



Sustainable, transformative and resilient for a **Blue Pacific**

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Scoping is a critical step in the preparation of an EIA

- It identifies the issues that are likely to be of most importance during the EIA.
- Establishes the boundaries of your EIA and sets the basis of the analyses you will conduct.
- Identifying the important issues to be considered in the EIA, such as setting the baseline and identifying alternatives.
- Identifying all relevant issues and factors, including cumulative effects, social impacts, and health risks.
- Facilitating meaningful public engagement and review.
- Determining the appropriate time and space boundaries of the EIA.
- Gives consideration to relevant legislation, policies, strategies & MEAs – link EIA process with broader-scale planning

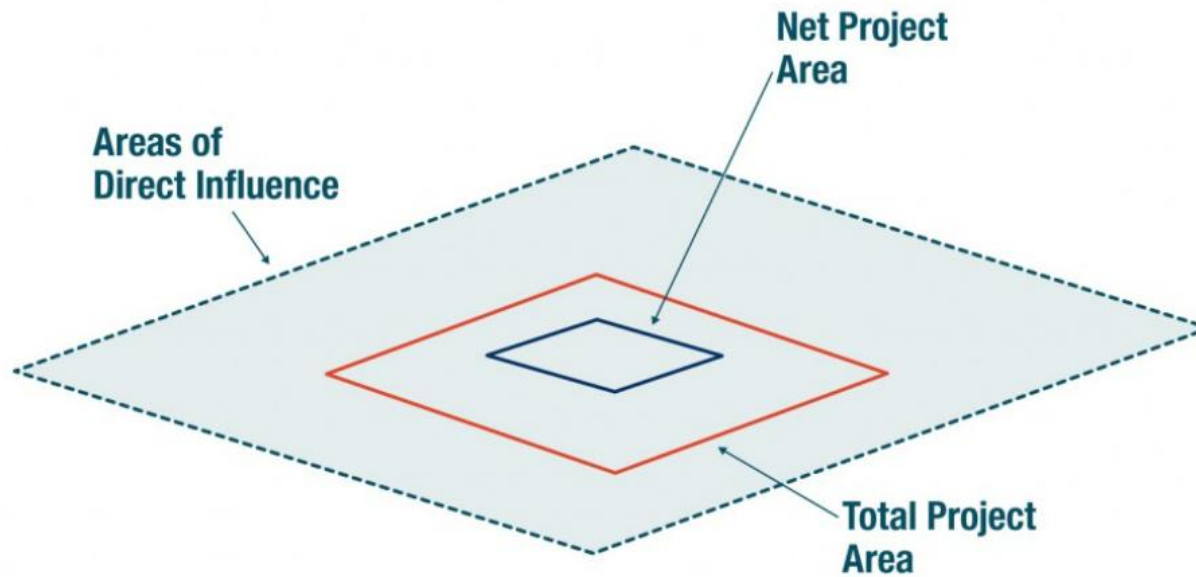
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Identified areas of influence and valued environmental and social components

Areas of Influence





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Trigger & Linking it to the SI Environment Act 1998

(2) On receipt of the application referred to in subsection (1), the Director shall within fifteen working days of such receipt advise the developer to submit -

(a) a development application accompanied by a public environmental report, together with any additional requirements as notified by the Director; or

(b) a development application accompanied by an environmental impact statement, together with any additional requirements as notified by the Director.

- Scoping begins
- Development of terms of reference (ToR) that outline the required format & content of an EIS.
- Again, Primarily a desk-based exercise BUT important to be familiar with the development location & local issues – can do site visit



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Who develops the TOR?

The proponent with the support of ECD

The ECD can determine the scope of the TOR

- Assistance can be provided by the proponent, or consultants with specialist knowledge
- Consultation should be undertaken with gov't agencies and the general public to help identify issues and impacts that need to be addressed.
- CROP agencies such as SPREP can provide support with the TOR development if requested by ECD

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Contents of public environmental report

20. Any public environmental report in respect of proposed and existing prescribed development shall –

- (a) describe the prescribed development in summary form, including its objectives and any reasonable alternatives to it;
- (b) describe any aspects of the prescribed development having or likely to have a substantial or important impact on the environment;
- (c) describe the environment likely to be affected by the prescribed development and any reasonable alternatives to it;
- (d) indicate the potential or actual impact of the prescribed development on the environment and of any reasonable alternatives to the prescribed development, including any enhancement of the environment;
- (e) outline the reasons for choice of the prescribed development;
- (f) describe and assess the effectiveness of any safeguards or standards intended to be adopted or applied for the protection of the environment;

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- (g) state any intended investigations or studies of the possible impact on the environment before the prescribed development is implemented;
 - (h) state any intended monitoring and reporting of the impact of the prescribed development; and
 - (i) address any further matters that the Director may specify.

