

**Section 2: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS
(STATUTORY INSTRUMENT NO. 28 OF 1997)**

Supplement to the Republic of Zambia Government

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GOVERNMENT OF ZAMBIA

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT NO. 28 OF 1997

**The Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act
(Cap 204)**

**The Environmental Protection and Pollution Control
(Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 1997**

In Exercise of the powers contained in section *six* and *ninety-six* of the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act, 1990, and in consultation with the Council, the following Regulations are hereby made:

**PART I
PRELIMINARY**

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 1997.

Title

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:-

«**authorising agency**» means any Government ministry or department, public corporation, local authority or public officer in which, or whom, any law, regulation or bye-law vests the powers and functions to authorise, control or manage any aspect of a proposed or existing project;

Interpretation

«**Council**» means the Environmental Council established by section *three* of the Act or any agent of the Council who has been duly authorised by the Council for purposes of these Regulations;

"**day**" means an official working day;

"**decision letter**» refers to a letter issued by the Council stating that a proposed project is not likely to cause unacceptable environmental impacts or that the expected environmental impacts are unacceptable and an authorisation license, permit or permission should not be issued;

«**developer**» means any person who, or entity which, proposes to undertake a new project or to repair or extend an existing project which falls within the list of projects provided for in the First Schedule and who, or which, is responsible for obtaining the appropriate authorisation;

«**Director**» means the Director of the Council appointed under section *fifteen* of the Act and includes any person who has been authorised by the Director to act on his behalf;

"**environment**" has the meaning assigned to it in section *two* of the Act;

«**environmental impact assessment**» means a systematic examination conducted to determine whether or not a proposed project, or alteration to an existing project, or alternatives, may have significant adverse or beneficial impacts on the environment;

«**environmental impact statement**» means the statement described in Regulations 8, 11, 12 and 13;

«**environmental mitigation audit**» means the systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of the implementation and performance of the impact management plan included in an environmental impact statement and as included in any authorisation licence, permit or permission pertaining to a proposed project or alteration of an existing project;

«**individual person**» means the human person;

«**inspector**» means an Inspector appointed under section *eighty-one* of the Act;

«**mass media**» includes publicly exhibited posters, newspapers, radios, television or other electronic media used for public communication;

«**mitigation measures**» include engineering works, technological improvements, management measures and other ways and means of preventing, ameliorating or compensation for adverse environmental impacts and losses suffered by individuals and communities and for enhancing benefits;

«**project**» means any plan, operation, undertaking, development, change in the use of land, or extensions and other alterations to any of the above and which cannot be implemented without an authorisation licence, permit or permission from an authorising agency or without approval from a line ministry before entry into a project implementation programme;

«**project brief**» means a report made by the developer including preliminary predictions of possible impacts of a proposed project on the environment and constituting the first stage in the environmental impact assessment process;

«**proprietary information**» means information relating to any manufacturing process, trade secret, trademark, patent, copyright, breeder's right, or formula protected by law or by any international treaty to which Zambia is a party.

PART II

PROJECT BRIEFS

3. (1) A developer shall not implement a project for which a project brief or an environmental impact statement is required under these Regulations, unless the project brief or an environmental impact assessment has been concluded in accordance with these Regulations and the Council has issued a decision letter.

Project brief

and

(2) The requirement for a project brief applies to:-

environmental

impact

assessment

(a) a developer of any project set out in the First Schedule, whether or not the developer is part of a previously approved project;

(b) any alterations or extensions of any existing project which is set out in the First Schedule, or;

(c) any project which is not specified in the First Schedule, but for which the Council determines a project brief should be prepared.

4. A developer shall prepare a project brief under regulation 3, stating in a concise manner:-

- (a) the site description of the environment;
 - (b) the objectives and nature of the project and reasonable alternatives;
 - (c) the main activities that will be undertaken during site preparation, and construction and after the development is operational;
 - (d) the raw and other materials that the project shall use;
 - (e) the products and by-products, including solid, liquid and gaseous waste generation;
 - (f) the noise level, heat and radioactive emissions, from normal and emergency operations;
- Preparation
of
project brief

- (g) the expected socio-economic impacts of the project and the number of people that the project will resettle or employ, directly, during construction and operation etc;
- (h) the expected environmental impact of the project, taking into account the provisions of paragraphs (c) to (g);
- (i) the expected effects on bio-diversity, natural lands and geographical resources and the area of land and water that may be affected through time and space; and
- (j) A description of adverse impact mitigation measures and any monitoring programmes to be implemented.

5. (1) A developer shall submit six copies of the project brief to the Council.

Submission of project

(2) If the Council considers the project brief to be complete, the Council shall transmit the project brief to the authorising agency for comments within seven days of receiving the project brief.

Brief to Council

(3) The authorising agency referred to in sub-regulation (2) shall make comments and transmit them to the Council within thirty days of receiving the project brief.

(4) Where the agency fails to make comments or transmit the project brief to the Council within the period specified in sub-regulation (2), the Council shall proceed to consider that project brief.

