



## Master Plan on Logistics in Northern Economic Corridor

# “Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Stakeholder Consultation Workshop”

*A presentation by ERM and Atacama Consulting*

*Lake View Resort Hotel, Mbarara*



**18<sup>th</sup> November 2015**



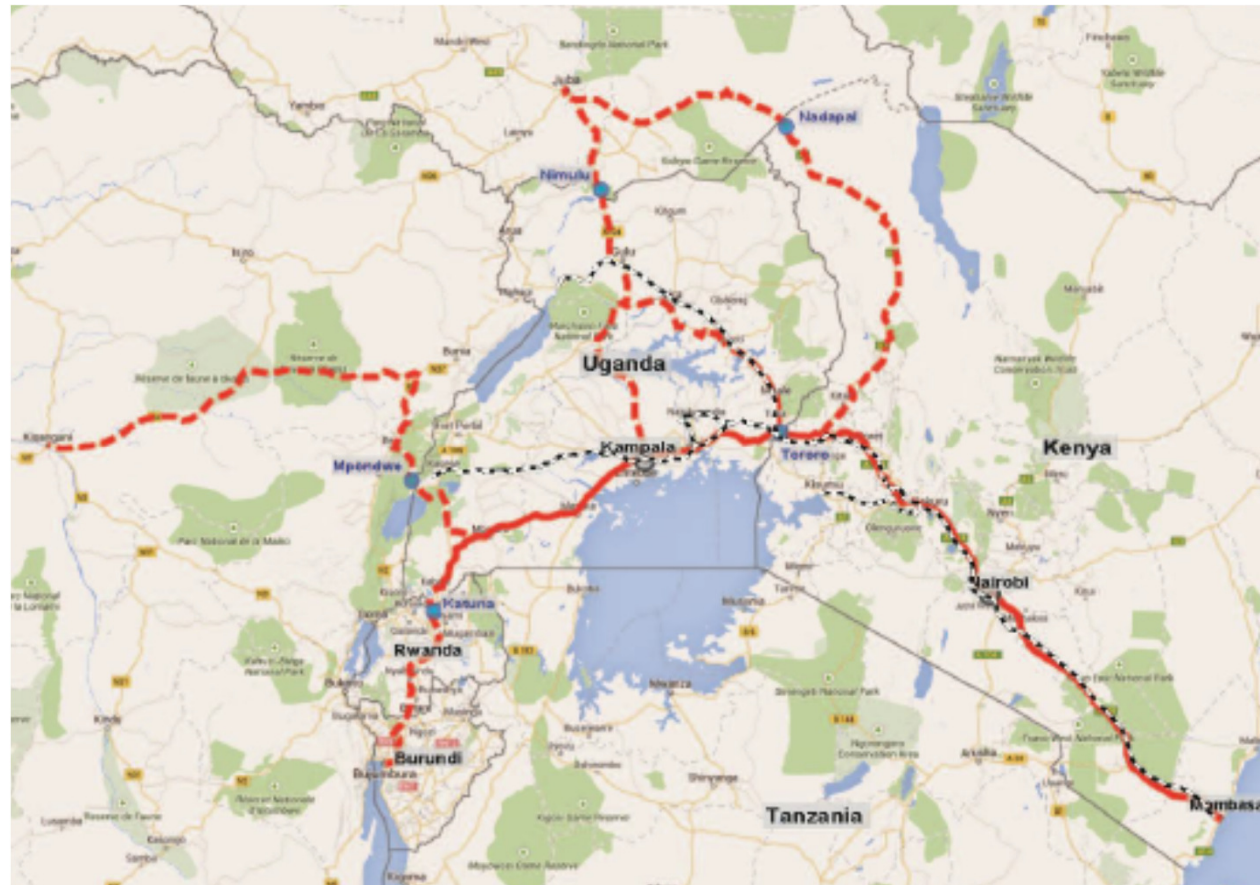


# The Northern Economic Corridor

- Is a multi-modal corridor, consisting of road, rail, pipeline, and inland waterways transport;
- Recognised as a significant corridor for logistics in East Africa; and
- The main road network runs from Mombasa Sea Port through Kenya and Uganda to Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).







