

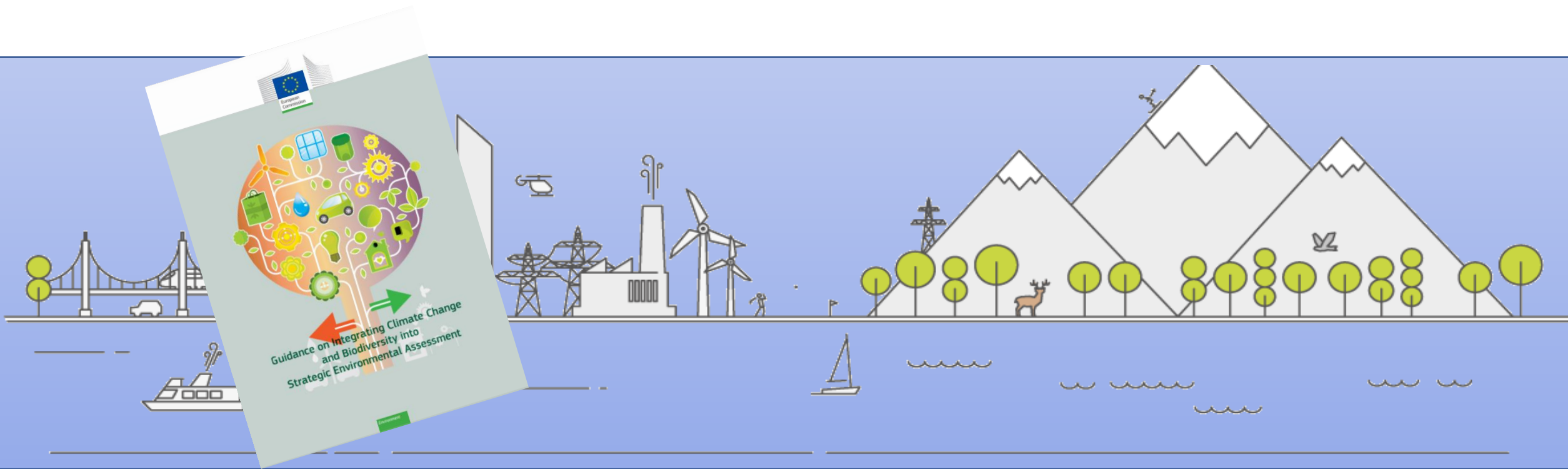
SEA and its role in supporting low carbon economies

Tallin Forum 2020

STRATEGIC IDEAS WORTH SHARING – THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON Strategic Planning AND SEA

Session C – Wednesday 9th of September, 2:15-4:00 pm.

Session organizers: Lone Kørnøv and Alexandra Jiricka-Pürerer



Transition to no/ low-carbon economy

Meeting the Paris agreement and shifting towards a low carbon or climate-neutral economy is a long-term goal.