6. (1) The Council shall consider the project brief and the comments received.

(2) If the Council is satisfied that the project will have no significant impact on the environment, or that the project brief discloses sufficient mitigation measures to ensure the acceptability of the anticipated impacts, the Council shall within the forty days of receiving the project brief from the developer, issue a decision letter, with conditions as appropriate, to that effect, to the authorising agency.

Consideration
of project
brief and
decision
by
Council

PART III

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

7. (1) Where the Council determines that the project is likely to have a significant impact on the environment, it shall require that an

Decision that an Environmental al environmental impact statement be prepared in accordance with these Regulations, and shall inform the developer accordingly within forty days of receiving the project brief from the developer.

Impact Statement be Prepared (2) The requirement for an environmental impact statement shall apply to:-

- (a) a developer of any project specified in the Second Schedule regardless of whether they are part of a previously approved larger project;
- (b) any alterations or extensions of any existing project which is specified in the Second Schedule; or
- (c) any project which is not specified in the Second Schedule but for which the Council determines an environmental impact statement should be prepared.

8 (1) An environmental impact statement shall be prepared and paid for by the developer in accordance with terms of reference prepared by the developer in consultation with the Council.

(2) To ensure that public views are taken into account during the preparation of the terms of reference, the developer shall organise a public consultation process, involving Government agencies, local authorities, non-governmental and community-based organisations and interested and affected parties, to help determine the scope of the work to be done in the conduct of the environmental impact assessment statement and in preparation of the environmental impact statement.

Terms of reference (3) The developer shall prepare a draft Terms of Reference taking into account issues contained in the Third Schedule and the results of the consultations undertaken under sub-regulation (2) and submit these to the Council for approval.

(4) On receipt of the draft terms of reference, the Council shall determine, within a period of five days from receipt of the draft, whether the terms of reference are acceptable and if the terms of reference are unacceptable, the developer shall, with the assistance of the Council, prepare the final terms of reference.

(5) a developer shall not begin work on preparing the environmental impact statement until the Council has approved the terms of reference.

(6) The terms of reference shall include a direction that those responsible for preparing the environmental impact statement provide information on all matters specified in regulation 11 together with such other matters as are necessary by the Council.

9. (1) The developer shall, upon the approval of the terms of reference for an environmental impact statement under regulation 8, submit to the Council the names and qualifications of the persons that shall prepare the environmental impact statement.

Approval of
persons
preparing
the
environmental impact
statement
and conduct
of
environmental impact
assessment

(2) The Council may approve or reject the name of any person submitted to it under sub-regulation (1).

(3) Where the Council rejects the name referred to in sub-regulation (2), it shall state the reasons for the rejection and request that another name be submitted within such period as it shall specify.

(4) Subject to the other provisions of these Regulations, the developer shall conduct the environmental impact assessment in accordance with the guidelines, which are set out in the Fourth Schedule, and any other guidelines, as the Council considers appropriate for the project.

10. (1) The developer shall, prior to the submission of the environmental impact statement to the Council, take all measures necessary to seek the views of the people in the communities which will be affected by the project.

(2) In seeking the views of the community in accordance

with sub-regulation (1), the developer shall:

Public

consultation

s

- (a) publicise the intended project, its effects and benefits, in the mass media, in a language understood by the community, for a period not less than fifteen days and subsequently at regular intervals through out the process; and
- (b) after the expiration of the period of fifteen days, referred to in paragraph (a), hold meetings with the affected communities to present information on the project and to obtain the views of those consulted.

11. Without prejudice to the generality of the issues contained in the terms of reference set out in the Third Schedule, the environmental impact statement shall include:-

Contents of
environmental
impact
statement

- (a) a description of the project, reasonable alternatives, which may begin or increase operations to provide materials or services to the proposed project;
- (b) a description of the proposed site and reasons for rejecting alternative sites;
- (c) a brief description of the site and the surrounding environment including specifying any information necessary to identify and assess the environmental effects of the project;
- (d) a description of the raw material inputs into the project and their potential environmental effects;
- (e) a description of the technology and processes that shall be used;
- (f) a description of the products and by-products of the project;
- (g) the environmental effects of the project, and reasonable alternatives, including the direct, indirect cumulative, short-term and long-term effects;
- (h) the socio-economic impacts of the project such as resettlement of the affected people.
- (i) an impact management plan containing a description of measures

proposed for preventing, minimising or compensating for any adverse impact, and enhancing beneficial effects, and measures to monitor effluent streams or important environmental features which may be affected by the project; and

- (j) an indication of whether the environment of any neighbouring state is likely to be affected.

12. An environmental impact statement shall contain an executive summary, stating the main findings and recommendations and shall be signed by every individual person involved in its preparation.

Executive
Summary

and

Signatures

Transmission of environmental impact statement to neighbouring state and review of comments

13. (1) The Council may transmit a copy of an environmental impact statement to the neighbouring state, through the appropriate Ministry, whose environment may be affected, with a request of comments to be received within a specified period.

impact statement to neighbouring state and review of comments

(2) The Council shall consider comments received under sub-regulation (1) and, state the review process of an environmental impact statement.

