into decision-making

Key principles:

- Undertaken by the authority responsible for the given Plan/Programme (e.g. sectorial, spatial)
- Applied as early as possible in decision-making process
- Focused on key issues
- Evaluates reasonable range of alternatives
- Provides appropriate opportunities for involvement of key stakeholders & the public
- Carried out with appropriate, cost-effective methods & techniques of analysis

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## SEA: What does it take?

- SEA initiation – when main thesis, objectives and priorities of the Plan or Programme are available.
- SEA Scoping – identification of what environmental issues are relevant for given Plan or Programme, where the environmental impacts are likely to appear.
- Draft Plan/Programme evaluation by environmental experts
- Environmental Report compilation
- Public consultation of the draft Plan/Programme together with the Environmental Report
- SEA Authority (Ministry of Environment) concludes the SEA process, and the Plan can be subsequently approved while taking into account the results of the SEA process

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# Typical / Generic SEA Steps

**0. Screening:** to determine if SEA is required for the specific plan or programme (P/P)

**1. Scoping / Baseline Analysis**

Determination of key issues that should be considered within the SEA process

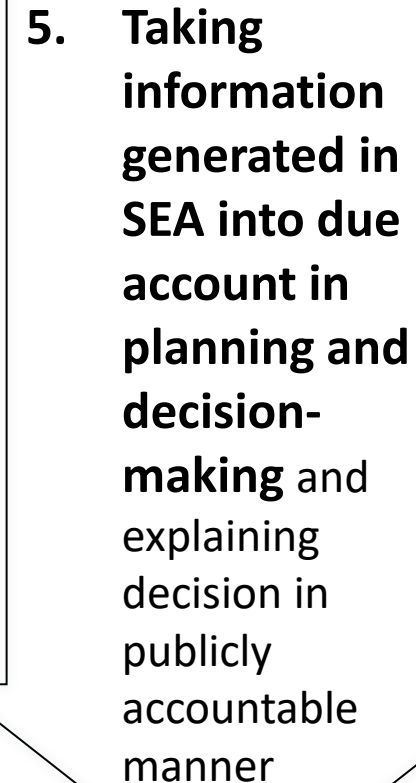
Analysis of key issues i.e. past evolution, current situation and likely future evolution if the plan or programme is not implemented

**2. Assessment of effects** of the plan or programme on the key issues and development of mitigation measures (including monitoring scheme)

**3. Compilation of the SEA Report** and its submission for consultations with environmental and health authorities and the public



**4. Consultations**



**5. Taking information generated in SEA into due account in planning and decision-making** and explaining decision in publicly accountable manner



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## SEA: Key tangible deliverables

1. Scoping Report, which outlines the scope of assessment and suggests further analyses – submitted to the governmental authorities and other stakeholders for consultations to determine of the scope and focus of the future SEA Report.
2. SEA Report summarizing all environmental expert analyses, assessment findings and recommendations – subject of stakeholder consultations and basis for SEA conclusion.

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## Spatial Planning: Why SEA?

- Environmental issues without clear spatial dimension tend to get neglected
- Spatial planning tend to take into account only formal spatial limits (regulations)
- Environmental data often outdated/not reflecting reality (i.e. where the biodiversity hot-spots really are)
- Specific expertise often not available (i.e. biodiversity, air quality, hydrology,..)
- Planning process too long and complicated for non-specialist to participate: SEA simplify and singles out the key concerns and communicates them to the relevant stakeholders

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## Spatial Planning: Why SEA? (2)

- SEA should not duplicate the analyses made during the planning process. Instead:
  - Verify the baseline conditions description and complement with additional information where necessary
  - Identify key environmental concerns (already existing problems as well as where the potential for negative impacts lays) and focus on those
  - Offer recommendations and opinion on feasible spatial alternatives, conditions for development, no-go areas for certain activities, etc.
- Nevertheless, for the SEA Report – the environmental baseline information can be (selectively) adopted from the planning analyses as appropriate (i.e. the SEA Report shall make use of already existing material).
- Working cooperation between Planners and SEA team crucial

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## SEA Approach

- Identification of relevant proposals/land-use changes that can bring about significant environmental effects
- Typically:
  - Development areas (housing, production and business, recreational, waste management...)
  - Transport infrastructure corridors and areas
  - Energy infrastructure corridors and areas
  - Water management corridors and areas (water reservoirs, dry polders,...)
  - ...