- **Mainstream economy**

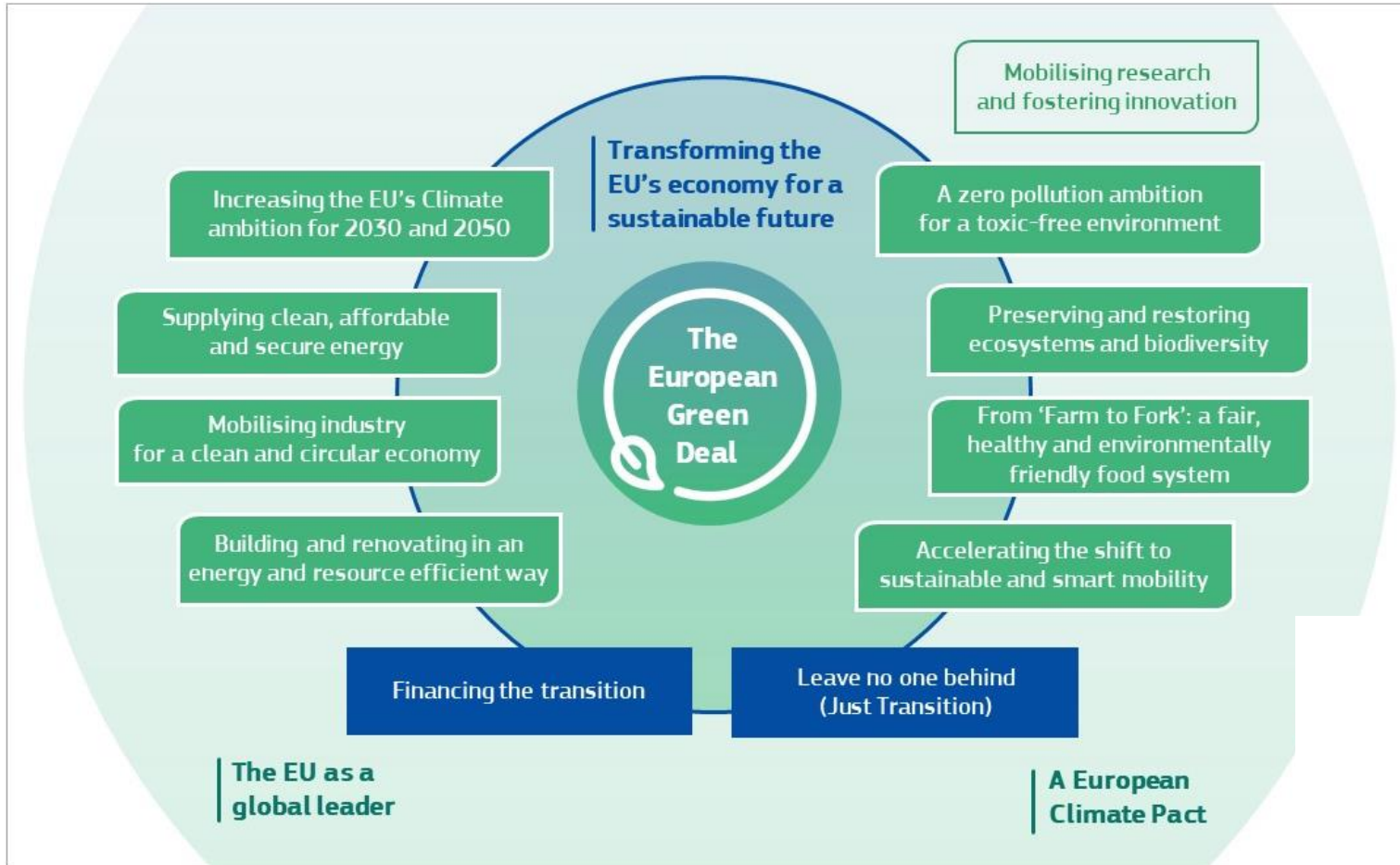
- Enormous consumption of resources and
- Extensive accumulations of waste



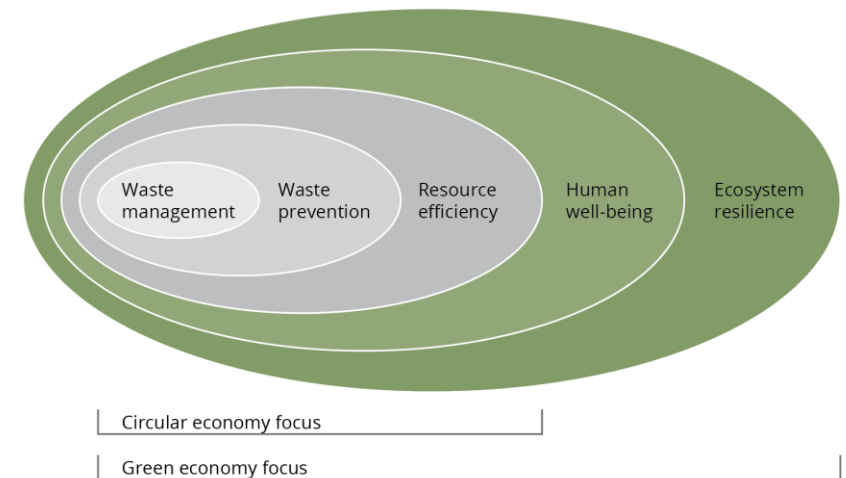
- **New economic approaches**

- Economy (EC 2019),
- Green Economy (UNEP 2011),
- Bioeconomy (EC 2012)

After the Covid-19 pandemic and the response to it, it is particularly important to foster a sustainable recovery for economies and societies by taking the chance to contribute to climate change mitigation at the same time



<https://www.taylorhopkinson.com/wp-content/uploads/European-green-deal.jpg>



<https://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/2015/europe/green-economy/the-green-economy-as-an>