PART IV

REVIEW PROCESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

14. (1) The developer shall submit twelve copies of the environmental impact statement to the Council.

(2) The Director shall enter the environmental impact statement submitted under sub-regulation (1) of this Regulation into a Register of environmental impact statements.

Submission of environmental impact statement

15. (1) The Council shall, within seven days of receipt of the environmental impact statement, transmit a single copy of the statement to the authorising agency for comments.

impact statement

(2) The authorising agency shall, within thirty days of receiving the environmental impact statement, make comments and transmit them to the Council.

(3) An authorising agency may, in considering the environmental impact statement under this Regulation, carry out such other procedures as deemed appropriate.

Comments of
the
agency

16. (1) The Council shall:-
- (a) distribute copies of an environmental impact assessment statement to relevant ministries, local government units, parastatals, non-governmental and community-based organisations, interested and affected parties;
 - (b) place copies of an environmental impact statement in public buildings in the vicinity of the site of the proposed project;
 - (c) place a notification in at least two national newspapers three times per week for two consecutive weeks and broadcast a notification on national radio, detailing the place and times where copies of an environmental impact statement are available for inspection and the procedure for submitting comments.

(2) The Council may organise, or cause to be organised, public meetings in the locality of the proposed project.

(3) Any person wishing to make a comment on any copy of an environmental impact statement shall send comments to the Council, within twenty days from the date of the last notification issued in accordance with paragraph (c) of sub-regulation (1).

(4) The Council may extend the period for receipt of written comments up to a maximum of fifteen days if the Council considers that:-

- (a) many contentious issues have arisen indicating the sensitive nature of the project; or
- (b) the remoteness of the project location causes logistical problems for the consultation process.

17. (1) The Council shall consider the environmental impact statement and all the comments it has received under Regulations 15 and 16 to determine whether to issue a decision letter in accordance with regulation 21 or hold a public hearing in accordance with sub-regulation (2).

(2) The Council shall hold a public hearing on the environmental impact statement if:- Decision to hold a public hearing

- (a) as a result of the comments made under regulations 15 and 16, the Council is of the opinion that a public hearing will enable it to make a fair and just decision; or
- (b) the Council considers it necessary for the protection of the

environment.

18. (1) Whenever a public hearing is to be conducted under these Regulations:-

- (a) notice thereof shall be published three times a week for two consecutive weeks in the national papers at least fifteen days prior to the public hearing; and all expenses of the notices shall be incurred by the project proponent;
- (b) all documents shall, from the end of the period of the public review, until the end of the public hearing remain available for public inspection accompanied by all written comments at the location specified under regulation 16;

Public hearing

- (c) such hearing shall begin not later than twenty-five days after the last public notification:

Provided that if the Council determines that the number and complexity of the issues, to be considered at a hearing, require additional preparation time, on the part of those wishing to make a presentation to the hearing, it can extend this period up to a maximum of ten days;

- (d) the Council shall, where it feels, necessary and appropriate request any relevant persons to be present at the public hearing to make comments or solicit in writing, for comments from other Government agencies which have expertise or regulatory power over the proposed project as well as the authorising agency.

- (e) The Council shall appoint a person who, in its opinion, is suitably qualified to preside over the public hearing and who shall serve on such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the Council and the person so appointed.

- (f) The public hearing shall be conducted at a venue which shall be convenient and accessible to those persons who are likely to be specifically affected by the project.

- (g) On the conclusion of the public hearing the person presiding at the hearing shall, within fifteen days from the termination of the public hearing, make a report of his findings to the Council.

19. (1) Any person may attend a public hearing, either in person or through a representative, and make presentations:

Provided that the person presiding at the public hearing

shall have the right to disallow frivolous and vexatious presentations which lead to the abuse of the process.

(2) The Council shall determine the procedure for making presentations at a public hearing.

Persons
eligible to
participate in

a public
hearing

PART V

DECISION OF THE COUNCIL

20. (1) In making a decision regarding an environmental impact statement under these Regulations, the Council shall take into account:-

- (a) the impact predictions and mitigation measures made in the environmental impact statement;
- (b) the comments made under regulations 15 and 16;
- (c) the report of the person presiding at the public hearing, where applicable;
- (d) other factors which the Council considers crucial in the particular circumstances of the project.

(2) The Council shall make its decision in accordance with Regulation 21, within thirty days after receipt of a report from a public hearing or twenty days from the date on which an environmental impact statement was submitted under regulation 14.

21. (1) The Council shall take into account the whole review process and issue a decision letter stating:

Decision
of Council
and issue
of
decision
letter

- (a) that the project is approved; or
- (b) the project is rejected;
- (c) the project is approved subject to the developer meeting the stipulated conditions.