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# METROPOLITNÍ PLÁN

Návrh k projednání dle § 50 stavebního zákona ⓘ

Zapínání více vrstev

Z 01

Z 02

Z 03

Z 04

**S 01**

S 02

S 03

O 01

O 02

O 03



např. Vyšehradská 57

schéma metropolitní  
sítě



## METROPOLITNÍ PRIORITY INVESTICE STÁTU

### 1/ DOSTAVBA PRAŽSKÉHO OKRUHU (SOKP)

- 610/-/1 stavba č. 511 (Běchovice – Dálnice D1)
- 610/-/2 stavba č. 518 (Ruzyně – Suchdol)
- 610/-/3 stavba č. 519 (Suchdol – Březiněves)
- 610/-/4 stavba č. 520 (Březiněves – Satalice)

### 2/ KOLEJOVÉ SPOJENÍ MĚSTA A LETIŠTĚ VÁCLAVA HAVLA PRAHA

- 630/-/8 železniční trať Praha – Letiště – Kladno

### 3/ VYSOKORYCHLOSTNÍ TRATEŽ

- 630/-/102 západní vstup Rychlého spojení
- 630/-/103 severní vstup Rychlého spojení –  
západní trasa

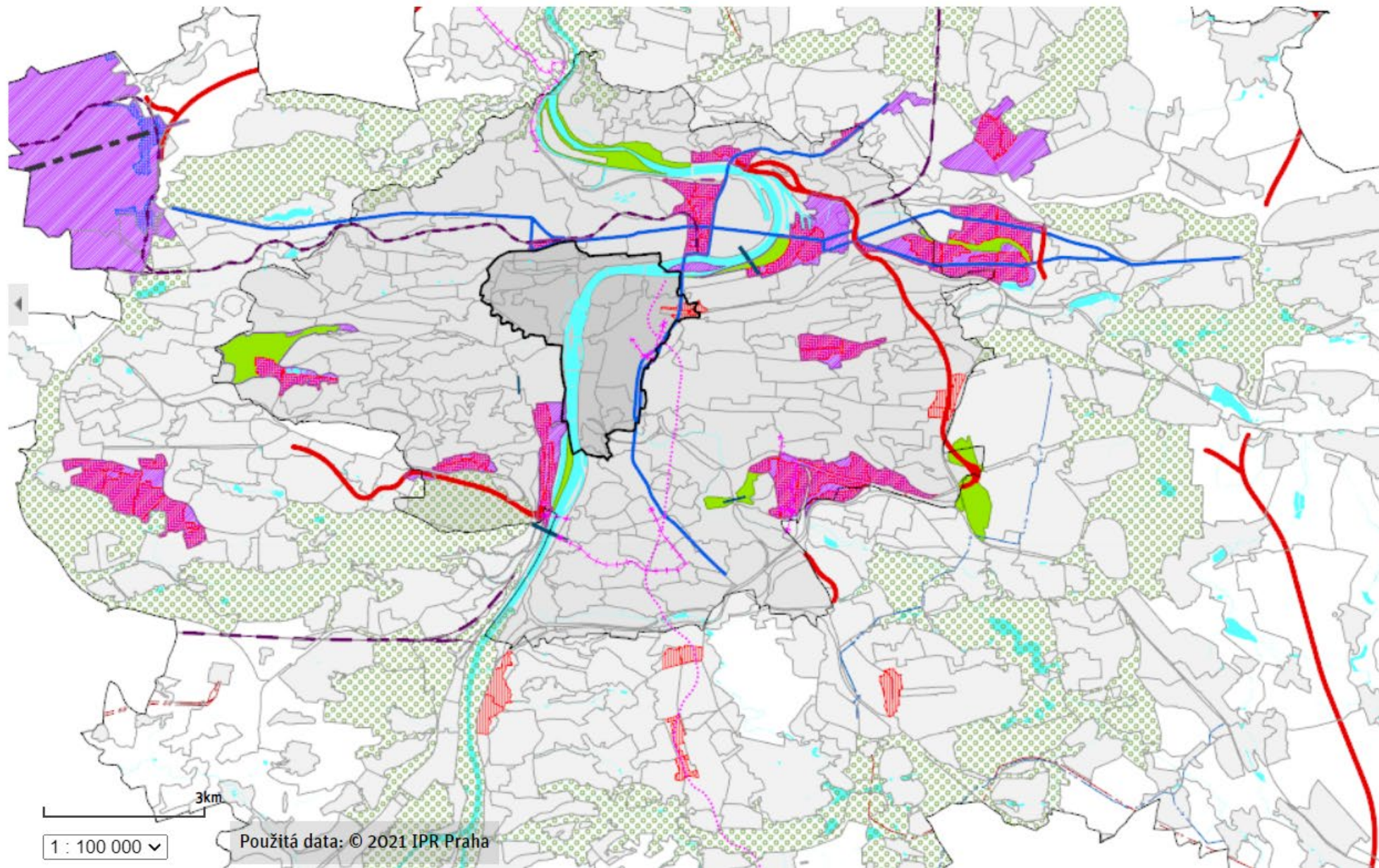
### 4/ ROZVOJ LETIŠTĚ VÁCLAVA HAVLA PRAHA

