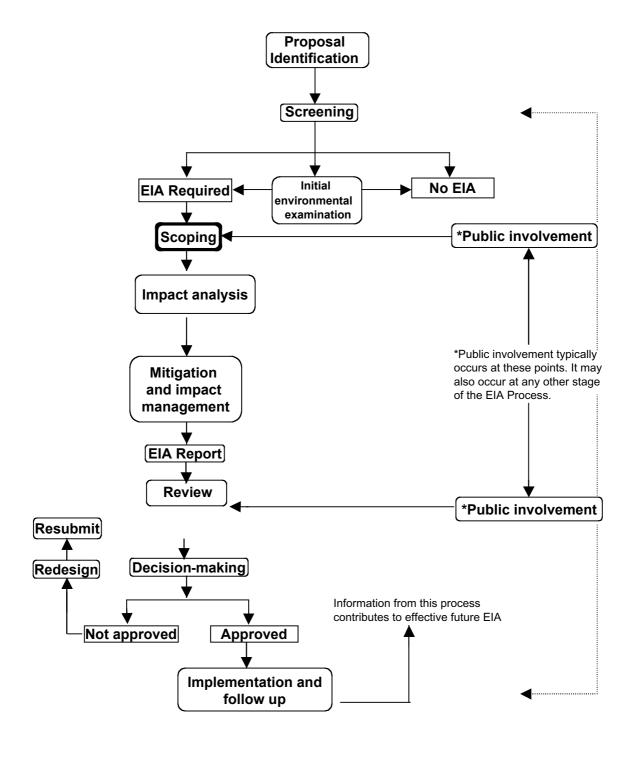
Topic 5

Scoping

Scopingin the EIA process



Scoping

- early step begins once screening completed
- open, interactive process involves the public
- lays the foundation of an EIA –
 by identifying
- boundaries of the EIA study
- the information necessary for decision-making
- key issues and significant impacts to be considered

Key objectives of scoping

- inform and identify stakeholders
- . find out their concerns
- consider feasible and practical alternatives
- identify the main issues and impacts to be studied
- define the boundaries of the EIA study
- agree on means of public involvement and methods of analysis

 establish the Terms of Reference

Guiding principles for the conduct of scoping

- scoping is a process not an activity or event
- design the scoping process for each proposal
- start early, as soon as information permits
- prepare information package on what is expected
- specify the role of the public in decision-making
- approach should be systematic; implementation should be flexible.
- document the results to guide preparation of EIA

respond to new information and issues as necessary

The conduct of screening

- . identify range of concerns
- evaluate them to determine key issues
- categorise the impacts that require study
- establish a strategy for addressing them

Steps in the scoping process

- prepare an outline scope
- develop the outline through informal consultation
- make the outline available
- compile the range of concerns (long list)
- evaluate these to establish key issues (short list)
- organise these into impact categories (study list)
- amend the outline to incorporate the above information
- develop Terms of Reference
- monitor progress against them, revising as necessary

Who should be involved in scoping?

- the proponent
- . the competent authority
- . the EIA administering body
- . other responsible agencies
- EIA practitioners and experts
- key stakeholders (e.g. those affected by the proposal)
- . the wider community

Consideration of alternatives

- . demand alternatives
- . supply or input alternatives
- activity alternatives
- . location alternatives
- process alternatives
- . scheduling alternatives

Outline Terms of Reference

- objectives and background to the proposal
- study area and boundaries
- , alternatives to be examined
- opportunities for public involvement
- impacts and issues to be studied
- . the approach to be taken
- requirements for mitigation and monitoring
- information and data to be included in the EIA report

 timetable and requirements for completion of the EIA process