22. (1) In issuing its decision letter the Council shall, as the case may be:-

Reasons
and
conditions
of
decision

- (a) provide reasons for any rejections; or
- (b) specify the conditions to be attached, as an Annex to any authorisation license, permit or permission issued to the developer based on an impact management plan provided in an environmental impact statement; Including an activity schedule to govern implementation of the conditions.

(2) An Annex containing any specified conditions must be signed under the hand of the Director.

23. A decision of the Council under this part shall be communicated to all parties concerned, within fifteen days of the decision.

Communi
ca-tion of

decision

24. (1) If any party is aggrieved by the decision of the Council, that party may, in writing, appeal to the Minister against the decision of the Council within a period of ten days after receipt of the decision letter from the Council. Appeals

(2) The Minister shall render his decision within fourteen (14) days of receiving an appeal.

(3) If the aggrieved party is not content with a decision of the Minister, he may appeal to the High Court.

25. An authorisation license, permit or permission, that has been issued, following preparation of an environmental impact statement, shall not be valid unless it has an Annex signed by the Director stipulating the conditions to be implemented.

PART VI

ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS AND INFORMATION

Validity of
authorisation
document

26. (1) Any project brief, environmental impact statement, terms of reference, public comments, report of the person presiding at a public hearing, decision letter or any other information submitted to the Council under these Regulations shall be public documents.

(2) The Council shall, on such terms and conditions as it may determine, grant any person who desires to consult any document, referred to in sub-regulation (1), access to that document.

27. (1) Where at any stage during the process of

implementing these Regulations, the developer claims, in writing, that any information submitted to the Council is proprietary:-

(a) The Council shall review the claim and may request the developer to submit such additional information as it considers necessary to support such; and

Documents
to be public

(b) no person shall copy, circulate, publish or disclose such information until the Council makes a decision on the claim.

(2) The Council shall decide within twenty days of the making of the claim under sub-regulation (1) whether to treat the information as proprietary or not.

Protection of
proprietary
information

(3) Where the Council determines that the information referred to in sub-regulation (1) above is proprietary, such information shall be excluded from the project brief or the environmental impact statement, but such information shall remain available to the Council.

(4) Any members of staff of the Council handling any information which the Council has determined to be proprietary, shall not disclose or communicate such information to any unauthorised person.

(5) Where the Council reject a claim that any information is proprietary, the Council shall request the developer to communicate, in writing, to the Council, whether the developer intends to:-

- (a) waive the claim and continue with the assessment process under these Regulations; or
- (b) withdraw the information submitted under these Regulations from the assessment process under these Regulations.

PART VII

POST-ASSESSMENT ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS

28. (1) In executing a project, the developer shall take all practicable measures to ensure that the conditions attached to an authorisation document are complied with.

(2) Subject to sub-regulation 3, the developer shall undertake an environmental audit of the project within a period of not less than twelve months and not more than thirty six months

after the completion of the project or the commencement of its operations, whichever is earlier.

Preparation
of an
environmen
-
tal audit

(3) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (2), the Council may ask the developer to undertake an environmental audit at any time for short term spraying and any other purpose.

(4) The environmental audit under sub-regulation (2) shall be carried out by at least two appropriately qualified persons from those who prepared the environmental impact statement and where this is not possible, by persons whose names and qualifications have been approved by the Council for the purpose.

(5) The audit referred to in sub-regulation (2) shall focus on the implementation of the conditions attached to the authorisation document and shall include conclusions on the extent to which:-

- (a) the measures specified in the conditions have been implemented according to the schedule; and
- (b) the measures are achieving the expected results and, where deficiencies exist, suggest measures to deal with them.

(6) The Council may, after the environmental audit referred to in sub-regulation (2), require the developer to carry out specified remedial actions and further audits at such times as the Council considers necessary.

(7) An environmental audit report shall be prepared after each audit and shall be submitted to the Council by the developer within such time as the Council may determine.

29. (1) An inspector appointed under the Act may at all reasonable times enter upon any land, premises or other facility related to a project for which a project brief or an environmental impact statement has been made under these Regulations to undertake investigations relating to the implementation of any condition or measure to be taken following an environmental audit.

(2) An inspector acting pursuant to this Regulation may examine and copy record and exercise all or any of powers provided for under section *eighty-four* of the Act. Role of an
inspector

PART VIII

PERIOD OF VALIDITY

30. If, following the preparation of a project brief or environmental impact assessment, an authorisation licence, permit or permission has been issued but no land preparation or construction work has started within three years, then the developer must re-register with the authorising agency.any intention to develop,

Expiry of
authorisation
document

Developer to inform authorising agency of changes

31. The developer shall inform the authorising agency of any changes to the development and the authorising agency shall inform the Council accordingly.

Need for additional environmental information

32. (1) The Council shall decide whether:-

(a) an additional environmental impact statement is required to be prepared; or

(b) any extra work is needed to supplement the existing environmental impact statement.

(2) If an additional environmental impact statement is required, a developer shall follow the procedures set out under Regulations 8 to 28.