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Linking it to SI Environment Act 1998 Setting the Tone for the EIA TOR

Contents of environmental impact statement.

23. An environmental impact statement in respect of proposed and existing prescribed development shall –

- (a) contain a full description of the objectives of the prescribed development;
- (b) analyse the need for the prescribed development;
- (c) indicate the consequences of not implementing or carrying out the prescribed development;
- (d) include adequate information and technical data adequate to allow assessment of the impact of the prescribed development on the environment;
- (e) examine any reasonable alternatives to the prescribed development, including alternative sites for it;
- (f) describe the environment that is or is likely to be affected by the prescribed development and by any reasonable alternatives to it;
- (g) assess the actual or potential impact on the environment of the prescribed development and of any reasonable alternatives to it, including the primary, secondary, short-term, long-term, adverse and beneficial impacts on the environment;
- (h) outline the reasons for the choice of the prescribed development;
- (i) estimate the time period of any expected impacts;
- (j) describe the geographic boundaries of the impacts;
- (k) state the methods of predicting and assessing each impact from the construction, operational and where relevant, the de-commissioning phase of an implemented development and for each alternative presented;
- (l) justify the prescribed development in terms of environmental, economic, culture and social considerations;
- (m) identify and analyse all likely impacts or consequences of implementing the prescribed development, including implications for the use and conservation of energy;
- (n) describe measures to prevent or reduce significant adverse impacts and enhance beneficial effects and an account of their likely success with estimated costs as appropriate;

DISCUSSION

Adequacy of the PER and EIS contents/requirements to address specific projects issues.



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Need clear Terms of Reference (ToR)

- Applicant understands which issues & impacts they need to focus on in their Initial Environmental Evaluation (IEE) or PER or EIS
- Helps ECD assess if an EIS is adequate
- ECD has a point of reference if a legal challenge is made, especially after a development commences
- Can form part of the Contract of Agreement between the proponent and the consultant.

Clear TOR help proponents and consultants to prepare a quality EIA report.

If TOR are not well prepared, a PER or EIS can miss important information or be 'cluttered' with unnecessary details.



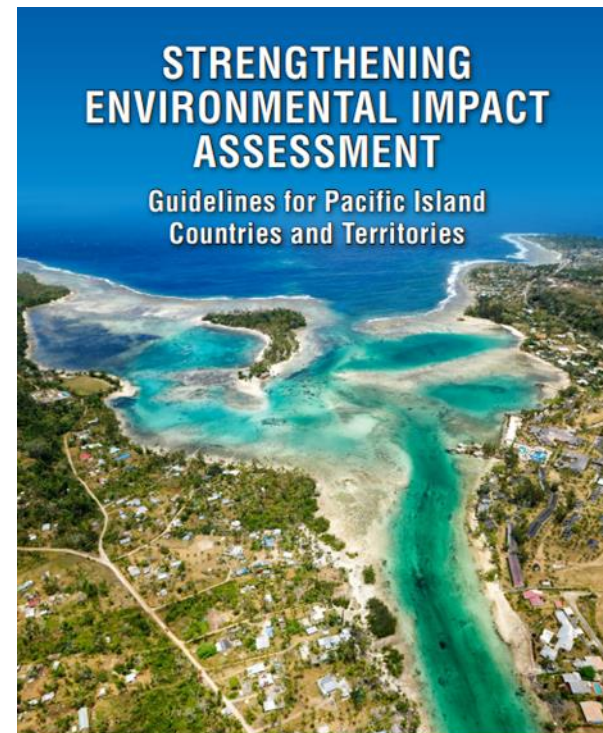


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SPREP Regional EIA guidelines provide a toolkit for developing a TOR

- Generic TOR template to assist with drafting TOR for different projects
- The template covers a range of topics that are often addressed in an EIA report
- It can be modified, shortened or added to by EIA officers, depending on the type of project under assessment

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THANK YOU