

Sustainable, transformative and resilient for a Blue Pacific

STRENGTHENING ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Guidelines for Pacific Island Countries and Territories



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 SPREP developed regional Environmental Assessment guidelines... Within the context of rapidly-changing Pacific Island land and seascapes.





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STRENGTHENING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Guidelines for Pacific Island Countries and Territories





- Overarching regional EIA guidelines
 - Applicable to the full range of projects in the Pacific and aim to support the implementation of current EIA legal requirements and to strengthen Pacific-based application of the EIA process
- İs applied at a project scale
 - A two-way process for identifying and managing: (1) a development's potential impacts on the environment, and (2) the potential impacts of the environment on a development,



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STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)

GUIDELINES FOR PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES



- Is applied at the policy, plan or programme scale
- A higher-level process that can be used in two main ways:
- To assess the environmental assets, features, resources and values of a defined land and/or ocean area so as to establish a plan for sustainable and resilient development
- To examine the potential environmental impacts of a draft policy, plan or programme.



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Regional Environmental Assessment guidelines

EIA

SEA

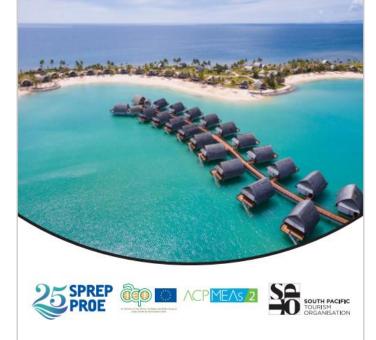






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Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for Coastal Tourism Development in Pacific Island Countries and Territories



The coastal tourism EIA guidelines have been developed to provide sectorspecific information and guidance and to complement SPREP's over-arching regional EIA guidelines

- Tourism is an important economic sector within the Pacific islands.
- The guideline will support sustainable and resilient coastal tourism development that protects the environmental, social and cultural assets that provide a foundation for tourism.



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Good Practice Guidelines in Environmental Impact Assessment for Coastal Engineering in the Pacific



Most developments, infrastructure and housing in the Pacific islands are occurring and situated along the coastal areas.

- The guidelines support sustainable and resilient coastal development that protects environmental, social and cultural assets.
- Complement and build upon the existing SPREP Environmental Assessment Guidelines



Guidelines Supported by an **EIA toolkit** that includes templates and checklists for screening, scoping and review

TOOL 1 EIA screening checklist

- TOOL 2 Terms of reference template
- TOOL 3 EIA report review template
- **TOOL 4** Risk assessment for EIA reports an example approach

EMMP toolkit for coastal engineering projects in the Pacific



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The guideline provides step by step examples

TABLE 1 Step-by-step EIA process

STEP IN PROCESS	DESCRIPTION
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL SUBMITTED	 A typical EIA process begins with the proponent submitting a development proposal to government, usually to the EIA administrator. The proposal should outline the type, scale and location of the development; the proposed development timeframe (including construction, operation, and closure/rehabilitation, where relevant); known or potential impacts the development will have on the environment; and potential impacts the environment will have on the development. The initial proposal provides an overview rather than comprehensive details. It should be regarded as a 'work in progress', to be progressively expanded upon, modified and improved as a result of EIA feedback 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. It is usually led by the EIA administrator in consultation with other government agencies, local communities, local land/ resource owners and other stakeholders where relevant, and where consultation is permitted under legislation. In some countries this step may involve the proponent preparing and submitting a Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment or a Preliminary Environmental Assessment Report to the EIA administrator. 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.

The guide provides tips

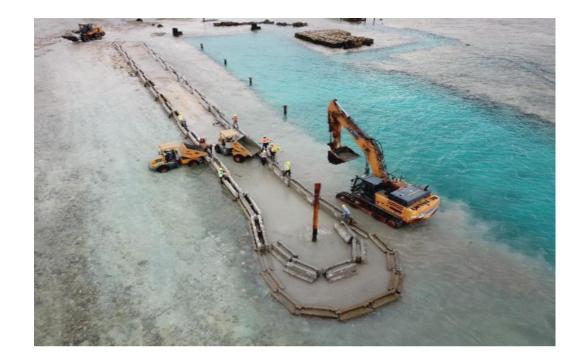
EIA REQUIRED or	 Following screening the EIA administrator informs the proponent and approval authority about the course of EIA action to be taken. If an EIA is deemed necessary, the next step is scoping. 	
EIA NOT REQUIRED	If an EIA is not required the approval authority may issue a permit or licence 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. Once the permit is received by the proponent they can action the development. The development proposal should be disclosed to the public.	
	IF EIA NOT R	EQUIRED
setting	it conditions, environmental nagement	Notify the public of the decision and conditions



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Who are the guidelines for?

- Government officers (regulators, planners)
- Project proponents
- Project owners and operators
- EIA practitioners





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THANK YOU