(3) Where a supplement to the environmental impact statement is required, the Council shall advise the developer, as to the nature of the additional information required and the developer shall submit the supplement to the Council.

(4) The Council shall circulate any information for review to relevant Government agency and local government authority which shall send their comments to the Council within twenty days of receipt of the information.

33. On receipt of the comment under sub-regulation (4) of regulation 32, the Council shall issue a decision letter within ten days of the close of the period set for receipt of comments.

PART IX

PENALTIES

34. (1) Any person who:-

Issue of
decision
letter

- (a) fails to prepare and submit a project brief to the Council under Regulation 3;
- (b) fails to prepare and submit an environmental impact statement under Regulations 9, 10, 11 and 12;
- (c) fraudulently makes a false statement in a project brief or environmental impact statement contrary to these Regulations;

Offences and
penalties

- (d) fraudulently alters an environmental impact statement or project brief contrary to these Regulations;
- (e) in the development of a project, fails to abide by the conditions attached to an authorisation permit or licence under Regulations 21, and 28;
- (f) fraudulently makes a false statement in an environmental audit contrary to these Regulations; or
- (g) otherwise fails to comply with these Regulations; shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable, upon conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand kwacha or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years or to both.

(2) A person who commits an offence under sub-regulation (1) shall, have an authorisation, permit or licence suspended or cancelled.

35. (1) The remedial costs of any environmental damage caused through the violation of any provision of these Regulations or any conditions or requirements made as part of the approval of any project under these Regulations, shall be the responsibility of the person responsible for the violation.

(2) If remedial measures cannot be undertaken immediately by a developer, the Council shall undertake the remedial measures and shall charge the costs to the developer to pay within a specified reasonable time.

Remedial
costs

PART X

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

36. The Council shall charge the fees set out in the Fifth Schedule for operational costs in respect of reviewing project briefs, environmental impact statement, and reports and for access to any document declared to be public documents under regulation 26.

37. The Council may, delegate any of its functions under these Regulations to the Director or any other officer of the Council, a local authority or any other appropriate agency.

Fees

Delegation
of
functions

Projects
authorised
prior to the
commencemen
t of these
Regulations

38. Where, prior to the commencement of these Regulations, an authorising agency authorised any project to which these Regulations apply, the developer shall, within twelve months of the commencement of these Regulations, be required to undertake the process prescribed under these Regulations.

First Schedule

(Regulations 3 (2))

PROJECTS WHICH REQUIRE PROJECT BRIEFS

11. Projects

- (a) Urban area rehabilitation
- (b) Water transport
- (c) Flood control schemes
- (d) Exploration for and production of hydrocarbons including refining and transport
- (e) Timber harvesting and processing in forestry
- (f) Land consolidation schemes
- (g) Mining and mineral processing, reduction of ores, minerals, cement and lime kilns
- (h) Smelting and refining of ores and minerals
- (i) Foundries
- (j) Brick and earthen manufacture

- (k) Glass works
- (l) Brewing and malting plants
- (m) Plants for manufacture of coal briquettes
- (n) Pumped storage schemes
- (o) Bulk grain processing plants
- (p) Hydro power schemes and electrification
- (q) Chemical processing and manufacturing

12. Others

- (a) Resettlement schemes
- (b) Storage of hydrocarbons
- (c) Hospitals, clinics and health centres
- (d) Cemetery designation
- (e) Touring and recreational development in national parks or similar reserves

- (f) Projects located in or near environmental sensitive areas such as:-
- (i) indigenous forests;
 - (ii) wetlands;
 - (iii) zones of high biological diversity;
 - (iv) areas supporting populations of rare and endangered species;
 - (v) zones prone to erosion or desertification;
 - (vi) areas of historical and archeological interest;
 - (vii) areas of cultural or religious significance;
 - (viii) areas used extensively for recreation and aesthetic reasons;
 - (ix) areas prone to flooding and natural hazards;
 - (x) water catchments containing major sources for public, industrial or agricultural uses and
 - (xi) areas of human settlements (particularly those with schools and hospitals).

Second Schedule

(Regulations 7(2))

PROJECTS WHICH REQUIRE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. Urban Development

- (a) Designing of new townships which are more than 5Ha or more or sites covering 700 dwellings and above
- (b) Establishment of industrial estates
- (c) Establishment or expansion of recreational areas such as golf course, which would attract 200 or more vehicles
- (d) Shopping centres and complexes - 10, 000 m² and above, floor area

2. Transportation

- (a) All major roads outside urban areas, the construction of new roads and major improvements over 10 Km in length or over 1 Km in length if the road passes through a National Park or Game Management Area
- (b) Railway lines 10 Km away from built up area
- (c) Airport and airfields whose runway is 1, 800 m or more
- (d) Pipelines: for water, diameter 0.5 m and above and length 10 Km outside built up area; for oil, 15 Km or more of which 5 Km or more of their length will be situated in a protected area, a seriously polluted or a water abstraction area
- (e) Establishment of or expansion of harbours or pontoon areas

