Strategic environmental assessment Polish experience related to National Development Plan

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Agenda of presentation

- □ Legal status
- **□** SEA procedure in Poland
- □ Case study National Development Plan
 - 2004-2006
- □ Conclusions

Legal status of SEA in Poland

- □ Act of special planning (1994) SEA on local level
- □ Environmental protection act (2001) SEA on regional and national level
- Many types of plans and programs require SEA

SEA procedure

- □ Planning authority coordinates with environmental protection authority and sanitary inspectorate the scope and detail of information covers by SEA
- □ The draft document together with SEA is consulted by environmental authority and sanitary inspectorate
- □ Planning authority is required to organize the public participation during SEA procedure
- □ Planning authority takes to account recommendations from SEA, opinion of environmental authority and results of public participations

SEA report needs to cover

- □ State of environment and environmental problems
- □ Environmental goals in strategic documents, law and international ecological conventions
- **□** Assessment of significant environmental impact
- □ Measures and alternative solutions
- □ Transboundary impact
- □ Methodology and weaknesses
- **□** Non-technical summary

SEA of National Development Plan – subject of assessment

 □ National Development Plan for years 2004-2006 (NDP) without regional part

 Operational sector programs weren't the subject of assessment but they were the sources of information

The goals of SEA

- □ Assessment of environmental issues in all parts of NDP
- □ Assessment of environmental impact as a results of propose activities in NDP
- □ Preparation of recommendations for NDP improvements

Key principle for assessment

Following Constitution of Republic of
Poland the state needs to protect
environment using sustainable
development principle

SEA report covers

- □ Assessment of NDP as whole and its six sector parts
- ☐ General and detail recommendations for whole document and for sector parts
- □ Methodology of assessment, sources of information and uncertainties encountered (weaknesses and gaps)

Phases and methodology of work

- I Bottom up approach of criteria composition
- II Preliminary assessment
- III Integration bottom up and top down approaches of criteria composition
- IV Final assessment
- V Recommendations

Selection of assessment criteria

- □ Major legal Acts, strategic documents, ecological conventions (national and international) a total of over 100
- □ Selection of acts, documents, conventions to be used for formulation of criteria – 14
- □ Formulation of criteria 250 detailed criteria
- □ Grouped criteria 52 criteria

Groups of criteria (1)

Sustainable resources management:

- **□** General and horizontal issues
- □ Transport
- □ Energy
- **□** Agriculture
- **□** Nature and landscape
- □ Forestry
- □ Water management and fisheries

Groups of criteria(2)

Changes in the environment:

- □ Air
- Noise and radiation
- **□** Soil and wastes
- □ Water
- □ Nature
- □ Other

Initial assessment

- Matrix approach criteria and proposed actions
- □ Qualification of relations (from 0 to 3)
- □ Individual assessment and brain storming
- Consultations with programming teams
- □ Corrections and initial assessment
- **□** Informing the programming teams

Initial sectoral assessment matrix

	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3
Criterion 1	0	3	0
Criterion 2	3	1	2

Integration of selected criteria and sustainability criteria

□ Comparison of the sets of criteria

- □ Formulation of 23 mega-criteria
 - formal/procedural and issueoriented

Formal/procedural criteria

and sustainable?

Were diagnosis and SWOT prepared taking into account sustainable development? Were environmental aims and goals suggested? Are proposed actions in accordance with environmental policy documents? Were negative environmental impacts quantified? Is publicly accountable EIA envisaged for proposed activities? **Are sustainability indicators taken into account?** Is "green purchasing" promoted? Did the document undergo public consultations and were the results taken П into account? Are sustainability aims in different sectors coherent? Are environmental criteria for the choice of project suggested? П Are diagnosis, aims, proposed activities and monitoring indications coherent

Is the role of environmental protection authorities made clear?

