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SMART CITIES



STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT - SEA

KRISHNAJI PAWAR, LEED AP BD+C, GSAS CGP, ISO 14001:2015, GCP
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST COURSE





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INTRODUCTION AND COURSE OUTLINE
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONALS

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ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST CURRICULUM



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ONLINE TRAINING COURSE

STRATEGIC
ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT - SEA
TRAINING

ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST

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WHAT SHOULD YOU LEARN



- Introduction to Strategic Environmental Assessment - SEA, Scope and Objectives
- Requirements for the SEA
- Legal Framework Standards ,International conventions and Protocols, Specific Environmental guidelines and standards
- Project Description and Environmental baseline
- Environmental Impacts,Mitigation Measures and Risk Management
- Environmental Management Framework ,Roles and responsibilities
- Statements of Commitments



WHO SHOULD ATTEND



This course is designed to help Environmental professionals, including Environmental managers, Environmental Engineer , Environmental Consultants , contractors become more aware of and effective at identifying and implementing the best Construction Environmental Management Strategies.

Environmental Professionals who want to learn more about developing and Implementation of SEA/EIA

For those who are starting their journey in the Environment Management Inspection Profession.

Environmental Professionals who want to earn Environmental Professional - EP Credentials.



KEY TAKEAWAYS

The Strategic Environmental Assessment - SEA course was carried out over a half-day session and the aim of the course was to give the professionals the implementation, development and understanding of SEA for any project or development.

Review the various areas of the Environmental Management and Implementation during construction Work through practical examples to demonstrate the topics and procedures covered.

This training program helps to prepares attendees to develop and implement SEA/EIA for Qatar - MME requirement

Sample copy of SEA for Qatar -requirements and MME presentation.



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**GET READY TO LEARN NEW
STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT - SEA
SKILLS AND ENROL NOW!**



WHAT IS SEA

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a systematic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of proposed policy, plan or programme initiatives in order to ensure they are fully included and appropriately addressed at the earliest appropriate stage of decision-making on par with economic and social considerations.

SEA is a process for analysing and addressing the environmental and health effects of proposed policies, plans, and programmes or other strategic initiatives (e.g. legislation or regulations). It can be applied at all stages and tiers of decision-making and at the local, regional or national level. When carried out systematically, SEA helps decision-makers to achieve a number of important environmental objectives and sustainable development aims



INTRODUCTION TO SEA

Ideally, an SEA should be integrated into the policy, plan or programme preparation process from its early stages and the Government must have a high degree of ownership. Public participation is also essential for a successful SEA.

Compared with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), SEA provides recommendations at a strategic level and allows a better control over interactions or cumulative effects. There is no single approach to SEA, which can take different forms according to the specific needs.



AIMS OF SEA

SEA helps decision makers

- ✓ To incorporate environmental and other sustainability objectives in the formulation of policies, plans and programmes,
- ✓ To gather and analyse the information necessary for sound decision-making, including input from relevant stakeholders,
- ✓ To evaluate likely significant environmental and health effects of strategic options and proposed actions, - to set conditions for environmentally sound implementation of strategic decisions.



PHASES OF SEA

The main phases of an SEA are:

- ✓ 1. SEA Screening Screening refers to the decision to undertake an SEA. SEAs are necessary for all policies, plans or programmes that, when implemented, are likely to produce significant negative impacts on the environment.
- ✓ 2. SEA Scoping Scoping refers to the identification and clarification of issues to be addressed by the SEA. Scoping should take into consideration the concerns and value judgements of stakeholders, in order to ensure that these are addressed in the SEA Study.



PHASES OF SEA +



✓ **3. SEA study** The SEA study provides the more detailed analysis of key issues and comprises several stages, such as the definition of the environmental baseline, the identification of environmental and climate change constraints and opportunities, the identification and assessment of the potential environmental impacts, an analysis of performance indicators, an appreciation of the institutional capacities to address the environmental and climate change challenges identified, and conclusions and recommendations.



BENEFITS OF SEA



SEA leads to better environmental protection and management and promotes sustainable development. It also strengthens the policy, plan and programme making process, thereby providing a number of immediate and longer-term benefits for development agencies, planning authorities and governments. The procedural benefits of SEA include efficiency of the planning processes and improved governance.

✓ To achieve environmentally sound and sustainable development,

✓ To strengthen policy, plan and programme making processes to save time and money by avoiding costly mistakes,

✓ To improve good governance and build public trust and confidence in decision-making.



SEA OUTLINE - STRUCTURE

1. Introduction - Introduction, background information, objectives and scope of SEA study.

2. Legal Framework and standards: National environmental laws and regulations etc.

3. Project Description: Provides a detailed description of the proposed project and statement of need

4. Environmental Baseline Conditions: Provides a description of the baseline environment at the project site.

5. Environmental impacts, mitigation measures and risk assessment

6. Environmental Management Framework

7. Statement of commitments

8. Conclusions and next steps

References