3. Dams, Rivers and Water Resources

- (a) Dams and barrages covering a total of 25 Ha or more
- (b) Exploration for, and use of, ground water resources including production of geothermal energy: water to be extracted to be more than 2 million cumecs (m^3/s)
- (c) Water supply - reservoir surface area 50 m^2 or more

4. Mining: Including Quarrying and Open Cast Extraction

- (a) Copper mining, coal site
- (b) Limestone, sand, dolomite, phosphate and clay extraction's of 2Ha or more
- (c) Precious metals (silver, zinc, cobalt, nickel)
- (d) Industrial metals
- (e) Gemstones
- (f) Radioactive metals

5. Forestry Related Activities

- (a) Clearance of forestry in sensitive areas such as watershed areas or for industrial use 50Ha or more
- (b) Reforestation and afforestation
- (c) Wood processing plants - 1, 000 tonnes or more

6. Agriculture

- (a) Land clearance for large scale agriculture
- (b) Introduction and use of agrochemicals new to Zambia
- (c) Introduction of new crops and animals especially exotic ones new to Zambia
- (d) Irrigation schemes covering an area of 50 Ha or more
- (e) Fish farms of which production is 100 tonnes or more a year
- (f) Aerial and ground spraying - industrial scale

7. Processing and Manufacturing Industry

- (a) Cement works and lime processing - 1, 000 tonnes or more a year
- (b) Fertilizer manufacturing or processing - 1, 000 tonnes or more a year
- (c) Tanning and dressing of hides and skins - 1, 000 skins a week
- (d) Abattoirs and meat processing plants - 20, 000 carcasses and above a month
- (e) Fish processing plant - more than 100 tons a year
- (f) Pulp and paper mills - daily out put 50 air dried tonnes and above a day
- (g) Food processing plants - 400 tonnes or more output a year

8. Electrical Infrastructure

- (a) Electricity generation station
- (b) Electrical transmission lines - 220 kV and more than 1 Km long
- (c) Surface roads for electrical and transmission lines for more than 1 Km long

9. Waste Disposal

- (a) Sites for solid disposal: construction of permanent disposal site with 1, 000 tonnes and above a day

- (b) Sites for hazardous disposal of 100 tonnes or more a year
- (c) Sewage disposal works - with a capacity of 15, 000 litres or more a day

10. Nature Conservation Areas

- (a) Creation of national parks, game management areas and buffer zones
- (b) Commercial exploitation of natural fauna and flora
- (c) Introduction of alien species of flora and fauna to local ecosystems

Third Schedule
(Regulations 8 (3))

ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED WHEN PREPARING TERMS OF REFERENCE

The following impacts and issues may, among others, be considered for inclusion, as appropriate, in the preparation of the terms of reference:

1. Ecological considerations including:

(a) Biological diversity:

- (i) Effect on number, diversity, breeding sites, etc. of flora and fauna;
- (ii) Breeding populations of fish and game;
- (iii) Effects on the gene pools of domesticated and wild flora and fauna;
- (iv) Effects on the survival of rare, endangered and/or threatened plant or animal species;
- (v) Effect on plant or animal species of significant conservational, educational or scientific value;
- (vi) Effect on plant or animal communities of significant recreational value;

- (vii) The possibility of introducing plant or animal species alien to the region and which could have adverse effects on indigenous species; and
- (viii) Effect on the ecological functioning of natural communities due to physical destruction of the habitat or reduction in the effective size of the community.

(b) Sustainable use including:

- (i) Effect on sink functions of wetlands, rivers, soils and natural forests;
- (ii) Effect on regenerative capacities of renewable resources;
- (iii) Effects on soil fertility;
- (iv) Nutrient cycles;
- (v) Aquifer recharge capacity, water run-off rates, etc;
- (vi) Physical extent of habitats;
- (vii) Biogeographical processes; and
- (viii) Effect on ecosystem functions and processes.

2. Social, economic and cultural considerations including:

- (i) Growth rate of the local population;
- (ii) Location, distribution or density of the population;
- (iii) Effects on generation or reduction of employment in the area;
- (iv) Non-local labour remaining in the area after completion of the development;
- (v) Pressure placed on particular skills or services;
- (vi) Potential threats to health from pollution generation;
- (vii) Social cohesion or disruption (resettlement);
- (viii) Immigration (including induced development when people are attracted to a development site because of possible enhanced economic opportunities);
- (ix) Communication e.g. roads opened up, closed or re-routed;
- (x) Local economic impacts;
- (xi) Effects on the distribution of income;
- (xii) Effect on community groupings and life patterns;
- (xiii) Effect on existing lifestyles, household composition and family network;

- (xiv) Effect on cultural lifestyle diversity and/or stability, and
- (xv) Effect on social services/amenities i.e. educational, health and recreational

3. Landscape:

- (i) Effect on the aesthetic quality of the landscape:
- (ii) Effect on the character of the area:
- (iii) Effect on the preservation of scenic views and valued features:
- (iv) Effect on natural features such as streams or ridges:

(v) Visual impacts (features, removal of vegetation, etc.);

(vi) Compatibility with surrounding areas, and

(vii) Effect on natural heritage sites.

