

Key decisions and key issues in SEA for multi-sector plans relevant to energy interests

MULTI-SECTOR PLANNING: lead authority is either a spatial / regional authority, or a working group composed of relevant departments		
Type of plan	Key decisions	Key issues in SEA
INTERNATIONAL		
Economic corridors	- Infrastructure development for transportation and trade (including energy) - Priority sectors/industries (all need energy supply) - Harmonization of regulations and procedures for cross-border trade and investment. - Strategies for engaging the private sector, including energy sector	- Spatial delineation of alternative energy infrastructure corridors - Arrangements/coordination for environmental monitoring - Ensure benefits for all segments of society, including access to energy - Promote sustainable practices and mitigate environmental degradation - Climate and geopolitical vulnerabilities and risk
International river basin plan	- Water allocation (including for hydropower and power plant cooling) to up- and downstream countries - Water rights and allocation mechanisms to prevent conflicts and promote cooperation. - Adopt an IWRM approach that considers land, water, and related resources. - Legal/institutional frameworks for cooperation and conflict resolution among riparian countries.	- Strategies to adapt to climate change; early warning systems for floods and droughts in support of hydropower and other water dependent sectors. - Protecting and restoring aquatic and riparian ecosystems for optimal water storage and flood control; maintaining sufficient flow in support of healthy ecosystems. - Establish frameworks for monitoring and data sharing among basin countries.
NATIONAL		
National spatial plan <i>Namibia Integrated Land Use Plans & SEA</i> <i>RSA: Wind and solar Spatial Plan (Annex 32)</i>	- Zoning of land use, including areas needed for energy production and energy transmission corridors. - Mixed-use developments and their energy supply - Transportation planning (multi-modal, motorized and non-motorized) and type of energy used - Utility infrastructure (water, communication networks).	- Sustainable resource management (water, energy, raw materials) - Conservation of high biodiversity areas delivering critical ecosystem services. - Green multipurpose infrastructure (e.g., green spaces, corridors, or buffer zones). - Climate risks and vulnerability - GHG emissions reduction - Promote nature-based solutions for resilience
National development plan	Goals on economic growth, social equity, and environmental sustainability, directly link to energy	- Reduced carbon sequestration by loss of biodiversity. - Air, water, and land pollution, including GHG emissions

	• Inventory and development potential of energy resources. • Priorities for infrastructure projects • Planning for the provision of social services	• Overexploitation and degradation of natural resources (water, soils, biomass) • Application of circular economy principles (opportunities for biogas technology)
Special economic zone	• Location: proximity to power supply • Type of SEZ and energy requirements • Infrastructure development (transport, energy) • Regulations: taxation, customs duties. • Public-private partnerships	• Environmental regulations, sustainable planning, enforcement, and monitoring. • Investment in green technologies. • Social issues: health, forced displacement • Circular economy principles for industrial production to avoid pollution, solid waste, GHG emissions, and resource depletion. • Greening of energy supply
River basin management plans <i>Rwanda: Integrated Catchment Plan & SEA (Annex 33)</i> <i>India: Hydropower planning in Upper Ganges basin (Annex 34)</i>	• Water allocation (hydropower, cooling) • Governance, institutional coordination (Gov, private, NGO), • Legislative measures • Climate adaptation and resilience (storage, flood defense, drought) • Type and location of (stored) hydropower facilities • Targets and actions for water quality	• Drivers of change (economic development, population increase, resource use, etc.) • Cumulative impacts of existing and planned activities, up- and downstream • Climate vulnerability (rainfall, hydrology, erosion, sea level rise) • Nature-based solutions for climate adaptation • Habitat restoration, species conservation, and invasive species control
Marine spatial plan <i>Ireland: Maritime Spatial Plan (Annex 35)</i>	• Zoning for specific uses such as conservation, fishing, shipping, wind power, and oil and gas exploitation. • Coordinating with other policy domains to address land-based problems (pollution, plastics, eutrophication, sediments)	• Interference with pathways of migratory birds and bats • Interference with other uses (fisheries, shipping, etc.) • Sensitive/no-go areas (level of protection)
Coastal zone mgmt. plan <i>Kenya: SEA for Tana Delta Land Use Plan</i>	• Protect coastal communities, infrastructure, and natural habitats from hazards (erosion, flooding, storm surges, sea-level rise, tsunamis). • Land use planning balances economic activities, habitat conservation, and hazard mitigation. • Adapt to climate change	• Preserving and restoring coastal ecosystems is vital for maintaining biodiversity, resilience to climate change, and ecosystem services. • Address land-based emissions from industry, agriculture, and urban areas to reduce water pollution in coastal areas (pollutants; plastics).