**EC Booklet on SEA:**

*Strategic Environmental Assessment in Development Cooperation –*

*supporting sustainable growth, poverty reduction and environmental protection*

*April 2011*

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*This booklet provides guidance on the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in development cooperation for European Commission (EC) staff and their partners. It outlines what SEA is and is not drawing upon the results of a recent review of SEA in EC development programmes (hereafter called EuropeAid SEA review) and best practice from the EC and other donor experience.*

# SEA – a practical tool for integrating environment & climate change

* + - * 1. SEA’s main purpose is to achieve sustainability. It does this by strategically integrating environment and climate change into donor and partner Government policies, plans and programmes in order to contribute towards goals of sustainable growth, poverty reduction, and protection of key natural assets.

#### Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a range of analytical and participatory processes for evaluating the environmental consequences (both positive and negative) of proposed policies, plans or programmes in order to ensure that they are addressed at the earliest stage of decision-making on a par with social and economic considerations. Engagement of stakeholders and addressing their concerns in order to identify appropriate recommendations is a key element.

* + - * 1. In most developing countries, natural assets such as land, forests and fisheries are the bed rock for sustainable growth and the livelihoods of the poorest and most vulnerable. They are often poorly managed and their true value unrecognised. The integration of environment into development cooperation is essential to help countries to capitalise upon their natural assets to secure growth and development that is both equitable and sustainable. Climate change exacerbates existing environmental concerns and threatening development objectives. Climate change poses significant risks (and some limited opportunities) for developing countries and will increase pressures upon human and natural assets. SEA is an important tool for identifying the climate risks and opportunities in programmes and setting out measures to climate proof programmes, reduce vulnerability and maximise resilience to future climate change.

# *“We must consider the environment when making decisions, just as we consider economic and social issues. Strategic Environmental Assessment is the best way to make this happen.” Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) 2006.*

* + - * 1. **SEA and EIA - What’s the difference?**

Most readers will be familiar with Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) which analyses and mitigates the impacts of projects such as road construction or a new irrigation scheme. SEA takes a more “up-stream”, longer term approach, exploring the potential environmental risks and opportunities of policies, plans and programmes – long before individual projects are designed. In this way the choices that identify projects with potentially harmful effects can be avoided and those with scope to deliver environmental gains promoted.

**Figure1: The different roles of SEA and EIA**

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)**

**POLICY**

***eg National policy or strategy such as Poverty Reduction Strategy***

**PLAN  
*eg National Plan such as***

***Budget Support & Medium Term   
Expenditure Framework***

**PROGRAMME   
*eg EC Sector Policy Support Programme such as Accompanying Measures for Sugar   
Protocol Countries***

**Environmental   
Impact**

**Assessment (EIA)**

**PROJECTS**

***eg Road construction***

* + - * 1. **What are the key steps in an SEA ?**

SEA is, in effect, a planning and management tool to help decision makers involved in programme design and implementation to systematically take environment and climate issues into account in their decisions. SEA is a flexible process which can be adapted to suit the needs of particular programmes. The key steps in an SEA are screening (to determine if an SEA is needed or not), scoping to define the key issues for assessment), the SEA study itself (to analyse impacts in detail and recommend alternatives, mitigation and measures to maximise environmental, social and economic opportunities) and implementation (including monitoring and evaluation). The timing of these steps is critical to ensure that they feed into, and inform, key programme management stages in order to effectively integrate environment and climate issues.