# Routes of the Northern Economic corridor





# Districts traversed by the Corridor

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- **Tororo - Gulu route;**
    - Tororo, Mbale, Bukedea, Kumi, Ngora, Soroti, Amuria, Alebtong, Lira, Kole, Oyam, Gulu, Amuru
  - **Tororo - Kampala route**
    - Tororo, Busia, Bugiri, Iganga, Jinja, Buikwe, Mukono, Wakiso, Kampala
  - **Kampala - Katuna border route**
    - Kampala, Wakiso, Mpigi, Kalungu, Masaka, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Kiruhura, Mbarara, Ntungamo, Kabale, Kisoro
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# Other Districts traversed by the Corridor

- **Kampala - Gulu route**

- Kampala, Luwero, Nakasongola, Masindi, Kiryandongo, Oyam, Gulu, Amuru

- **Mbarara - Mpondwe border route**

- Mbarara, Sheema, Bushenyi, Rubirizi, Kasese

# Definition of SEA

“Is an assessment that is implemented at the policy, planning, and program levels, but not a project-level EIA.”

JICA 2010





# Other definitions of SEA

***“SEA of a proposed policy is an appraisal of the environmental impacts of a policy which is used in decision making”***

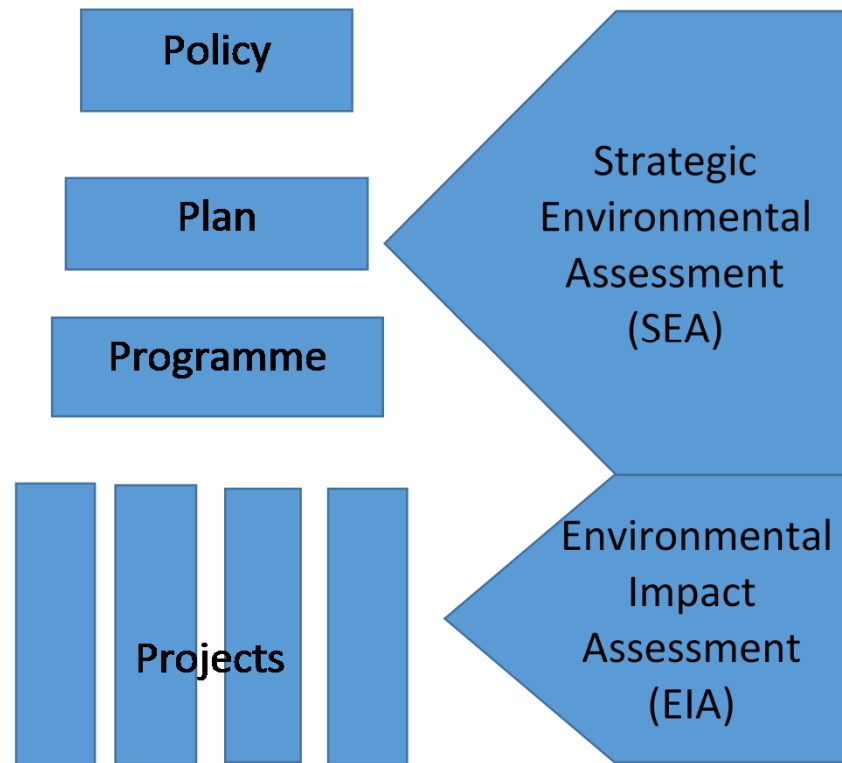
*– Therivel et al. 1997*

***“SEA is an instrument that must be adapted to existing decision-making processes. It is more political than technical, and is related to concepts, rather than to activities with geographical and technological specifications”***

*– Partidario 2000*



# Tiers of SEA and EIA





# Fundamental differences between SEA and EIA

SEA	EIA
The perspective is strategic and long-term	The perspective is of execution in the short and medium-term
The process is cyclical and continuous	The process is discrete, motivated by concrete intervention proposals
The purpose is to help build a desirable future, it is not an attempt to know the future	The purpose is to know what the future will be, forecast potential impacts, based on predictions of past events.
The definition of what is intended is vague, there is a large amount of uncertainty and the data are always quite insufficient	The definition of what intends to be done is relatively precise and data are reasonably available or can be collected through fieldwork
Follow-up in SEA is performed through the preparation and development of policies, plans, programmes and projects	Follow-up in EIA is performed through the construction and implementation of the project or detailed plans
The strategy may never be put into practice given that the actions established in plans and programmes may never be implemented	Projects requiring an EIA are executed, once their feasibility is guaranteed.