Consideration of climate change through Strategic Environmental Assessment

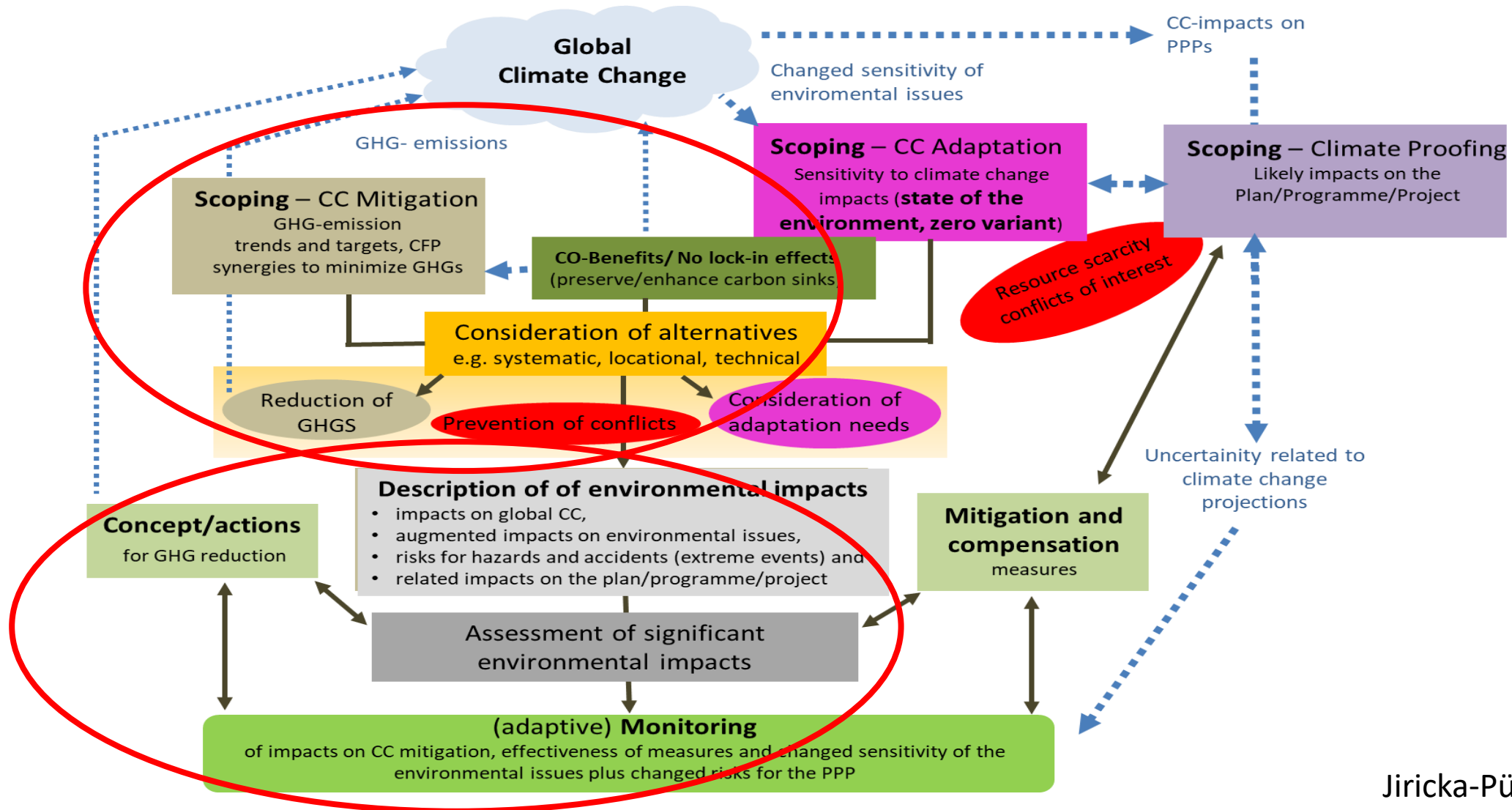
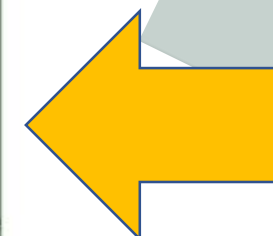
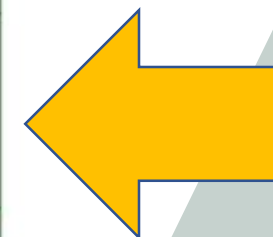
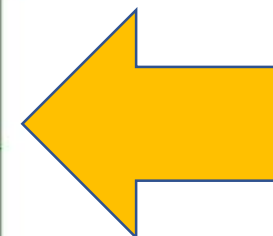