* + - * 1. **What are the benefits of SEA?**

SEA can be applied across a range of programmes o analyse the environmental and climate dimensions of high level interventions ranging from Poverty Reduction Strategies to free trade agreements to agricultural support programmes. A good SEA will provide an evidence base to demonstrate how the integration of environment issues can help to enhance the overall social and economic goals of a development cooperation programme. Key potential benefits include identification of cost effective alternatives, introduction of interventions such as environmental technology which reduce pollution and increase competitiveness, avoidance or mitigation of environmental risks and liabilities such as habitat loss, support for wider socio-economic goals such as energy or food security, integration of measures to manage climate change risks, and increased stakeholder involvement in decision making.

| **Table 1: The Diversity of SEA in Development Cooperation**  ***Examples from a range of donors illustrating the breadth of policies, plans and programmes to which SEA can be applied and deliver practical benefits*** | | | |
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| **Application** | **Key Environment or Climate Change Issues** | **Influence or Impact of the SEA** | **Example** |
| **PRSPs or national plans** | Integration of poverty-environment linkages in national policies and budgets | Public Environment Expenditure Review & Ministry of Finance financial increased support for environmental management | Ghana PRSP supported by Dutch and UK development cooperation |
| **Privatisation of State Enterprises** | Environmental liabilities and due diligence for the sale of public enterprises | Identification of environmental risks e.g. land contamination potentially jeopardising sale of state owned fertilizer plants. | World Bank support for Bureau of Public Enterprises in Nigeria. |
| **Trade negotiations and agreements** | Trade agreements can profoundly impact upon the management of environmental resources. For instance, agreements may lead to increase in cultivation of crops in forest zones with adverse impacts upon ecosystems & rural communities. Conversely agreements can be used to promote environmentally beneficial activities such as organic farming. | SEAs identify risks and opportunities inherent in trade negotiations and agreements to maximise their positive environmental and social impacts and avoid or mitigate negative consequences. | SEA for the Association/Free Trade Agreement between Central America and the EU. Funded by SIDA 2007-09.  EC Sustainability Impact Assessments for all the EU major trade negotiations e.g. Doha negotiations, Economic Partnership Agreements between the EU and African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP). |
| **Disaster Risk Reduction** | Environmental, climate change and institutional factors contribute towards increased risk of natural disasters. | Institutional SEA aims to identify technical and institutional risk factors and effective responses to reduce risk of disaster | Institutional SEA of the Shire River Basin in Malawi funded by the World Bank. |
| **Conflict** | Post conflict countries’ environmental assets often at risk of loss or degradation impacting upon growth and poverty reduction | Assessment of key resources, risk factors and institutional issues impacting upon their sustainable management. | UNEP Post Conflict Environmental Assessments for Iraq, Sudan, Afghanistan |
| **Humanitarian** | Humanitarian situations require rapid emergency responses which usually ignore potentially significant environmental impacts e.g. sustainable provision of clean water and sanitation in camps for displaced persons. | Adapted SEAs for rapid but strategic analysis of key environment issues can ensure that humanitarian crises are not prolonged or worsened by environmental health issues. | CARE Rapid Environmental Assessments for the Asia Tsunami in 2004. |
| **Country Assistance Strategies** | Historically integration of environment and climate issues into donor country assistance plans or strategies has been patchy and not systematic. | Systematic analysis of key environmental and climate issues, risks & opportunities including institutional dimensions assists in ensuring that donor plans support sustainability through their cooperation programmes. | Country Environment Analyses (CEA) undertaken by most regional development banks. Recent CEAs include those for Colombia by the IADB, Ghana by the World Bank and Philippines by the Asia Development Bank. |
| **Agriculture Sector Programme e.g. support for the sugar cane sector** | Agricultural support programmes can cause direct and indirect impacts through changes to both agricultural production e.g. introduction of irrigation and/or agro-processing systems e.g. refining of sugar. | Several SEAs conducted for sugar exporting ACP countries. SEAs influenced Government and EC policy and programming e.g. introduction of water efficient technology in irrigation systems, green cane harvesting, technology to reduce emissions in sugar cane processing and support to access carbon financing. | Accompanying Measures for the Sugar Protocol financed by the EC to support sugar cane producing countries to compete in international markets and/or diversify. SEAs commissioned for at least 6 countries EC |
| **Mining Sector Support Programmes** | Booming commodity prices are encouraging expansion of mining activities. Significant impacts are possible e.g deforestation and contamination of trans-boundary water resources. | SEA to identify and mitigate trans-boundary issues including basin management, forest protection and intra-regional migration. | Regional SEA for the mining sector covering Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone funded by the World Bank. |