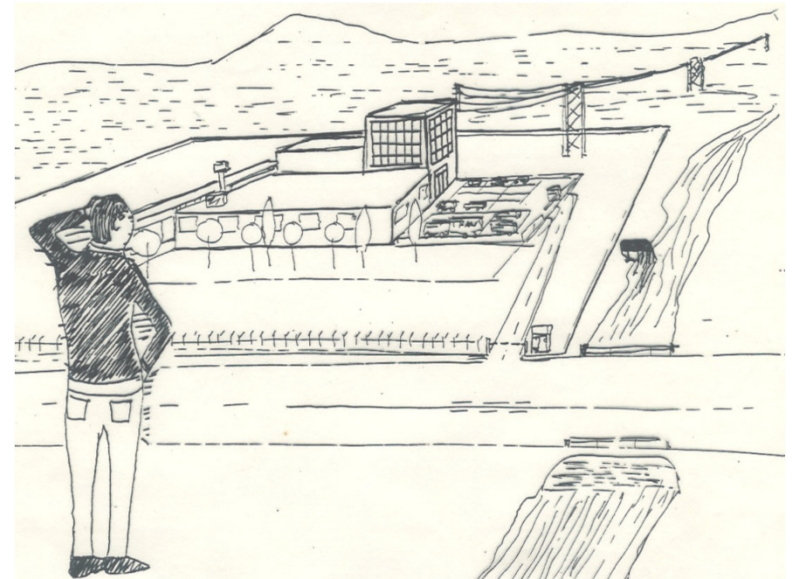
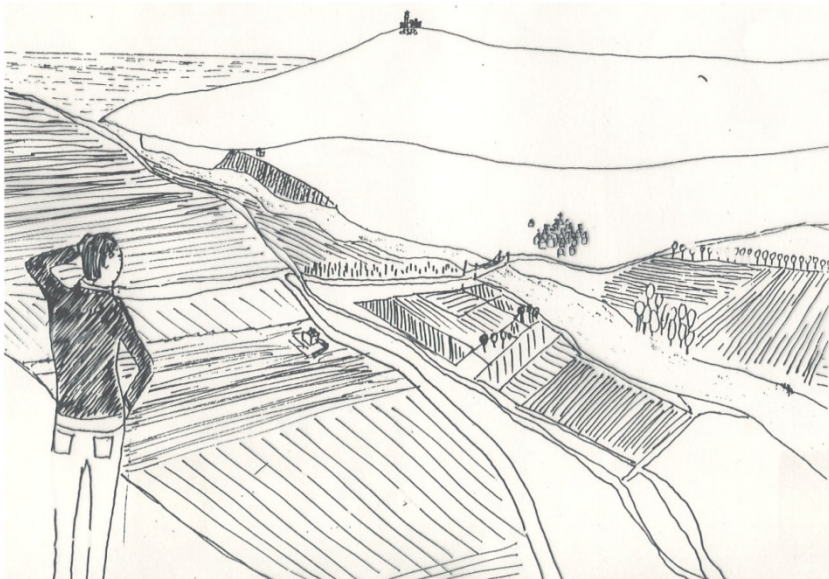
Source: Partidário, 2012



# How do you relate SEA and EIA?

- SEA - good strategy

- EIA - good design







Source: Partidário, 2010 - 2011

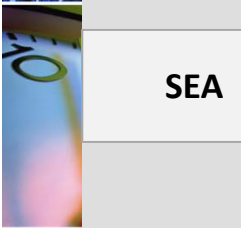




# What is the need for and goal for the Northern Economic Corridor SEA?

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- The aim of the SEA is to integrate environmental and social considerations into the Master Plan on Logistics in the Northern Economic Corridor
  - Undertaken in full compliance with the following
    - JICA's Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations, 2010, and
    - International Regulations (e.g., UNFCCC, EAC Protocol on Environment, United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity etc.).
  - Final output will be an SEA Report





**ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT TOOLS**



**ECON**

**ENV**

**ENV**

**ECON**

**ENV**

**ECON**

**SOCIAL**

**SOCIAL**

**SOCIAL**

**SOCIAL ASSESSMENT TOOLS**



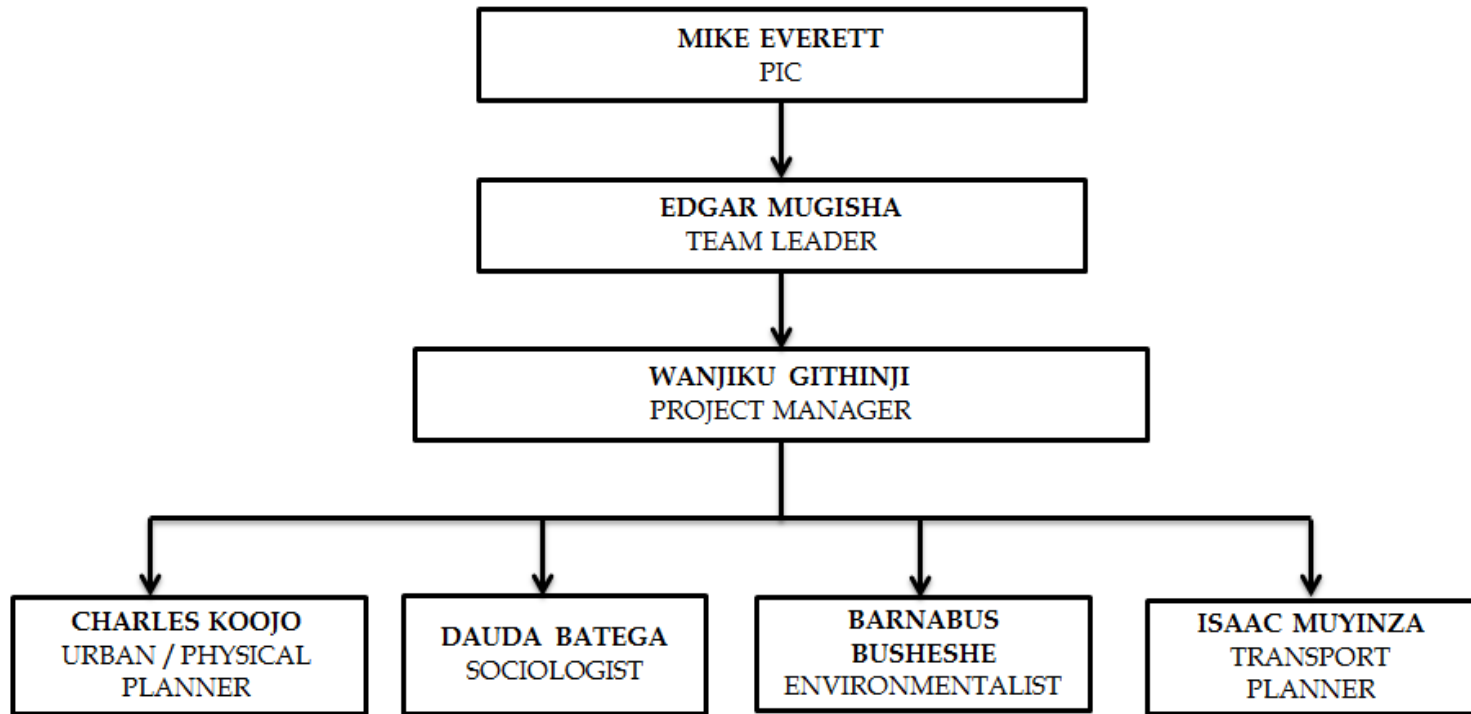
– OECD DAC, 2006

*Increasing integration of environmental, social and economic considerations*





# SEA Study Team





# Key Stages in SEA



- **Establishing the context**

- Screening: deciding whether an SEA is appropriate and relevant to the development of a policy, plan or programme
- Setting objectives
- Identifying stakeholders