4. Land Use:

(i) Effect on the compatibility of the land-use in the area;

(ii) Compatibility of development with the scale of development in the areal;

(iii) Effects on land uses and land potential in the project area and in the surroundings areas;

(iv) Compatibility of development with raw materials in the area;

(v) Consideration of political aspects such as land claims and historical rights ;

(vi) Effect of development on the area due to change of use or intensity of use and

(v) Possibility of multiple use.

5. Water:

- (i) Effects on surface water quality and quantity;
- (ii) Effects on underground water quality and quantity;
- (iii) Effects on the flow regime of the water course;
- (iv) Effect on downstream uses and users;
- (v) Effect on riverine ecosystems;
- (vi) Effect on oxygen content of the water;
- (vii) Effect on salinity, turbidity, flow rate, temperature, etc of water;
- (viii) Effect on siltation patterns of water bodies, and
- (ix) Potential secondary or cumulative impacts affecting other natural communities.

6. Air Quality:

- (i) Effects on the quality of the ambient air of the area;
- (ii) Type and amount of possible emissions (pollutants);
- (iii) Effect on the extent of the local build up of pollutants due to inversions;
- (iv) Potential compounding effect of emissions with existing pollutants or other chemicals in the atmosphere;
- (v) Potential of smog formation and reduction of visibility;
- (vi) Effect on quantity and type of particulate matter with reference to size, composition and chemical stability;
- (vii) Potential effects on human health, crops, wildlife, livestock and other potentially affected organisms; and
- (viii) Potential effects on stonework, buildings or works of art.

Fourth Schedule

(Regulations 9 (4))

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPERS IN CONDUCTING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Stage 1: Preliminary Actions.

- (1). The description of the project which is done in the project brief submitted to the Council under regulation 5.
- (2). The developer appoints a co-ordinator for the environmental impact study. The qualification of the co-ordinator depend on the nature of the project.
- (3). Together with the co-ordinator, the developer selects the experts that will comprise the team that will undertake the study. Preference should be given to experts with specific knowledge of local or similar conditions. The team shall include at least one person resident in the potentially affected area.
- (4). The co-ordinator allocates work to the team members for the purpose of carrying out the scoping exercise.
- (5). The team reviews and determines the applicable laws, regulations and standards.
- (6). The developer, the co-ordinator and the team identify the various alternatives for the development of the project (sites, technology, design etc).

Stage 2: Scoping (Or Identification Of Potential Impacts)

- (1) The team under the guidance of the co-ordinator identifies all the possible environmental impacts of the project.
- (2) The co-ordinator, the team, the Council and the potentially affected and interested parties determine which of the impacts shall be the subject of the study based on the following criteria:
 - (a) magnitude: to what extent environmental resources are going to be affected;
 - (b) extent: how much area will adversely or positively be affected by the project;
 - (c) significance: what value in terms of costs and benefits does society place on the resources and the different impacts affecting the resource (s); and
 - (d) special sensitivity: which impacts are significant in the specific local economic, social and ecological setting (see Regulation 9).
- (3) The developer submits the names and qualifications of all persons to carry out the study to the Council for approval.

Stage 3: Baseline Study

The team undertakes a detailed description of the existing environment including the social and economic activities of the population resident in the potentially affected area.

Stage 4: Impact Evaluation

The team predicts and evaluates the various predicted impacts and ranks them in order of importance on the basis of two criteria:

- (1) Quantitative change where change can be quantified.
- (2) Qualitative change where change cannot be quantified, but instead the impact of the project depends on the social acceptability of the project.

Stage 5: Public Participation In Environmental Impact Study

- (1) The team seeks the view of the community which are likely to be affected by the project.
- (2) The views sought in (1) above are considered in the development of mitigation measures (regulation 11).

Stage 6: Identification Of Mitigation Measures

- (1) The team identifies measures for elimination (where possible), or reduction, of environmental impacts for various alternatives identified in the study such as:
 - (a) engineering works in noise reduction, prior treatment of effluent, air pollution reduction measures and solid waste minimisation through reclamation, recycling and any other appropriate measures;
 - (b) management measures especially in areas of natural resources, reforestation, control of soil erosion, desalinisation, desilting.

(2) The team includes the cost of mitigation measures into the impact evaluation.

Stage 7: Assessment (Or Comparison Of Alternatives)

- (1) The team compares all the alternatives on the basis of economic, socio-cultural and environmental gains and costs.

- (2) The team ranks and recommends all alternatives to the developer on the basis of sound environmental and economic analysis.

Stage 8: Decision Making By The Developer

The developer makes a decision choosing one alternative and giving reasons for the rejection of other alternatives.

Stage 9: Submission Of The Report To The Council

- (1) The team completes the environmental impact statement (under regulation 11 and 12)

- (2) The developer submits the report to the Council.