* + - * 1. **SEA – an internationally recognised tool**

SEA is now a widely used approach in most developed countries. In the European Union (EU), for instance, Directive 2001/42/EC requires the 27 Member States to carry out SEA of key plans and programmes. An estimated 2000 SEAs are carried out across the EU each year [[1]](#endnote-1). Many other Governments including Australia, Canada and the USA have legal and administrative provisions requiring SEA. More recently a number of countries have also introduced SEA provisions in their legislation and/or policies including the Governments of Ghana, South Africa, China, Viet Nam, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala. In addition a number of key international agreements include commitments by Governments to undertake SEAs such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the ESPOO Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context. In short SEA is no longer a new, un-tested approach but a process with credible international commitment and a track record of practically integrating environment and climate change issues into high level policies, plans and programmes to deliver tangible benefits.

* + - * 1. **SEA and development cooperation**

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness cites SEA as a key tool to strengthen development cooperation. The OECD Development Assistance Committee has established an SEA Task Team to support harmonisation and alignment of SEA approaches and has produced authoritative guidance on its application.

* + - * 1. A recent OECD DAC SEA Task Team survey indicates that some 120 SEAs and related activities are underway in developing countries[[2]](#endnote-2). This number is likely to increase significantly because of commitments by donors and partner governments to expand the use of SEA alongside practical experience showing the clear benefits of SEA, and an increased understanding that environment and climate change issues under-pin and influence development outcomes. Numerous multilateral and bilateral donors and UN Agencies have committed to undertake SEAs including: the EC, World Bank, Asia Development Bank (ADB), Africa Development Bank (AfDB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (DANIDA), UK Department for International Development (DFID), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). Moreover, a few examples of joint donor SEAs exist including the World Bank and DFID SEA of the Kenya Forest Act, and ADB and SIDA SEA of the tourism sector in Cambodia.
        2. The EC Guidelines on the Integration of Environment and Climate Change in Development Cooperation (2009), hereafter called the EC Environment Guidelines, provide comprehensive guidance on integrating the environment and climate change into EC development cooperation. It includes guidance on how to do so for the different stages of the cycle of operations (ie identification, formulation, implementation, evaluation) across key aid modalities (General Budget Support, Sector Policy Support Programmes, and projects). The EC Environment Guidelines also provide detailed advice on the use of SEA including how and when one should be undertaken, key issues that might be relevant and sample terms of reference for commissioning an SEA.
        3. To date some 15 SEAs have been completed in EC development cooperation programmes. In the 10th European Development Fund over 25 countries have committed, through their Country Strategy Papers, to undertake SEAs so this number will rise considerably in the coming years.

# A review of SEAs supported by EuropeAid

* + - * 1. **The methodology**

In 2010, EuropeAid commissioned an initial review of some recent EC funded SEAs[[3]](#endnote-3). This review aimed to support EuropeAid to learn from its past experiences in using SEA and to propose practical recommendations to help maximise the influence and impact of SEAs in future EC development cooperation.

* + - * 1. The review covered eight SEAs:
* five related to sugar sector reforms (Jamaica, Mauritius, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago and Zambia);
* three related to infrastructure programmes covering transport (Ghana, and Mali) and sea defences (Guyana).

All represented large scale policy and programme interventions with considerable potential for adverse environmental impacts as well as opportunities to strengthen wider socio-economic objectives using environmental interventions.

