

# Module 1: EIA Good Practice in the Pacific Islands







The **objective** of the EIA is to **prevent and mitigate undue harm to people** and their **environment** in the development process.







# It is important to <u>be familiar with the national</u> <u>Definition of 'environment'</u> under EIA law

In many jurisdictions environment includes (but is not limited to):

- Land and water
- Layers of the atmosphere

Organic & inorganic matter, living organisms, ecosystem

services

- Weather & climatic systems
- Cultural & human systems

In the Pacific many countries consider social intrinsically linked to environment

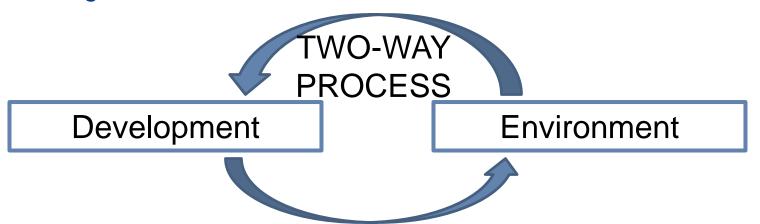


#### EIA Purpose



#### EIA is a tool for sustainable development

- Proactive planning & decision making process: identifies impacts and propose safeguards and mitigation measures <u>before</u> development commences
- Addresses:
  - negative & positive impacts of development on the environment
  - impacts of the environment on development e.g. flooding, climate change, coastal erosion.







#### What is EIA & what does it do?

- Identifies mitigation measures to enhance positive impacts & avoid, minimise, rehabilitate or compensate for negative impacts (using the mitigation hierarchy)
- Participatory process, involving the proponent, government & other relevant stakeholders e.g. customary landowners, civil society organisations, industry groups, local businesses
- Supports informed decision-making, based on understanding environmental consequences
- It is <u>not a road block</u> to developments, it **promotes** sustainable development









#### **EIA** benefits



#### There are many....

- Assists in early identification of environmental constraints and impacts
- Encourages design modifications, during the project planning phase
- It can result in projects better suited to the local environment and to the project beneficiaries.
- In turn leading to smoother project construction and operation
- Helps to avoid costly redesign, clean up costs, delays or fines, due to environmental problems.







Early identification of environmental constraints and impacts help the proponent, government and the community to gain the greatest possible value from project investment and development.

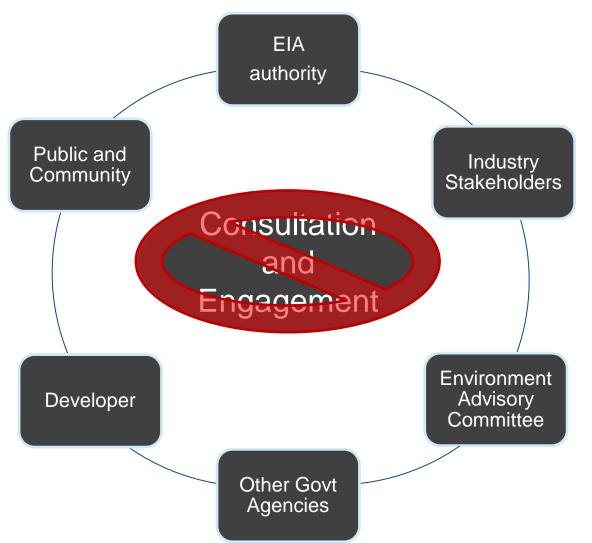
So why then do EIA's fail?







## Examples of Key Players or Stakeholders







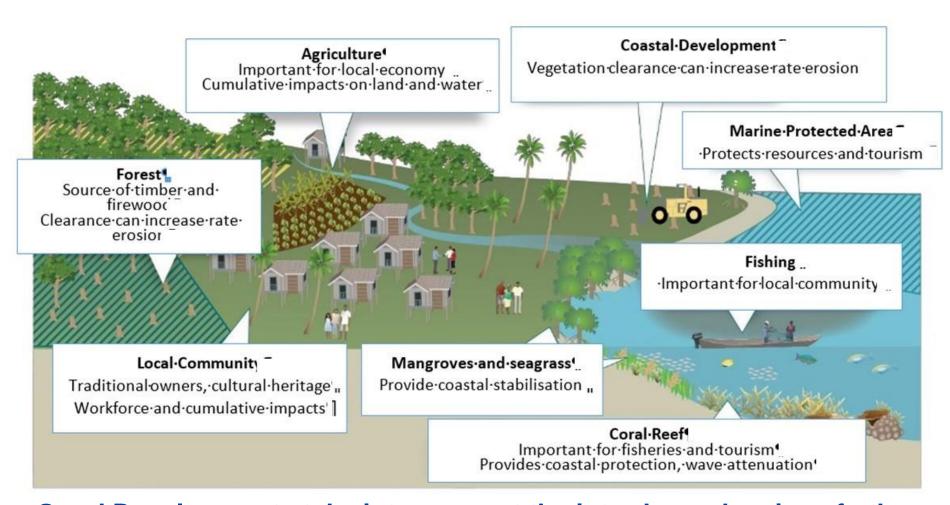
### Why EIA guidelines (safeguards) are needed