Issue -oriented criteria

- □ Will proposed activities result in effective use of resources (production, consumption, management)?
 □ Will proposed activities result in decreased use of non-renewable resources?
 □ Is eco-innovation promoted?
- □ Do proposed activities promote sustainability (including mitigation measures and monitoring)?
- **□** Will proposed activities improve state of the environment?
- ☐ Is nature and landscape protection taken into account (in particular NATURA 2000)?
- □ Do proposed activities reduce environment-related health risks?
- **□** Do proposed activities maintain cultural values?
- □ Do proposed activities create conditions for fair competition in the use of the environment?
- **□** Do proposed activities raise environmental awareness?
- **□ Do proposed activities improve spatial management structure?**

Final assessment

- □ NDP assessed according to mega-criteria.
 Assessment and comment for each criterion.
- □ Over 60 general and detailed recommendations were formulated
- □ Draft version of assessment was made available for public consultations
- ☐ Final version incorporated some comments received

Final assessment matrix

Mega criteria	Definitely yes	Rather yes	Rather no	Definitely no	Not applicable
1. Is?		X			
2. Is?				X recommendation	

Some uncertainties encountered

- □ No ,,ready made and approved" set of criteria
- □ Only draft NDP assessed (many changes of document during the process of assessment)
- □ SOP and Regional Program NOT included in the assessment
- □ Types and location of action uncertain locally both strong and weaker effects are possible
- □ Lack of environmental criteria for project selection
- □ Long-term and multi-sectoral effects of activities undertaken in accordance with NDP
- □ Any additional studies only base on existing knowledge

Environment in draft NDP

- **□** Environment perceived as liability and cost
- □ Environmental protection activities not considered as separate issue, no cross sectoral approach (e.g. Flood control)
- □ Sustainability not considered
- □ Lack of long term perspective
- □ Lack of integration of aims between sectors
 - □ ex. transport
 - □ ex. agriculture
- **□** Some recommendations
 - □ Sustainability rather than ,,end-of –pipe" solutions
 - **□** Environmental aims in NDP and sectors
 - **□** Environmental limitations in sectors
 - □ Steering Committee (working group)

Key changes in NDP

- **□** Broader approach to environment
- **□** Better structure and coherence of document
- □ Changes in diagnosis ex.:
 - Organic farming seen as a chance
 - Polish environment considered as asset
 - Environmental aspects of competitive economy
- □ New ,,axis" in the NDP: promoting of sustainable development (limited)
- **□** A number of detailed provisions ex.:
 - Environmental impact assessment
 - Environmental requirements in project implementation
 - **Environmental Monitoring Sub-Committee**
- **□** Environmental issues more considered by sectors ex..:
 - "Green jobs" perceived (not everywhere)
 - Support for renewable energy sources (insufficient)
 - Changes in flood control approach

What could be "even greener"

- ☐ Aims: overall and sectoral
- □ Monitoring of implementation lack of sustainable/sustainability indicators
- □ Innovation promoting increase effectiveness of resource use, reduce impacts
- □ Education and staff training understanding the idea of sustainability
- □ Environmental preferences in project criteria yes- to environmental gain; no- to environmental impact
- □ Development of transport infrastructure lack of environmental and economic justification for strong preference of road building (in particular motorways)

Lessons learned

Lessons for this planning cycle

- Method used for internal assessment of SOP by Ministry of Economy
 - 250 criteria available
 - Lessons from ,,trial run"

Next programming cycle

- □ Start early assumptions and aims first
- □ A broad consensus on the aims
- □ Continue for all of NDP and all of the programming cycle, including lessons for next cycles

General Conclusions (I)

- □ Team in relation to the programming team: co-operative and independent
- □ Criteria:
 - No problem to generate
 - Lack of a set of ,,politically" approved
 - Need to limit the number
 - Choice will always be controversial
 - Need for active consultations
- **□** SEA is by definition a process:
 - purposeful
 - flexible
 - relative
 - iterative

General Conclusions (II)

- □ Experience from NDP was used to prepare SEA for Tourism Development Strategy for Poland 2007 2013 (Matrix 48 criterion and 19 operational goals = 912 areas of analyze of interdependency)
- □ Each strategic document has it own structure and content producing not enough and accurate information (quantitative and qualitative) for SEA.
- □ Weak understanding of the needs of SEA in administration procedure (time and role for SEA).
- Not exist strong system of quality control and the position of ministries of environment and health are politically to weak to do that.
- □ Weaknesses in organization of public participation (weak understanding of the role of SEA and low skill to take part)

Thank you for your attention.

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