HOW IS GOVERNANCE ADDRESSED IN

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT?

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setting the context

need to emphasize governance and institutions in SEA research

(e.g. Slootweg and Jones 2011; Axelsson et al.2012; Jiliberto 2012; IAIA *FasTips no.4*; Final conclusions IAIA'14; Meuleman 2015; Partidário 2015)

- ✓ Understand the institutional context
- ✓ Identify policy conflicts
- ✓ Manage different expectations
- ✓ Acknowledge the web of actors and networks at place
- ✓ Promote cooperation and shared responsibility
- ✓ Engage relevant stakeholders to ensure focus and validate assessment



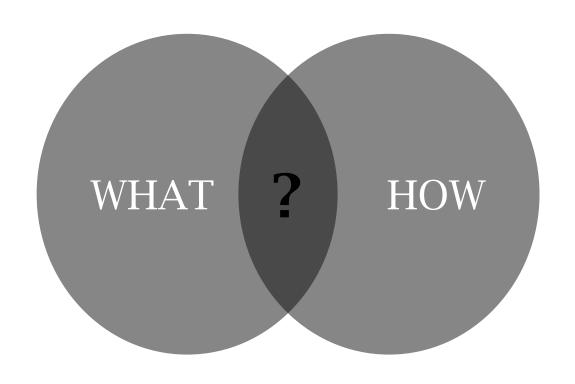
SEA and governance

Examples of governance-related topics mentioned in SEA literature (e.g. OECD 2006, Ahmed and Sanchez-Triana 2008; Scott 2008; Unala and Cowell 2009; Richardson and Cashmore 2011; Jiliberto 2012; Partidário 2012; Meuleman 2015):

- ✓ Accountability
- ✓ Transparency
- ✓ Stakeholders engagement
- ✓ Cooperation and collaboration
- ✓ Responsibility
- ✓ Legislative framework
- ✓ Policy integration
- ✓ Efficiency and effectiveness

research framework

review of **50** strategic environmental assessment **environmental reports** - EU context (CY, ES, IE, IT, HU, MT, PL, PT, UK, co-operation)



literature governance-related topics

- transparency
- accountability
- uncertainty
- public participation
- monitoring and follow-up
- relationship between actors
- institutional responsibilities

non-usual governance-related topics

- territorial management
- political lock-ins or facilitators

results

Transparency

Planning goals vs. SEA goals Systematic application Public consultation

Accountability

Existing legal provisions
Scope through decision-makers values

Uncertainty

Facts-based Narrow scope Quantitative assessment

Public participation

Public to be infomed
Public involved in near-ended processes

Monitoring and follow-up

Assessment indicators
Control requirements
Indistinct responsibilities

results

Relationship between actors

Rule-based (formal and institutionalised)

Territorial management

Planning authority

Political lock-ins or facilitators

Transboundary relations

Institutional responsibilities

SEA provisions

reflections #1

Open-ended **questions** remains (*not* defined by law...):

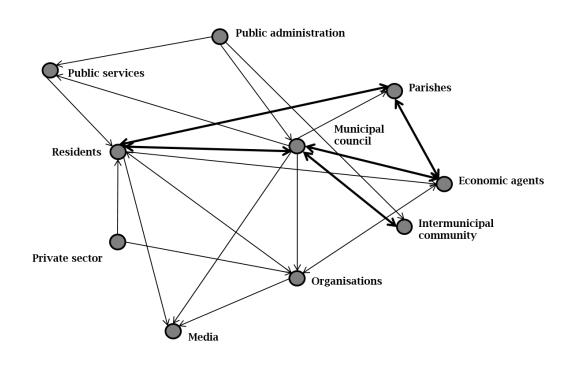
- How to deal with unexpected outcomes?
- How to deal with uncertainty in a long-term perspective?
- How to manage with different expectations?
- How to provide legitimacy to the development proposal?
- How the context of development is prepared to **deal with change**?
- How conflicts can be reduced and synergies potentiated?