- Developments in different economic sectors can provide substantial benefits for Pacific island countries and territories by:
  - opening up new livelihood opportunities;
  - facilitating access to international markets and foreign exchange;
  - improving national and regional transport services/networks; and
  - increasing the provision of goods and services that can raise standards of living.









Good Developments take into account the interdependencies of other activities and the environment





### Why EIA guidelines (safeguards) are needed

- If impacts are managed poorly and climate change and disaster risks are not factored into planning processes, these same developments can negatively affect Pacific lands, seas and lifestyles through:
  - natural habitat destruction and loss;
  - generation of waste and pollution;
  - release of GHG emissions; freshwater depletion;
  - spread of invasive plants and animals;
  - intrusion upon village communities and their lifestyles;
  - generation of social tension; loss of livelihoods;
  - damage to cultural heritage sites; and
  - damage to or loss of physical infrastructure (e.g. buildings, bridges, roads).



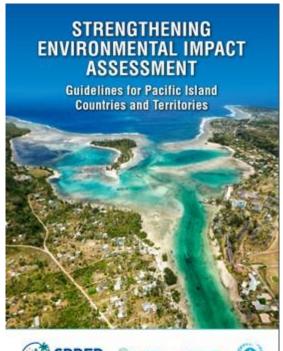
# How can the Regional EIA Guidelines help?

- Targeted at officials involved in the EIA process
  - (e.g. officers working in areas such as planning, health, energy, water, transport, fisheries, agriculture, natural resources).
- Applicable to full range of development sectors
- Support implementation of EIA legal requirements
- Emphasise the importance of consultation from before a development proposal is ever submitted.
- Recommends assessing potential impacts of development on the environment and the potential impacts of the environment on development, especially impacts related to climate change and disasters;
- Supported by an EIA toolkit that includes templates and checklists for EIA screening, scoping and review





# Strengthening Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for Pacific island countries and territories SPREP publications virtual library



Published in 2016

for the Pacific islands, with inputs from Pacific Island countries and territories.

Often called the Regional EIA Guidelines

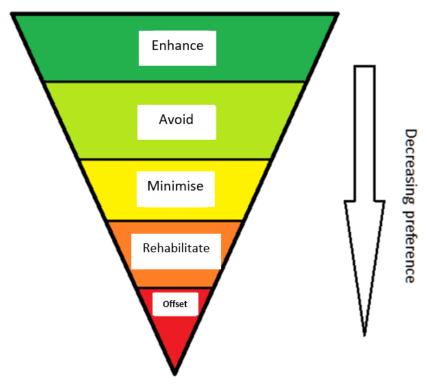
This publication incorporates examples of good practice and includes toolkits for regulators to assess developments throughout the EIA process





# Emphasis on Enhancing positive impacts/outcomes and Avoiding negative Impacts

Mitigation Hierarchy



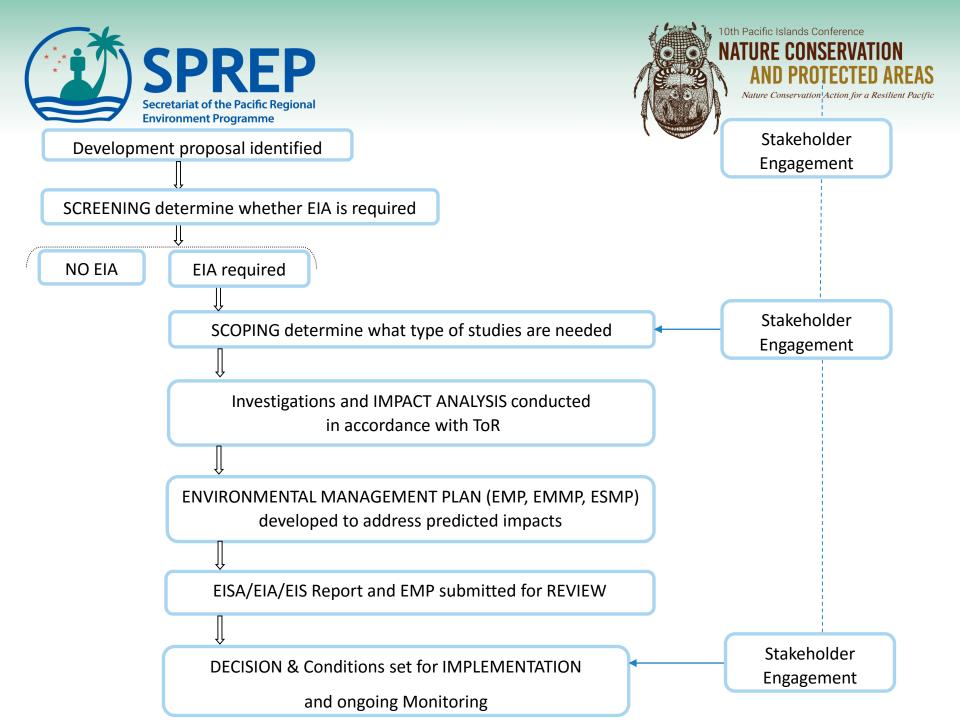
Refer to Box 8 The mitigation hierarchy p 30 Strengthening Environmental Impact Assessment



