Scoping Statement and Environmental Assessment Scenarios

We have four groups: **Group One** (Background Providers), **Group Two** (Project Proponent to conduct the public consultation or scoping meeting), **Group Three** (Project Proponent to prepare the Scoping Statement), **Group Four** (Project Proponent to prepare the mitigation measures for the Environmental Assessment).

Post-Typhoon Housing Reconstruction

Group One – Background, Typhoon Reconstruction

A tropical super typhoon has destroyed the homes of several thousand people in a South East Asian island, displacing people and ruining housing and livelihoods. A donor proposes to reconstruct several thousand homes in new villages, which produces a Positive Determination through its Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Threshold Decision (ETD). A scoping statement (SS) for an environmental assessment (EA), and an EA, both with stakeholder inputs, are required.

Group Two - Scoping Statement, Typhoon Reconstruction

A public meeting is held to present the project design concept, identify potential adverse environmental impacts, and obtain stakeholder input to prepare the scoping statement. The project proponent through the consulting Chief of Party presents the project design. Five currently agricultural sites will be selected and leveled by the municipal government for development. Concrete one-story, multi-family homes will be constructed on concrete slabs, which will include utility conduits for water, wastewater, electricity, and natural gas. Common areas will be developed for community meetings. No land will be set aside for agricultural or commercial purposes. Local governments will provide road access and utility services but there will need to be major modifications to municipal water and wastewater collection, treatment and distribution.

The project engineer presents the likely adverse environmental impacts: changing wildlife habits in current agricultural land, loss of agricultural land, soil erosion and flooding during construction, solid waste and debris production during construction, post-construction flooding and erosion due to paving of land surfaces, post-construction increased water demand, and post-construction increased sewage and solid waste production.

The project resource manager notes that the laterite clay soils are good sources of commercial clay, the terrace deposits are good sources of roadbed and commercial aggregate, and some of the clays contain semi-precious gem-quality stones. There is also a legacy of archeological, pre-historical, and culturally and religiously significant sites. Some soils may be unstable, subject to liquefaction and water-induced mass-wasting, flooding, severe erosion, and geological faulting. The area gets 3 to 5 meters of annual rainfall and over a dozen typhoons.

Group Three - Scoping Statement Questions, Typhoon Reconstruction

1. What are the issues likely to be raised by the scoping meeting with potentially impacted communities, agencies, and concerned persons?

2. What are potential adverse environmental impacts from site selection, site development, and post-construction activities, from the scoping meeting any your sense and experience?

3. Make a list of potential significant adverse environmental impacts.

Group Four - Environmental Assessment Questions, Typhoon Reconstruction

1. Given the list of potential significant adverse environmental impacts, what mitigation measures are proposed for site selection, site development, and post-construction activities?

2. Which mitigation measures might be shared with local governments?

3. Which mitigation measures are likely to be implemented by the project proponent?

Post-Earthquake Hospital and School Reconstruction

Group One – Background, Earthquake Reconstruction

A series of catastrophic earthquakes in the Himalayas destroyed the homes and physical infrastructure of several thousand people in a South Asian country, displacing people and ruining housing, roads, hospitals, schools, water and wastewater plants, and livelihoods. A donor proposes to reconstruct several dozen hospitals and schools for new construction on undeveloped land in existing villages, which produces a Positive Determination through its Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Threshold Decision (ETD). A scoping statement (SS) for an environmental assessment (EA), and an EA, both with stakeholder inputs, are required for construction on undeveloped or raw land, while a Negative Determination with Conditions is the decision for reconstruction of destroyed hospitals and schools on already developed sites.

Group Two - Scoping Statement, Earthquake Reconstruction

Several public meetings are held to present the project design concept, identify potential adverse environmental impacts, and obtain stakeholder input to prepare the scoping statement. The project proponent through the consulting Chief of Party presents the project design. Thirty currently agricultural sites and twenty existing and developed sites will be selected and leveled by the municipal governments for new hospital and school construction or reconstruction. Concrete one- to two- story, hospitals and schools will be constructed on concrete slabs or pilings, which will include utility conduits for water, wastewater, electricity, and natural gas. New hospitals will include administrative, records storage, waiting, auditorium, lecture, examination, consultation, same-day procedure, operation, recovery, laboratory, shop repairs, storage, computer, cleaning, waste collection, boiler and HVAC, hazardous materials and wastes, restaurant and snack, bathrooms, doctors and nurses lounge, and office rooms; outdoor common areas will be developed for parking, recreation, picnicking, and equipment and waste storage areas. New schools will administrative, records storage, waiting, auditorium, lecture, teaching, laboratory, shop repairs, storage, computer, waste collection, boiler and HVAC, hazardous materials and wastes, lunch and snack, sports and lockers, bathroom, teachers and aids lounge, and office rooms; common areas will be developed for parking, recreation, picnicking, and equipment and waste storage areas. No land will be set aside for agricultural or commercial purposes. Local governments will provide road access and utility services but there will need to be major modifications to municipal water and wastewater collection, treatment and distribution.

The project engineer presents the likely adverse environmental impacts: changing wildlife habits in current agricultural land, loss of agricultural land, soil erosion and flooding during construction, solid waste and debris production during construction, post-construction flooding and erosion due to paving of land surfaces, post-construction increased water demand, and post-construction increased sewage and solid waste production.

The project resource manager notes that the laterite clay soils are good sources of commercial clay, the terrace deposits are good sources of roadbed and commercial aggregate, and some of the clays contain semi-precious gem-quality stones. There is also a legacy of archeological, pre-historical, and culturally and religiously significant sites. Some soils may be unstable, subject to liquefaction and water-induced mass-wasting, flooding, severe erosion, and geological faulting. The area gets 1 to 3 meters of annual rainfall and nearly daily earthquakes. Several of the proposed new sites and the existing developed sites are within drainage basins containing endangered and threatened animal and plant species.

Group Three - Scoping Statement Questions, Earthquake Reconstruction

1. What are the issues likely to be raised by the scoping meeting with potentially impacted communities, agencies, and concerned persons?

2. What are potential adverse environmental impacts from site selection, site development, and post-construction activities, from the scoping meeting any your sense and experience?

3. Make a list of potential significant adverse environmental impacts.

Group Four - Environmental Assessment Questions, Earthquake Reconstruction

1. Given the list of potential significant adverse environmental impacts, what mitigation measures are proposed for site selection, site development, and post-construction activities?

2. Which mitigation measures might be shared with local governments?

3. Which mitigation measures are likely to be implemented by the project proponent?