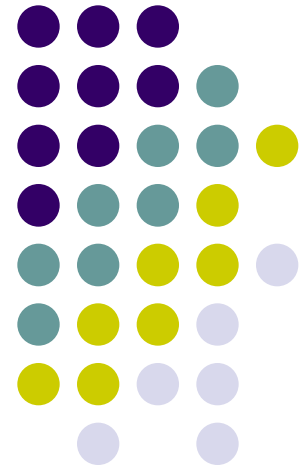


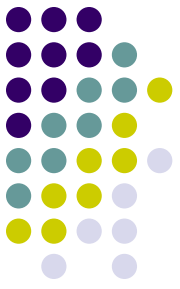
Strategic Environmental Assessment in East and Southeast Asia

Comparative analysis and conclusions



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Peer review: Barry Sadler

#1: Define SEA as a set of core assessment activities that can be flexibly integrated into planning and decision-making



- **Rather than developing complex SEA procedures, define SEA as set of minimal assessment activities and relevant consultations** that could be integrated into elaboration of the PPP without a separate assessment procedure; and
- **Develop specific regulations or guidelines for conducting SEAs in key sectors** in order to suggest customized SEA approaches for key planning processes.

2: Require SEAs to assess at least environmental and social issues and encourage gradual inclusion of economic issues into assessment frameworks



- **SEA frameworks in the EAP should require an assessment of key impacts, risks or concerns associated with the PPP, irrespective whether they are environmental, social or economic.**
- **SEA frameworks should always require adequate consultations with the relevant environmental authorities and other government agencies during the determination of the assessment scope and during the review of SEA findings and recommendations.**

3: Promote the use of simple assessment approaches that can process information provided by various stakeholders and can operate even in situations of significant data gaps



- **Undertake pilot SEA projects that test and demonstrate use of simple assessment techniques that can process information provided by various stakeholders and can cope with information gaps.** Donors could play especially important role in this area since externally supported projects can be often used as ‘safe ground for testing and innovation’.

4: Promote SEAs approaches that evaluate both impacts caused by proposed developments as well as institutional capacities and arrangements for managing side-effects of proposed developments.



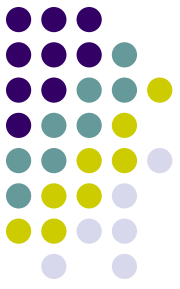
- **Require SEAs to consider institutional issues at least during the design of mitigation and enhancement measures.**
- **Gradually require SEAs to analyze quality of the basic administrative arrangements or capacities for managing side-effects of ongoing developments.**

5: Put priority emphasis on inter-institutional consultations during SEA and gradually improve transparency of SEAs for the public



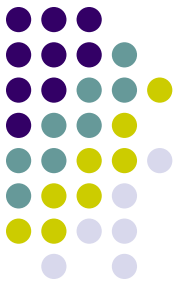
- **Require consultations with relevant environmental and other authorities when determining scope of the SEA and reviewing SEA findings and recommendations;**
- **Ensure that SEAs reports become publicly accessible and that citizens are given rights and basic opportunities to submit comments during SEA process**

6: Facilitate use of SEA as a planning-support tool and promote uptake of SEA by sector/planning authorities



- **Undertaking awareness raising and training programs that promote uptake of SEA by key planning authorities and line ministries**
- **Commissioning papers on the benefits and costs of SEA.**

#7 Regional cooperation



- **Organizing regular meetings of senior government officials in charge of SEA in the relevant EAP countries to exchange experience in developing SEA system, SEA guidance or SEA capacity development**
- **Promoting cooperation between universities in EAP countries with interest in SEA research and training**
- **Facilitating professional networking through regional topic conferences that enable discussions on SEA practice, using e.g. examples of similar conferences by the International Association for Impact Assessment (e.g. IAIA SEA 05 Prague, or IAIA CIA 08 Calgary).**