Table 11: Examples of alternatives and mitigation measures related to climate change mitigation

Main concerns related to:	Examples of alternatives and/or mitigation measures at the assessment stage
Energy demand in industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing demand for energy (electricity or fuel) in industry Alternative low-carbon sources (onsite or through specific low carbon energy supplier) Targeted support to businesses engaged in eco-innovations, low-carbon business and low-carbon technologies Potential synergies between adaptation and GHG reduction
Energy demand in housing and construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the energy performance of buildings Alternative low carbon sources (onsite or through specific low carbon energy supplier) Potential synergies between adaptation and GHG reduction
GHG emissions in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing the use of nitrogen in fertilising practices Managing methane (enteric and manure) Protecting natural carbon sinks, such as peat soils Potential synergies between adaptation and GHG reduction Harvesting methane emissions for biogas production
GHG emissions in waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider ways in which the PP can increase waste prevention, re-use and recycling, particularly to divert waste from landfill Consider ways of producing energy through waste incineration or producing biogas from wastewater and sludge Alternative low carbon sources (onsite or through specific low carbon energy supplier) Potential synergies between adaptation and GHG reduction
Travel patterns and GHG emissions from transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote PP patterns that reduce the need to travel Support car-free PP Encourage walking and cycling Encourage public transport Provide transport choices to encourage a modal shift to cleaner modes (e.g. from cars to trains), such as an effective and integrated public transport system Transport demand management schemes Encourage car sharing Prioritise high density urban PPs (smaller housing at higher density) and reuse of brownfield land
GHG emissions from energy production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generic recommendations are intentionally not provided as these are context-specific, depending upon the energy production capacity and energy supply sources of the area in question Potential synergies between adaptation and GHG reduction
Forests and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in wetlands to support carbon sequestration to offset PP's GHG emissions.



Tackling global challenges – integrative strategies are needed

- Importance of coordination between departments responsible for tackling global climate change (Biesbrook et al. 2010).
- Advantages of careful cross-sectoral adaptation and mitigation approaches to avoid lock-in effects and conflicts and create co-benefits (Heidrich et al. 2013, Aguiar et al. 2018).

Strategic Environmental Assessment

- Integrate positive impulses already at the policy and programme level
- Foster integrative planning approaches including cross-sectoral aspects
- Prepare entry points for other instruments such as Life-Cycle-Assessments at sub-ordinate levels

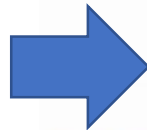
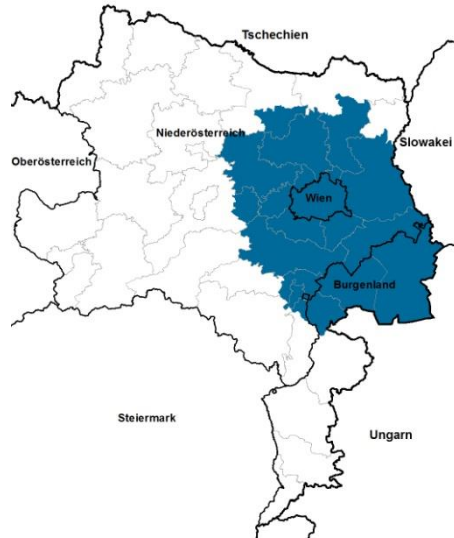
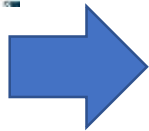
Guiding questions for Session C

- How can the SEA contribute to **reduction of energy and resource consumption** in order to improve positive environmental impacts on global climate change considering
 - the production
 - but also the whole lifespan of the economies and their outcomes
 - as well as related life-style involving aspectsthrough a **cross-sectoral perspective**?
- At **which level** can the SEA engage, particularly in **energy and transport planning** as well as **water and waste management**, to
 - encourage development and consideration of **appropriate alternatives early enough**
 - but also identify **insecurities and possible interrelationships with other environmental issues** (e.g. flora/fauna/biodiversity), deserving special attention in **mitigation and monitoring** or within **other procedures** (e.g. EIA and/or Life-Cycle-Assessments)?

Reaching mitigation targets at multiple scales



Dr. Francois Levarlet T33, Ancona – *Assessment of low carbon measures in development programmes : lessons learnt from some European regional development programmes*



Prof. Dr. Gernot Stöglehner, BOKU, Vienna – *Strategic planning and assessment approaches to local integrated spatial and energy planning*