- **Implementing the strategy**

- Scoping: establishing the content of the SEA
- Collecting baseline information
- Identifying alternatives
- Identifying how to enhance opportunities and mitigate impacts
- Reporting



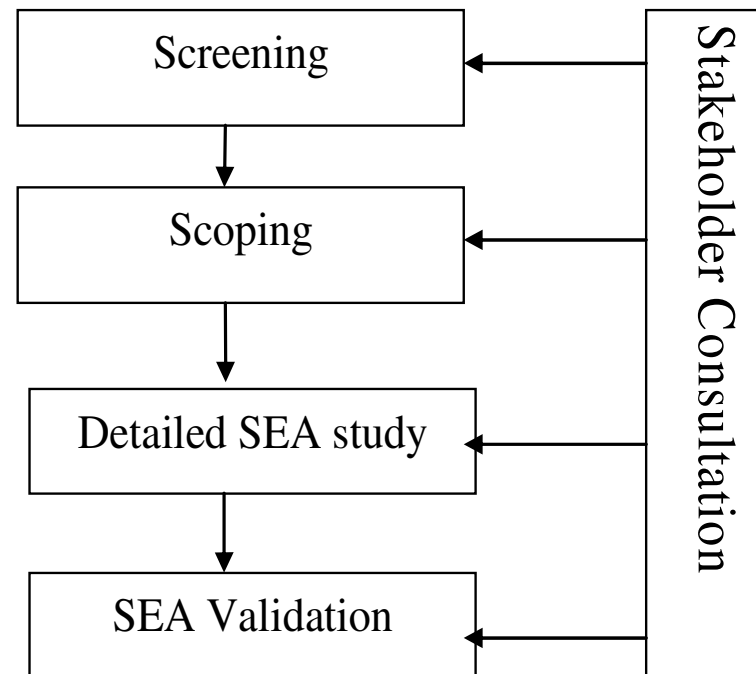


# Key Stages in SEA - cont'd

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- **Informing and influencing decision-making**
    - Making recommendations
  - **Monitoring and evaluating**
    - Monitoring decision taken on the PPP and the results of their implementation
    - Evaluation of the SEA



# SEA Process







# Stakeholder engagement







## Stakeholders identified so far

- Formal and informal
  - Government Ministries
  - Government Lead agencies
  - The Private sector
  - Local Governments
  - Non Government Organisations





# Need for Stakeholder engagement

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- Securing the necessary stakeholder buy-in for the planned interventions;
  - Understanding the socio-economic dynamics of the operating environment;
  - Shaping the decision making process through inclusivity;
  - Establishment of robust communication channels;
  - Laying a foundation for sustainable results; and
  - Providing the requisite information.



# Scoping

- Purpose is to:
  - Select methods for baseline assessment
  - Draw up Terms of Reference (ToR) for the assignment on the basis of: *a vision on problem analysis, goals and alternatives, on which all stakeholders should reach agreement.*
  - ToR summarise key findings as to the required content of the SEA and the scope and topics to be investigated.



# Assessment



## Collecting baseline data

- Baseline information will not only serve SEA but future EIAs
- Data to be collected will focus on issues that are of crucial importance to the SEA
- The required baseline information will ideally have to be in form of maps/tables



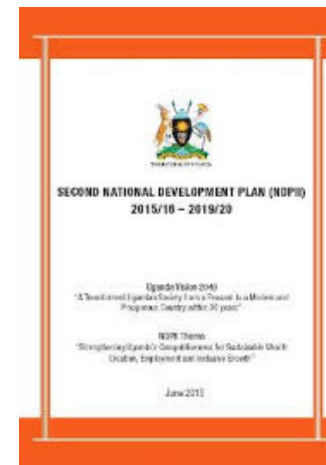


# Assessment continued...

## Consistency analysis

- Check consistency of the Masterplan/SEA to be developed with existing policies, plans and programmes (PPPs)

