



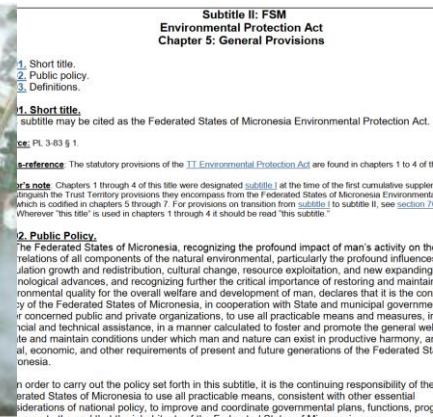
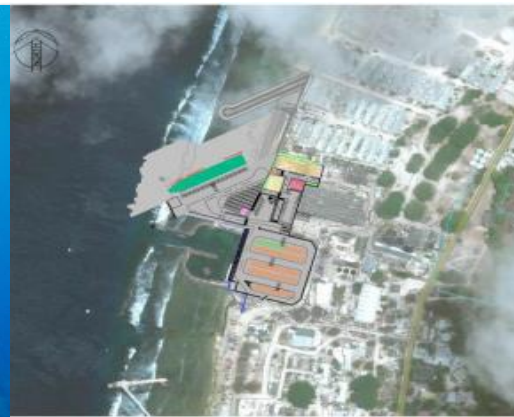
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Monitoring and Enforcement of Environmental Impact Assessment process

Tokelau Train the Trainer 2022

SPREP Presentation: Greg Barbara





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Monitoring

- **DEFINITION:**
 - **Monitoring is about collecting information that will help you answer questions** about a particular activity carried out, for e.g. Project
 - Continuous or repeated observation, measurement, and evaluation of health and/or environmental or technical data for defined purposes, according to prearranged schedules in space and time, using comparable methods for sensing and data collection.





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Types of Monitoring

- Sampling of environment (air, water, soil, vegetation, animals) that is compared with baseline samples to see if any changes have occurred. Samples can also be compared back to standards or “set trigger conditions” to determine if there have been any exceedances.

How often is monitoring carried out?

- Monitoring information is collected at specific times: daily, monthly or quarterly.





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Purpose: Why do we monitor?

*Basically to be aware
of the state of the system.*

- how well are we doing?
- are we doing the right things?
- what difference are we making?



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Monitoring and Enforcement

Monitoring is an important part of project implementation. Monitoring serves these purposes:

1. ensuring that required mitigation measures and conditions are being implemented;
2. (evaluating whether mitigation measures are working effectively;
3. validating the accuracy of models or projections that were used during the impact assessment process.
4. Operation of Development – Application of regulation.



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Monitoring and Enforcement

Monitoring is an important part of implementation. Monitoring serves the following purposes:

1.



Reduce solid waste
getting into
waterways

Redesign grates to reduce
solids entering drains
Educate and inform –
behaviour change
Ban single use plastics –
Policy change
Improved waste collection



4. Operation of Development – Application of regulation.



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Currently

- The government of Tokelau does not have national EIA regulations.
- So how do we enforce good practice with no regulations?





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Mechanisms

- The governments of Tokelau and New Zealand's "Joint Commitment for Development (JCfD)" program includes the goal of a "Safe, reliable and sustainable transport that supports the social and economic development of Tokelau"... and
- in line with the relevant policies and regulations of the government of Tokelau.



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Potential Mechanism

- The EIA policy could be established by the General Fono (National Assembly) in consultation with the Taupulega (Village Council of Elders) of the government of Tokelau
- The level and extent of implementation of this EIA policy to be determined by the General Fono in consultation with the National EIA Coordinator, National Collaborating EIA Agencies and the Village Council of Elders.



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Environmental Monitoring and Management Plans

- When approving an EIA EDNRE should review the Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan(EMMP) for the project.
- The EMMP is the mechanism for how the project will minimise and mitigate impacts
- It should also include a monitoring plan for what things will be monitored and how they will be reported against
- This should form a key element in the monitoring and enforcement of a project
- It should also be constantly reviewed to ensure it is effective and revised where necessary when it is no longer relevant or effective.

Example

“In addition to this EIA, it is intended that the selected civil construction contractor will prepare and submit for the approval of the EDNRE an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and waste management plan in accordance with

**Is this a good example of an enforceable condition?
How could it be improved?**