

UNIT-2

UNIT-II: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

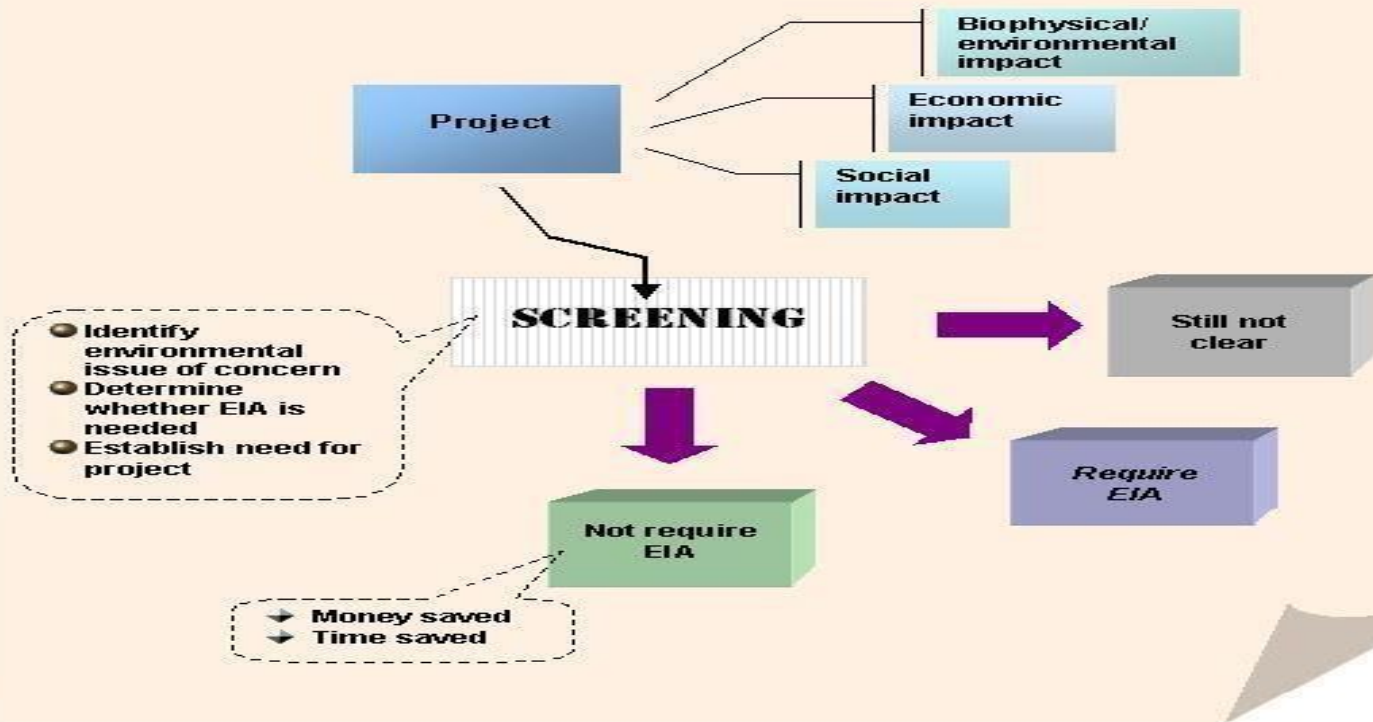
2.1 -Screening

2.2 Scoping



2.1 -Screening

Project Screening



Source: http://www.unescap.org/drrpad/vc/orientation/M8_14.htm

Many projects are considered by the public and private agencies every year. Development projects have bio physical as well as social and economic impacts. Sufficient understanding of these factors are necessary for the initial screening decision. It is therefore, important to establish mechanisms identifying projects, which requires EIA, and this process of selection of project, is referred to as "Screening". The project screening process.

Screening process divides the project proposals with in the following three categories

- project clearly requiring an EIA
- project not requiring an EIA
- project still EIA is not clear

2.2-Scoping

Scoping is to determine what should be the coverage or scope of the EIA study for a project proposal as having potentially significant environmental impacts. It also helps in developing and selecting alternatives to the proposed action and in identifying the issues to be considered in an EIA

Aim of scoping

- To identify concerns for consideration in an EIA
- To identify issues for consideration in an EIA
- To ensure a relevant EIA methodology
- To enable those responsible for an EIA study to properly brief the study team on the alternatives and on impacts to be considered at different levels of analysis
- To determine the assessment methods to be used

- To identify all affected interests
- To provide an opportunity for public involvement in determining the factors to be assessed.
- To save time and money
- To establish terms of reference (TOR) for EIA study

Types of scoping

Closed scoping: wherein the content and scope of an EIA Report is pre-determined by law and modified through closed consultations between a developer and the competent authority

Open or Public scoping: a transparent process based on public consultations

Elements of scoping

Define the parameters of the EIA study

- Identify and inform stakeholders
- identify stakeholder concerns
- agree on the means of public involvement and methods of analysis
- identify the main issues and impacts to be studied

- consider feasible and practical alternatives
- establish 'Terms of Reference' for the EIA

Steps in the scoping process

Prepare a scope outline

- develop the outline through informal consultation with environmental and health authorities make the outline available
- compile an extensive list of concerns
- evaluate relevant concerns to establish key issues
- organize key issues into impact categories (study list)
- amend the outline accordingly
- develop 'Terms of reference' (ToR)
- monitor progress against the ToR, revising as necessary