## Mitigation Hierarchy

#### Apply from the outset of development planning

- 1. Enhance seek opportunities or take measures enhance positive impacts
- 2. Avoid creating negative impacts
- Minimise the duration, intensity and/or extent of negative impacts, where they cannot be avoided
- 4. Rehabilitate degraded ecological or social systems following exposure to negative impacts that cannot be avoided or minimised
- **5. Offset** (or compensate) negative impacts that *cannot* be avoided, minimised or rehabilitated



# SPREP Guidelines provide step by step examples

#### TABLE 1 Step-by-step EIA process

STEP IN PROCESS	DESCRIPTION
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL	<ul> <li>A typical EIA process begins with the proponent submitting a development proposal to government, usually to the EIA administrator.</li> </ul>
SUBMITTED	The proposal should outline the type, scale and location of the development; the proposed development timeframe
	Proposal to be modified and improved as
	result of EIA FEEDBACK and investigations progress, to be progressively expanded upon, incumed and improved as a result of EIA reeduback and investigations.
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL SCREENED Refer to Tool 1: EIA screening checklist	Screening is the preliminary assessment of a development proposal to determine if an EIA is required.
	Screening usually led by EIA Administrator in consultation with relevant stakeholders
	<ul> <li>The EIA administrator's screening decision is usually made on the basis of answers to a set of standard questions that evaluate the size, scope, technical complexity, physical/environmental location, social setting of a development, and any relevant legal matters. See Tool 1 for a screening checklist with example questions.</li> </ul>





## Important outcomes of the EIA process

By using the principles of the mitigation hierarchy

- 1. Selection of an optimal development site & design
- 2. Preparation & implementation of an environmental management & monitoring plan (EMMP)
- Reduced vulnerability to environmental hazards & environmental change





# EIA toolkit (Section 6.0 of guidelines)

**p35** 

- TOOL 1 EIA screening checklist
- **TOOL 2** Terms of reference template
- **TOOL 3** EIA report review template
- Risk assessment for EIA reports an example approach



#### Screening phase

(p37 of guidelines)

- Completion of a checklist supports robust EIA decision-making and good record-keeping
- The checklist can be referred to during later stages of the EIA
- Many questions can be answered yes/no
   asks whether there is evidence of stakeholder engagement
- Helps to identify where more information may need to be sort
- Prompts to identify key stakeholders early on
- Upon completion of checklist helps EIA officers to reach an informed decision and deliver a recommendation to the EIA administrator about whether an EIA is required





# The guide provides tips

EIA REQUIRED or	Following screening the EIA administrator informs the proponent and approval authority about the course of EIA action to be taken. If an EIA is deemed necessary, the next step is scoping.
EIA NOT REQUIRED	<ul> <li>If an EIA is not required the approval authority may issue a permit or licence for the development to go ahead. The approval authority may also stipulate environmental management conditions that need to be followed as part of the permit.</li> <li>Once the permit is received by the proponent they can action the development.</li> <li>The development proposal should be disclosed to the public.</li> </ul>

# IF EIA NOT REQUIRED

Permit conditions, setting environmental management

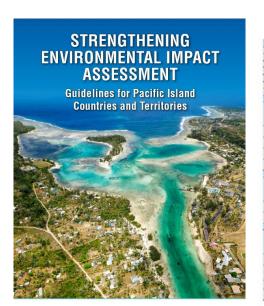
Notify the public of the decision and conditions



# From SPREP Screening Toolkit Determination of significance examples

Where the screening finds that impacts are likely to be significant, an Environmental Impact Assessment is required.

