

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Tourism Sector – Cambodia

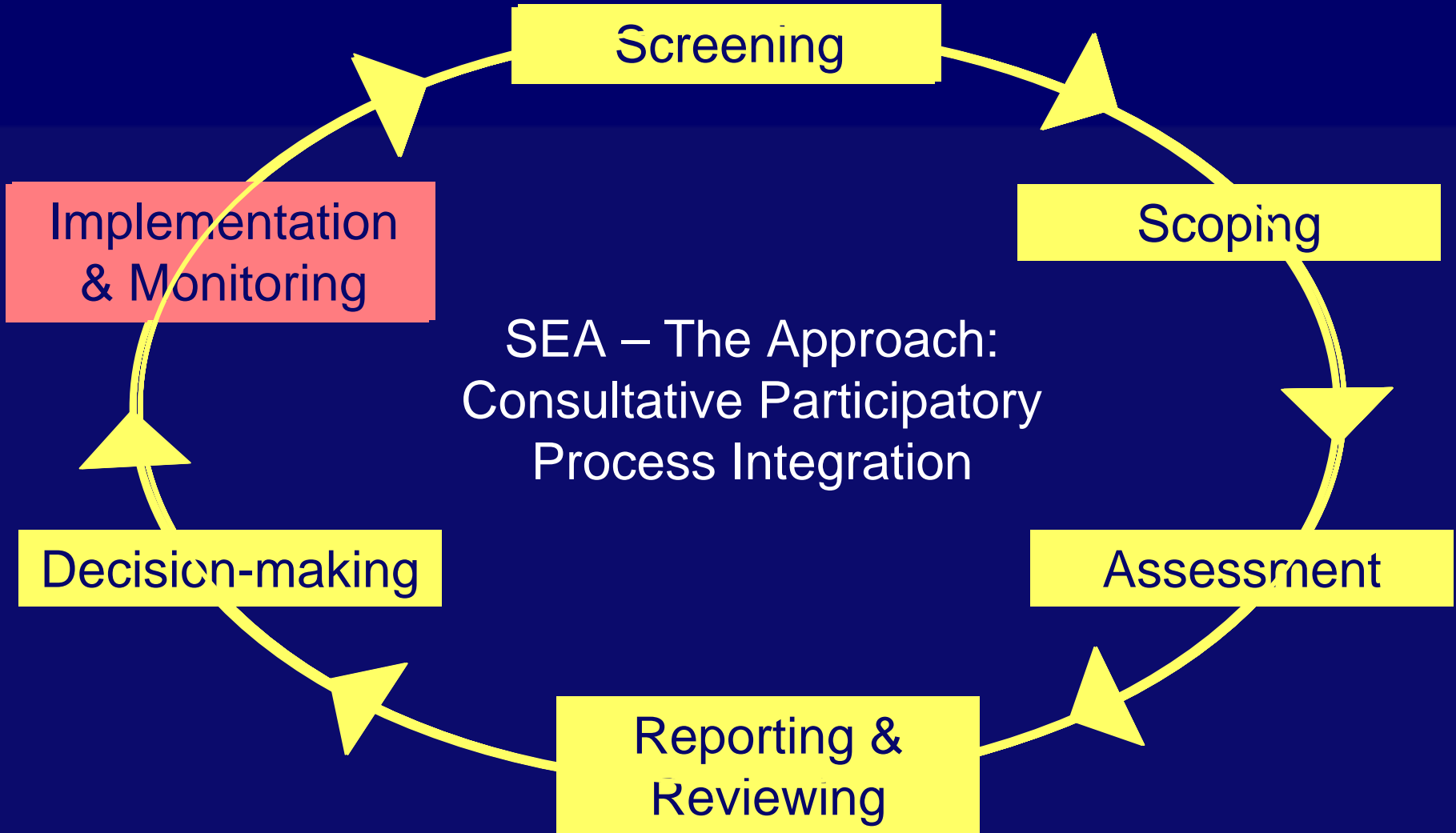
Monitoring and Feedback Systems

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Key components of SEA

- Developing environmental objectives
- Scoping environmental issues
- Establishing an environmental baseline
- Consideration of alternatives
- Environmental assessment
- Quality review
- Decision making
- [Environmental monitoring]
- Public participation

Environmental Monitoring



Environmental Monitoring

- Test whether the strategic action is achieving its objectives and targets/benchmarks;
- Identify negative impacts - predicted and not predicted - requiring remediation;
- Help ensure that mitigation measures proposed in the SEA are implemented; and
- Give feedback to assist in impact predictions for future SEAs.

Role of Monitoring

- a. Managing uncertainty:
 - Checking and adjusting strategy implementation,
 - Identifying and managing unanticipated impacts,
 - Testing the accuracy of environmental impact predictions.

Role of Monitoring

b. Improving knowledge:

- Improving impact prediction methods and the quality of future SEAs,
- Updating or filling gaps in existing environmental baseline information,
- keeping track of changes in the environment.

Role of Monitoring

- c. Enhancing transparency and accountability:
 - Assisting in strengthening public involvement,
 - Verifying information.

Role of Monitoring

- d. Managing environmental information:
 - Structuring information from various monitoring and evaluation activities,
 - Presenting monitoring information in a format appropriate for its purpose.

What, When, Who, How?

- What has to be monitored and how is monitoring to be performed?
- When and how frequently is this to be done?
- Who is responsible for it?
- Which concrete consequences are linked to it?

Examples

- Monitoring is linked to the environmental baseline, impact predictions, and mitigation measures.
- Monitoring data that are already being collected for other purposes can be used for SEA.
 - Air pollution emissions;
 - Water quality;
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- Indicators are required to be developed for the monitoring program.

Examples

SEA objective	Significant environmental impact	Proposed monitoring
	Permanent loss of inter-tidal habitat due to 'hold the line' coastal protection schemes and ongoing coastal squeeze	Monitoring of the quantity of inter-tidal habitat losses and gains using: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modeling based on water levels (annual)• Aerial photography (at least on a 5 yearly basis)
To protect and where possible enhance flora and fauna	Inter-tidal habitat creation	Long-term monitoring through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aerial photography• Vegetation surveys• Bird surveys• Benthic macro-invertebrate surveys

Monitoring Tips

- Monitoring may be based on indicators that relate to the SEA objectives;
- Focus on significant effects and do not attempt to monitor everything;
- Integrate monitoring into the plan cycle – monitoring may coincide with the revision of a P/P; and
- Consider both adverse and beneficial effects.