* + - * 1. The review focused on: the relevance of SEA; the quality of the SEA process and of its associated report, and its influence and outcome. The following methodological approach was adopted:

1. a desktop review and analysis of the SEA reports was carried out, based on an evaluation grid inspired by the draft OECD DAC Generic SEA Review Methodology[[4]](#endnote-4)) but adapted to take into account EC’s SEA requirements (as specified in the EC Environment Guidelines).
2. Questionnaires were disseminated to EU Delegation officials involved directly or indirectly in the eight SEAs reviewed to get their inputs and insights on the SEA process and outcomes.
3. Telephone interviews with key stakeholders involved in the SEAs (EC officials in Brussels and Delegations, key partners in Government and other stakeholders such as donors) were held to consolidate the findings from the desk top review and questionnaires, and to better understand the practical realities of implementing SEA.
4. A draft SEA review report was produced and submitted for comments to EC officials and other partners involved in the SEAs to ensure that the information on SEA collected for the review was correct and that no omission had been made.

The final EuropeAid SEA review reportiii is available at www???.

* + - * 1. **Key findings**

1. ***SEA - delivering positive outcomes for EC programmes***

The review concluded that in a relatively short timeframe since being introduced as a development tool by the EC, SEAs have had significant positive impacts upon economic goals of programmes as well as improved environmental protection. These impacts include the integration of key environment issues in EC programming documents and financing agreements between Governments and the EC (eg inclusion of environmental targets such as green cane harvesting in Multi-annual Indicative Programmes – MIPs) and incorporation of funding lines within EC country programmes to support implementation of SEA recommendations (eg funding provided - through the MIP – to improve for instance management of vinasse, a waste from the sugar industry).

| **Table 2: Key tangible outputs of SEA in EC Programmes** | | |
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| **Country** | **Key issues identified  in the SEA** | **SEA Recommendations & Action** |
| **Guyana** | Potential to use mangrove habitats to provide sea defences protection for the public and property. | Mangrove restoration project included within the Guyana Sea Defence Policy and EC funded programme ensuring ecosystem protection and effective sea defences. |
| **Jamaica** | Soil salinisation and ground water depletion | Financing for water conservation including drip irrigation under the Cane Expansion Fund included in the MIP. |
| Scope for co-generation & access to carbon credits. | Funding to allow analysis & support to access to Clean Development Mechanism finance. |
| Increasing volumes of dunder and potential pollution impacts. | Cleaner production technology included in the MIP. |
| **Mauritius** | Atmospheric pollution from sugar cane burning. | Targets for reducing cane burning & switch to green cane harvesting. |
| Eutrophication from excessive/ inefficient application of chemical inputs. | Support for extension services to promote efficient fertiliser/ pesticide application. |
| Competition for scarce water resources. | Financial support for water recycling in selected sugar mills. |
| Disposal of coal ash. | Support to develop markets for coal ash for construction. |
| **Tanzania** | Reduced quantity & quality of water for sugar processing plants. | Water resource & efficiency studies at 2 sugar estates. |
| **Trinidad & Tobago** | Land degradation of former sugar lands | Land restoration to support agricultural diversification. |
| **Zambia** | Vinasse disposal & contamination of surface & ground waters. | Vinasse management plan & support for technology to minimise disposal impacts. |

***b) Integrating climate change in SEA***

Several of the SEAs reviewed took climate change issues into consideration in their assessment. These include Guyana where sea level rise will reduce the effectiveness of existing sea defences, Mali (where reduced rainfalls make riverine transport more difficult) and several of the sugar reform SEAs including Mauritius, Trinidad & Tobago and Zambia where climate change could affect cane growing seasons. In the Jamaica and Mauritius SEAs key areas of focus were issues relating to the promotion of renewable energies and the links to carbon financing under the Clean Development Mechanism. However, for many of these programmes the SEA could have given greater attention to climate.

***c) Increased awareness and debate about environment and climate issues***

All of the SEA processes involved considerable consultation with experts through meetings. But the best SEAs (according to stakeholders interviewed) were those where the SEA promoted real dialogue and conversation in which environment and climate issues were actively debated and which drew in a diverse range of stakeholders.