operasionalization of the non-usual topics

Lourinhã municipality (2014)

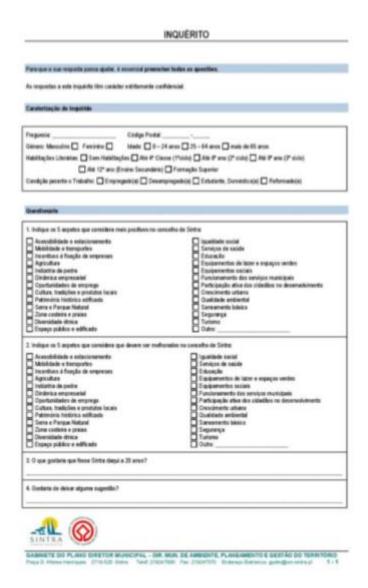
Governance framework -is identified the level of **institutional responsibilities** of relevant stakeholders, **power relations**, and current **capacities** and future **opportunities** for engagement.

	Economy and Competitiveness	Agriculture and Rurality	Human capital	Governance
Relevant stakeholders Local authorities	✓	Inter	esis ✓	√
Public administration	✓	✓	✓	✓
Adjacent municipalities	✓	~		✓
Economic agents	✓	~		✓
Organisations	~	~		
Public and Private services			✓	✓
Other stakeholders (including residents)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Media	✓			✓



operasionalization of the non-usual topics

Sintra municipality (ongoing)



Opinion survey to the population

Best...

- Natural Park and mountain
- 2. Historical heritage
- 3. Costal zone
- 4. Tourism
- Culture and traditions

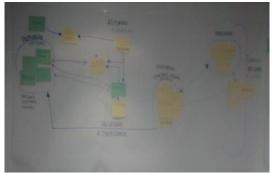
To improve...

- 1. Health services
- 2. Security
- 3. Employment
- Accessibilities and parking
- 5. Leisure equipment's and green spaces

operasionalization of the non-usual topics

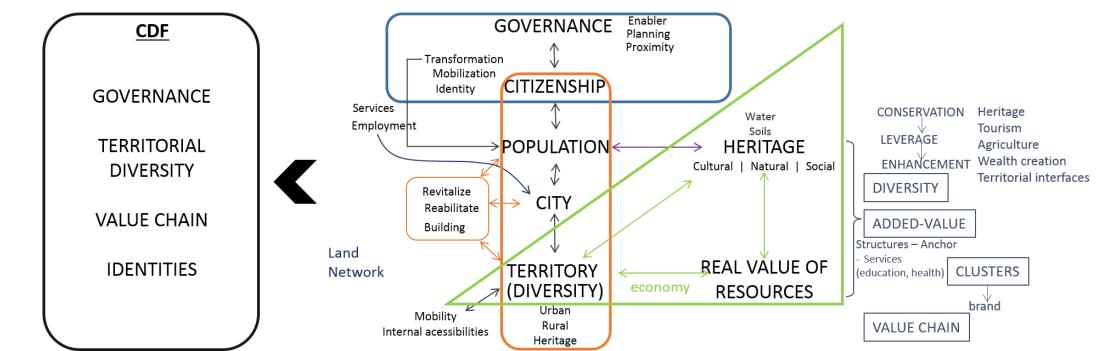
Sintra municipality (ongoing)











discussion and conclusions

Governance can help understand the decision-making context by:

- Giving attention to territorial specificities
- Acknowledging different expectations, priorities, behaviours and incorporate them in the assessment
- Accepting uncertainty and integrate it in the assessment
- Considering the drivers, the blockers and the facilitators.

discussion and conclusions

monitoring and follow up! – use follow-up as a way to overcome uncertainty and promote trust (place for shared responsibility);

Adopting collaborative approaches is important to create dialogues, create sense of ownership, add value to the decision, and ultimately provide legitimacy;

It is **not easy** to strategically and constructively **consider governance issues in SEA - it** engages **complex systems** and therefore **effort** and **commitment**.

thank you for your attention!

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