UGANDA VISION 2040



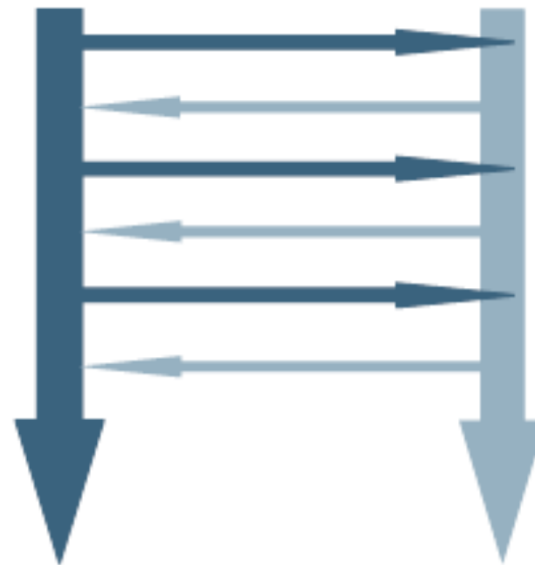
- Which ones set environmental/socio-economic conditions for the Masterplan?
- Which PPPs are likely to conflict with the Masterplan and how can the situation be resolved?

# How will the SEA be integrated into the planning (Masterplan) process?

## Parallel Model

Planning Process





SEA Process



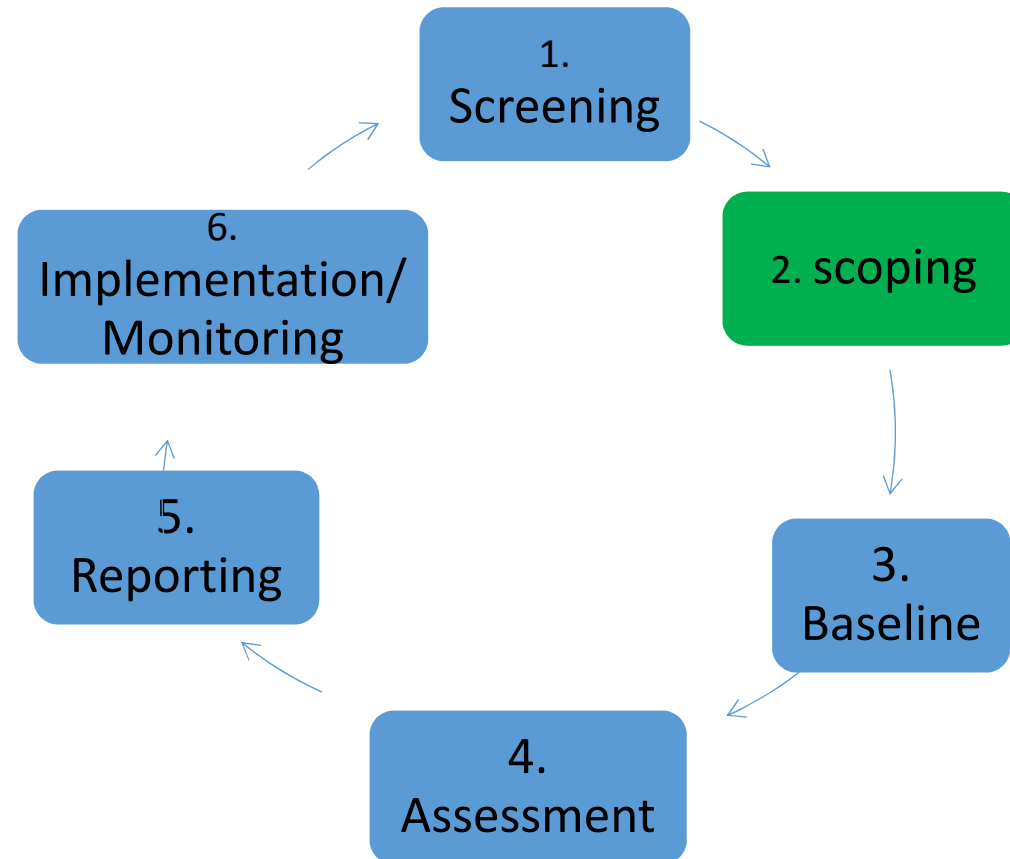
Source: *Partidário*, 2007



# Ultimately SEA Ensures that....

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- Alternatives/options are thoroughly addressed;
  - Cumulative impacts are taken into account;
  - Key stakeholders are consulted; and
  - Decisions related to individual projects are made in proactive as opposed to reactive manner.