The Jamaica, Mali, Trinidad & Tobago and Zambia the experience of participating in the SEAs promoted wide support for the SEA process and generated high levels of environmental awareness (at least whilst the SEA was on-going) through informal and innovative consultation processes such as a web blog (Trinidad & Tobago), and interactive radio broadcasts and internet consultations (Mali). In addition, a post SEA press release by the EU Delegation and Government in Zambia in the three main newspapers of the country served to generate some post-SEA report attention and debate on environment in the sugar sector.

An important point to note for most of the programmes reviewed is that in many cases stakeholders were already aware of key climate change and environment issues. What the SEA achieved was to formalise analysis and debate about them in a manner which promoted their consideration and inclusion in policy-making and programme design, and supported their implementation.

**2.5 Key lessons learned**

The benefits of SEA in EC programmes to date justify further use and development of this tool in development cooperation. However, in order to maximise the benefits of SEA some issues require greater attention. These include increasing government ownership, ensuring that SEAs effectively address institutional issues and focus upon opportunities and value-added, giving greater attention to climate change, and putting more emphasis on the practical implementation of SEA recommendations. Underpinning all of these is a need to ensure strong analysis and emphasis on institutional issues.

***a) Increasing government ownership***

One of the biggest challenges to SEA processes is ensuring that there is sufficient Government ownership. This includes ensuring government engagement in the SEA process and in the implementation of its findings and recommendations.

A number of possible reasons exist for lack of ownership and these include limited and tardy consultation between the EC and Government on the need for an SEA (including its remit, management and resourcing); limited awareness and capacity regarding SEA by Government (and sometimes EC officials) and a perception that the SEA is “imposed” by the EC.

Given that the SEA final report is not intended to be the end of the SEA process but rather the start of implementation of the SEA recommendations, it is critical that in future EC SEAs levels of government ownership increase. It is also important that active steps are taken to ensure that other stakeholders including the private sector, civil society and other donors engage with the SEA and are brought into discussions and capacity building as appropriate.

***b) Emphasising SEA opportunities and value-added***

Using environment interventions to help to deliver wider socio-economic goals is a potential entry point for SEAs to demonstrate “value added” and garner government support. Most of the SEAs reviewed focussed strongly on bio-physical issues and impacts and proposed environmental safeguards. A few SEAs did place greater emphasis upon the links between environment interventions and socio-economic objectives and these tend to be the ones which have had greatest influence and impact. For instance, the Jamaica sugar sector SEA led to the EC and Government of Jamaica agreeing to establish a funding line to finance environmental technologies such as measures to reduce water consumption in irrigation and in rum production which will mitigate environmental impacts upon ground water but also increase economic competitiveness of the sugar cane industry. Such “value added” is a key aspect of good SEAs and should be maximised in future SEAs. More emphasis on identifying opportunities for value added would also assist with increasing ownership and “buy in” to SEAs.

***c) Giving greater attention to climate change***

Climate change is high on the agendas of Governments, donors and other stakeholders and SEAs provide a potentially powerful tool to support integration of CC issues in policies, plans and programmes. Whilst the review identified that climate issues were addressed in several SEAs, the overall conclusion is that more emphasis should be placed – certainly at scoping phase – on a range of climate issues from adaptation, to mitigation, low carbon development and access to climate finance to determine if these require assessment or not. Given current political interest in climate issues it might also help to generate additional interest in the SEA.

***d) Putting more focus on the practical implementation of SEA recommendations*** Implementation of the recommendations outlined in the SEA report is one of the more important – maybe even the most important – phase of the SEA process . All of the SEAs reviewed contained good and sensible recommendations but in some cases there were so many recommendations that implementation was compromised. Implementation of the SEA is handicapped when recommendations are not prioritised, when implementation details (eg costs, institutional responsibility, timing) are omitted or when the level of Government buy-in is low – which was the case of most of the SEAs reviewed.