**Using the Toolkit 1 for Screening** from the SPREP Regional Guidelines e.g. vehicle and engine repair yard or 7 large houses or wharf or mine



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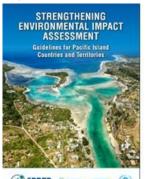


#### Scoping phase

#### **TOOL 2** Terms of reference template

(p43 of guidelines)

- Generic terms of reference (ToR) template
- ToR Template can be tailored to suit the type of project under assessment
- Recommends engaging with Stakeholders to assist in setting the ToR to identify key concerns early on
- ToR preparation to be guided by countries' relevant (environmental) laws, acts and other applicable policies, regulations or legislation.













#### Review phases

#### **TOOL 3** EIA report review template

(p47of guidelines)

#### Helps EIA report reviewer determine:

- If the EIA report contains sufficient information and detail, and an acceptable standard;
- Reminds EIA reviewers to check whether suitable Stakeholder Engagement and Public Consultation has been undertaken
- Asks what key issues and impacts the EIA report highlights for the development; and
- what recommendations or recommended conditions should be provided to the development approval authority.





# EIA review – top tips

- 1. Use critical analysis skills
- 2. Cross check the ToR (for EIS)
- 3. Use a template or evaluation sheet (SPREP Guidelines)
- 4. Work as a team (don't work alone)
- 5. Invite community/stakeholder input
- 6. Ask questions
- 7. Call on assistance (technical specialists, other Ministries)
- 8. Record reflections & recommendations





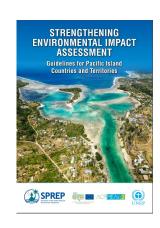




#### If in doubt refer to

Local legislation and regulations and consult with the EIA authority

the SPREP Regional EIA guidelines



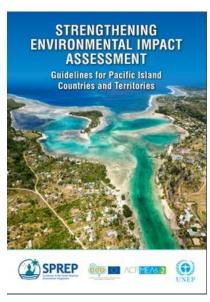
- Your question to the Pacific Network for Environmental Assessment (PNEA) website <a href="http://pnea.sprep.org">http://pnea.sprep.org</a>
- Requests for assistance directly to SPREP <u>sprep@sprep.org</u> <u>gregoryb@sprep.org</u> or <u>joped@sprep.org</u>

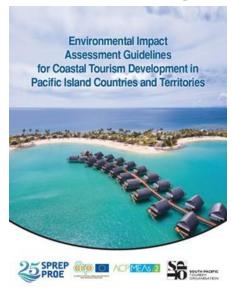


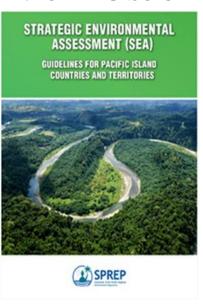


# Thank you.

For more information you can download the guidelines from the links below







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2018

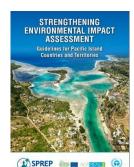
<u>2020</u>

# And we encourage you to join the **PNEA**

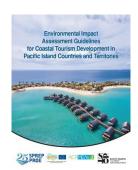
To participate in a community of practice for EIA in the Pacific with access additional regional relevant content and support



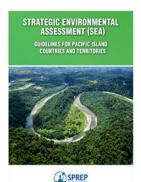




https://www.sprep.org/publications/strengtheningenvironmental-impact-assessment-guidelines-forpacific-island-countries-and-territories



https://www.sprep.org/publications/environmentalimpact-assessment-guidelines-for-coastal-tourismdevelopment-in-pacific-island-countries-andterritories



https://www.sprep.org/publications/strategicenvironmental-assessment-sea-guidelines-forpacific-island-countries-and-territories





Preferred mitigation

 Enhance examples: provide training courses for local community members to help them take on new job opportunities linked to the development project; remove invasive species from an area of protected habitat on the project site.

 Avoidance examples refrain from building in areas that are ecologically or socially sensitive; ensure that the capture, storage and processing of a pollutant is incorporated in project design, rather than allow direct discharge of the pollutant to the environment.





- Minimisation examples: decrease the seabed area that needs to be dredged for a new shipping channel; reduce the rate and overall amount of non-renewable resource extraction.
- Rehabilitation examples: restock a fishery; replant cleared habitat; improve and resurface roads that will face increased traffic from a major development.
- Offset examples: implement habitat enhancement and ongoing conservation protection within a forest area that is larger than another forest area cleared for a new housing development; implement a resettlement plan and provide housing for villagers affected by a hydroelectric development.