

Scoping

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Case example: SEA for Socio-Economic Development Plan of Con-Dao Islands, Vietnam

Prague, 2009

Introductory information

- SEDP
 - General strategic development document for the archipelago
 - Stipulates main three development goals focused on the tourism development
- SEA
 - Rapid assessment (1 month, 2 experts)
 - Lack of data
 - Need for consultation with public authorities

Scoping

- Draft list of key environmental issues + guiding questions i.e.
 1. Identify and explain the importance of the environmental issue:
 - its relevance to the planned development
 - environmental assets, problems, opportunities that exist in the area which is likely to be affected by the planned development
 2. Identify any environmental objectives relevant to the planned development that define a broader national or provincial environmental framework
 3. List the relevant sources of data and identify potential data gaps

Consultations

- Series of bilateral meetings with public authorities
 - Ministry of Planning and Investment
 - Development Strategy Institute (central)
 - Tourism administrative department (province)
 - Division of Natural Resources and Environment (province)
 - Health Unit, Cultural Heritage Unit and Economic Unit (local)
 - National Park (local)
- Scoping round table
 - Presentation of the draft scope (key environmental issues, objectives, data)
 - Comments
- **Importance of consultation – the only way how to identify key environmental issues within limited time and lack of data**

Key environmental issues

- Air
- Soil
- Water
- Biodiversity and landscape
- Human health
- Waste management
- Energy management
- Transport
- Tourism
- Climate and climate change

Air

- The air is a significant key environmental issue, since the planned developments will the most likely affect the air quality. There all local sources of the air pollution
 - Industry
 - Car traffic
 - Boats
- Are there data on the air quality? Are there any localities with lower air quality?
- **Objective:** Until 2010 100% of the newly constructed production units must adopt clean technologies or be equipped with pollution mitigation and waste treatment facilities meeting environmental standards (NSEP, 2003).

Soil

- The pollution of soil may result from:
 - Municipal and industrial solid wastes and waste waters
- Guiding questions
 - Are there any localities already polluted?
 - Have there been problems recorded with sedimentation in lakes used for water supply?
 - There is only limited area of land on the islands, which can be used for the construction purposes.
 - Are data on the land area used available?
- **Objective:** Until 2010 100% of the newly constructed production units must adopt clean technologies or be equipped with pollution mitigation and waste treatment facilities meeting environmental standards (NSEP, 2003).

Climate change

- Since the remote offshore location of the islands the area can be very vulnerable to extreme climatic conditions (typhoons, storms) connected with changes of climate.
- Are there any recent records on natural disasters in the area?
- **Objective:**
 - Adopt planning measures to reduce emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases (UNEP Principles on the Implementation of Sustainable Tourism, 1999)
 - To improve capacities in the prevention and control of adverse impacts of natural disasters, particularly those of climate change; effectively respond and rescue, and remedy environmental incidents caused by natural disasters. (NSEP, 2003)