Considering that in-country institutions are responsible for implementing the SEA recommendations, this is also essential that SEAs place greater emphasis on institutional issues, including a shift in focus from description to analysis of the institutional framework, identification of key entry points and potential “drivers of change” as part of an overall understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the institutional framework.

Limited institutional analysis was noticed in almost all the SEAs reviewed. Whilst most SEAs listed Government Departments, legislation, policies, plans etc they did not analyse institutional capacity to tackle environment or climate issues, nor identify potential entry points or champions to take forward key environmental concerns. This needs to be addressed to ensure that the SEA and its recommendations are grounded in the political and institutional reality in which the programme sits.

# Using SEA to Strengthen EC Programmes

SEA is a tool which EU Delegations and partners should see as a means to strengthen the overall goals and purpose of EC programmes. The need for an SEA should be considered where a programme funded by the EC falls within one of the following environmentally sensitive categories (see Annex 3 of the Guidelines on the Integration of Environment and Climate Change in Development Cooperation):

* infrastructure, communications and transport;
* water and energy;
* natural resources management including forestry, fisheries and waste;
* rural development, territorial planning, agriculture and food security; or
* other programmes with the potential for significant environmental impacts or which could be significantly affected by environmental or climate change.
  + - * 1. The key steps in an SEA are set out in the following diagram. This diagram shows links between these steps and EuropeAid cycle of operations process. As previously mentioned, SEA approaches operate at an upper level and may therefore be considered only for two of the three aid modalities: Sector Policy Support Programmes (SPSP) and General Budget Support (GBS). A major distinction being that there is no screening undertaken for GBS.

**Figure 2: Integrating SEA in EuropeAid’s cycle of operations.**

**SEA**

**EuropeAid cycle of operations**

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**Identification**

Climate change and environment issues may determine whether a sector policy or programme should proceed or not and/or its scope. Outcomes of the screening summarised in the Identification Fiche

**Screening**   
*Is SEA needed or not?* (SPSP only)

See screening list and questionnaire in Annex 3 of the   
EC Environment Guidelines

**Scoping**   
*What are the key environmental issues to   
take into account?*

See SEA ToRs in Annex 5 of the   
EC Environment Guidelines

**Formulation**

The programme design phase is a key opportunity to ensure that environment and climate change issues are built into the programme rather than “added on” as an after-thought. This includes design and technical issues such as environmental mitigation but also institutional & capacity issues influencing management of climate and environment concerns. Results of the SEA translated in the Action Fiche.

**SEA study**   
-*What are the environment-related risks, constraints and opportunities?*

*-How can these risks/constraints be mitigated and opportunities maximized?*

**-***What are the objectives, responsibilities, timeframes and, ideally, costs for implementing SEA recommendations?(SEA action plan)*

See SEA ToRs in Annex 5 of the EC Environment Guidelines and example of SEA action plan in   
Annex 5 of the EuropeAid SEA review report

**Implementation**

Environmental indicators regularly monitored and negative results are addressed. Policy dialogue provides a platform to discuss environmental concerns

**SEA Implementation**

*Implement SEA Action Plan*

**SEA Evaluation**

*Evaluate if recommendations outlined in the SEA action plan have been implemented and if SEA   
objectives have been met*

**Evaluation**

Determines whether efforts to integrate environment and climate change concerns were adequate and what are the lessons learnt for the future

* + - * 1. Once a decision to undertake SEA has been made its scope must be determined. The flexibility of SEA means that it can be adapted to place emphasis upon the issues most critical to the country and programme in question. Again, the EC Environment Guidelines (Annex 5) provide key information on this stage but staff should take into account key findings from the recent EuropeAid SEA review summarized in form of a checklist below.