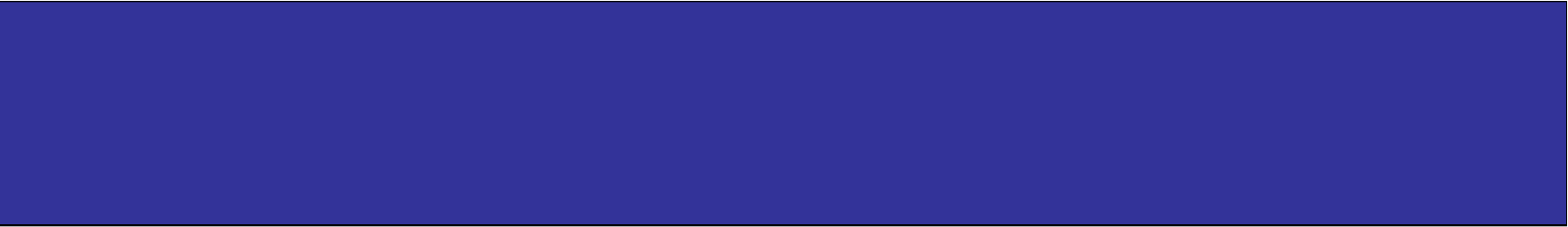
# Status of the SEA Study





# Schedule of work

Date	Activity
October 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk Study and Literature Review</li> <li>- Scoping Study (including SEP)</li> </ul>
November 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First Round of Stakeholder Meetings</li> <li>- Development of Website</li> <li>- Continuation of Scoping Study</li> <li>- Submission of Scoping Report to NEMA</li> <li>- Review of Legal/Institutional Framework</li> </ul>
December 2015 – May 2016	Detailed SEA Study: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baseline,</li> <li>- Situation Analysis,</li> <li>- Impact Identification,</li> <li>- Comparison of Alternatives</li> <li>- Impact Mitigation</li> </ul>
April/May 2016	Second Round of Stakeholder Meetings
March – May 2016	Preparation of Draft SEA Report
June 2016	Submission of Final SEA Report to NEMA



Thank You

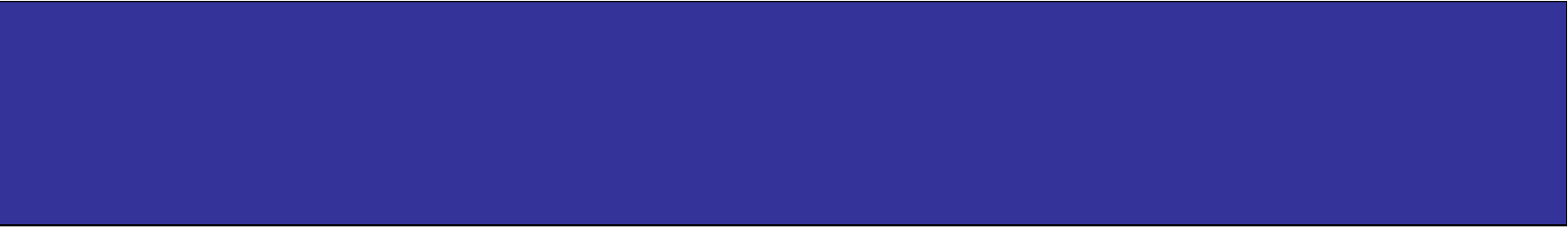
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# Questions?





# Questions to Ponder

- What environmental & social objectives should the Masterplan address?
- What kind of plans/documents or conventions/treaties could contain the above environmental and social objectives?
- What would be the major current and potential environmental/social problems in relation to the Masterplan?
- What opportunities and constraints does the natural environment provide to take into consideration in the plan?
- What do you foresee as the impact of the plan?