- 660/-/1 Nová paralelní vzletová a přistávací  
dráha (RWY 06R/24L) na letišti Václava  
Havla Praha

Rozvoj Letiště Václava Havla Praha v lokalitě  
604 / Letiště Václava Havla – plochy  
411/604/2236, 413/604/2283, 413/604/2287  
413/604/2309

### 5/ ZÁSOBOVÁNÍ ENERGIEMI – ZVÝŠENÍ KAPACITY ELEKTRICKÉ ROZVODNÉ SÍTĚ NA ÚROVNI PŘENOSOVÉ SÍTĚ ZVN 400 KV

- 760/-/16 nadzemní elektrické vedení 400 kV  
TS Hradec – TS Řeporyje
- 760/-/17 nadzemní elektrické vedení 400 kV  
TS Chodov – TS Čechy Střed
- 760/-/18 nadzemní elektrické vedení 400 kV  
TS Řeporyje – TS Čechy Střed



1 : 100 000

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## Evaluation of compliance with Environmental policy objectives

- Based on stated objectives and priorities of the Plan
- Based on interpretation of the proposed changes in the spatial organization and land-use
- Typically, a set of Environmental objectives is compiled from national strategic documents defining objectives for individual environmental issues (i.e. nature protection, Energy strategy, National spatial policy,...)

Environmental objective	Evaluation	Justification for evaluation
Protection of the Category I quality agriculture soils	+1	...
Protection of population from traffic noise	+1/?	Proposed new road is intended to divert transit traffic from the city center, however, there is approximately 1200 inhabitants living in the proposed corridor (risk of exceeding legal limits for their houses)
...		



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## SEA main benefits

- Informs planners and decision-makers about environmental and sustainability issues at an early stage when multiple alternatives can still be taken into consideration, before higher political decisions have been made
- Addresses impacts that are difficult to grasp at the project level, and can handle cumulative and synergistic impacts of multiple development projects
- Facilitates stakeholder (including public) participation
- Helps to prevent costly mistakes that arise from neglecting environmental or health impacts

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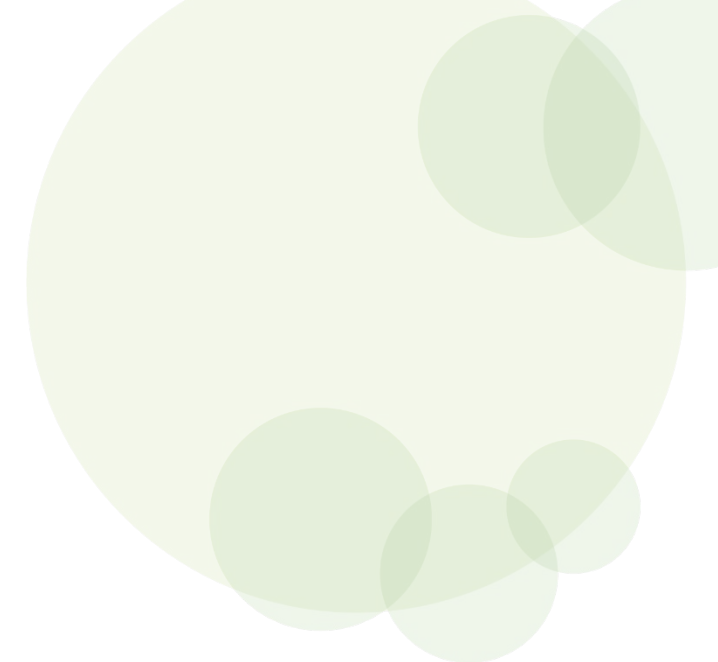
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