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| **Table 3: Checklist of key lessons from the review to take into account when  commissioning an SEA** | | |
|  | **Ensure early consultation** | Early liaison with government and other stakeholders will help to develop “buy-in” and ownership of the SEA process – key for implementation of the SEA recommendations. |
|  | **Consider how the SEA can add value to the programme** | Design the SEA to identify environment and climate interventions which contribute towards wider social and economic benefits. |
|  | **Emphasise institutional issues** | Institutional analysis will help to identify key SEA entry points and possible “champions” for the SEA. |
|  | **Take climate change into account** | Ensure that the SEA adequately analyses adaptation, mitigation, low carbon development and access to climate finance as appropriate. |
|  | **Focus on how to concretely implement SEA recommendations** | The SEA should include an “Action Plan” setting out objectives, responsibilities, timeframes and, ideally, costs for implementing SEA recommendations. |

* + - * 1. **To Find Out More**

There is a wealth of documentation and guidance on SEA in development cooperation but the following are particularly useful for those who want to find out more.

| **Table 4: Useful SEA links and references** |
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| **EuropeAid - primary source of SEA guidance for EC staff**  The EC Guidelines on Integration of Environment and Climate Change in Development Cooperation (including guidance on SEA as well as on environment and climate change integration generally, EIA and useful annexes including sample ToRs ) are available at:  <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/infopoint/publications/europeaid/172a_en.htm>  The complete SEA Review Report summarised in this booklet is available at: www. |
| **OECD DAC ENVIRONET SEA Task Team website:** <http://www.seataskteam.net/>  Includes the OECD Guidelines and Reference Series: "Applying Strategic Environmental Assessment: Good Practice Guidance for Development Cooperation" and supplementary Advisory Notes such as SEA and climate change adaptation, SEA and post-conflict development, SEA and disaster risk reduction and SEA and ecosystem services  (see: <http://www.seataskteam.net/guidance.php>). |
| **World Bank SEA Toolkit:**  <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/ENVIRONMENT/0,,contentMDK:20885941~menuPK:2450778~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:244381,00.html>  Provides practical guidance and useful information to prepare and develop SEAs. The *Basic Information* section provides a general overview of SEA. The *SEA sectors* section compiles information on SEA for each of the Bank’s sectoral interests. The *SEA* ***tools* section includes** terms of reference, review and evaluation criteria, SEA training materials and links to SEA sites. The *Pilot Program on SEA* section presents the World Bank's **Pilot Program on Institution-centered SEA.** |
| [**Netherlands Commission for Environmental Impact Assessment**](http://www.eia.nl/)**(NCEA) website:** <http://www.eia.nl/>  Provides general information on SEA and a searchable database and library of SEA documentation (comprising case studies, manuals and articles) in the Netherlands as well as in developed and developing countries (see <http://www.eia.nl/biblio_search.aspx>). |
| **United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Protocol on SEA to the UNECE Espoo Convention – SEA manual website:**  <http://www.unece.org/env/eia/sea_manual/welcome.html?expandable=8>  The UNECE Protocol on SEA to the Espoo Convention, signed by governments and the European Union has been in force since July 2010 and accompanied by the “Resource Manual to Support Application of the UNECE Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment”. The Manual gives information on what SEA is, when and how to carry it out and includes a chapter on capacity development. |

1. **References:**

   COWI. 2009. *Study concerning the report on the application and effectiveness of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC).* Final report. Brussels: European Commission, DG ENV. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. OECD DAC SEA Task Team, 2010 *Minutes of the 15th meeting of the OECD DAC Environet Task Team on SEA,* held on 17-18 November 2010 at the Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, D.C. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. Penrose, J.P. and Risse, N. 2010. *Review of Strategic Environmental Assessments in EC Development Cooperation*. Final report. Brussels: EuropeAid. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. Sadler, B. and Dalal-Clayton, B. 2009. *Draft Generic SEA Quality Review Methodology*. Proposal to OECD DAC Task Team on SEA presented by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Draft (20 July 2009). [↑](#endnote-ref-4)