Stage 10 :Decision Making By The Council

The Council considers and approves or rejects the project

Stage 11 Implementation Of The Project And Post Assessment Audits

- (1) If the Council approves the environmental impact statement (under regulation 21) the developer may implement the project

- (2) Once the project has been implemented, the team shall carry out a post assessment environmental audit between 12-36 months of the commencement of the project (see regulation 28).

FIFTH SCHEDULE

(Regulation 37)

Fees

Based on operational experience and costs, fees shall be determined according to the amount of work, project and service done by the Council such as:-

- (1) review of project briefs (regulation 5): 1 000 000.00 Kwacha.
- (2) review of environmental impact statements (regulation 13, 15, 16 and 17): one percent of total cost of implementing the project but not less than 2 500 000.00 kwacha and not more than 10 000 000.00 kwacha
- (3) search fee for access to information on environmental impact statements (regulation 26) 50, 000.00 Kwacha.

LUSAKA

Minister of Environment and

[MENR. 64/9/5] Natural Resources

Section 3: LEGISLATIONS COVERING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN ZAMBIA

Zambia is adequately covered with legislation relating to the protection of the environment. Presently about 28 pieces of legislation relate to the environment and they are all worth considering in EIA decision making. These include:

1. The Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act (EPPCA)

Passed in 1990 this is the principal Act on environment in Zambia. The Act provides for the establishment of an Environment Council whose main functions constitutes the protection of the environment and control of pollution in particular so as to provide for the health and welfare of persons, animals, plants and the environment in general

2. The Natural Resources Conservation Act

Enacted in 1970, the Act provides for the establishment of the Natural Resources Advisory Board whose main functions are to ensure the proper use, conservation and improvement of natural resources. Some of the provisions of the Act have since been repealed with the coming into force of the EPPCA. This includes the abolition of the Natural Resources Advisory Board.

3. The Town and Country Planning Act

The Act came into force in 1962 and provides for the appointment of planning authorities whose main responsibilities are the preparation, approval and revocation of development plans. It also provides for the control of development and subdivision of land. The Act does not however apply to Trust Land and land in Reserve and Mining Areas which fall under regional plans.

4. The Water Act

The Act came into force in 1949 and provides for the control, ownership and use of water excluding that of the Zambezi, Luapula and Luangwa rivers which form borders with other countries. The Act establishes the Water Board and regulates the use of public water including protection against pollution.

5. The Fisheries Act

Enacted in 1974, the Act provides for the development of commercial fishing, control of fishing and the registration of fishermen and boats

6. The National Parks and Wildlife Service

Passed in 1991, the Act provides for the establishment, control and management of National Parks; conservation and protection of wildlife and objects of interest in National Parks; the establishment of Game Management Areas; the licensing of hunting; control of possession of trophies and control of bush fires.

7. Public Health Act

Passed in 1930 the Act has been ammended from time to time. The Act provides for the prevention and suppression of diseases and general regulation of all matters connected with public health in the country.

8. Local Government Act

The Act came into force in 1991 and provides for the establishment of Councils in districts, the functions of local authorities and the local government system. Some of these functions relate to pollution control and the protection of the environment in general.

9. The Local Administration (Trade Effluent) Regulations (Statutory Instrument no. 161 of 1985)

The regulation provides for the control of medical, trade and industrial effluent disposal.

10. Ionising Radiation Act

Passed in 1975, the Act provides for the protection of public workers from dangers arising from the use of devices or materials capable of producing ionising radiation

11. Mines and Minerals Act

Passed in 1976, the Act provides for the granting of, renewal and termination of mining rights. It also provides for the control of mining activities with regard to environmental protection.

12. Agricultural Lands Act

This Act was passed in 1960 and provides for the protection and alienation of land for agricultural purposes only.

13. The Factories Act

Enacted in 1967, the Act regulates the conditions of employment in factories and other places of work as regards the safety, health and welfare of persons employed there in. The Act also provides for the examination and inspection of certain plant and machinery in order to ensure safety.

14. The Investment Act

Passed in 1993, the Act provides a legal framework for investment in Zambia. The Act relates to environment indirectly by providing incentives for tree planting, soil and water conservation activities. The Act further recognises the role of sectoral agencies including those responsible for environmental protection in authorising specific projects.

15. The Tourism Act

Enacted in 1979, and ammended in 1985, the Act provides for the control of tourism enterprises. The Act though making no direct reference to environmental protection does provide for appeals against authorisation of tourism projects which are deemed to negatively affect Zambian tourism which is basically natural resource based.

16. Land Conversion of Titles Act

The Land Conversion of Titles Act was enacted in 1975 and ammended in 1990. The Act provides for the alienation, transfer, disposition and charge of land. Although the Act does not refer to matters of conservation this Act is important in that land is one of the basic natural resources. The Act also provides for compulsory acquisition of land by the president whenever he is of the opinion that it is desirable or expedient to do so in the interest of the republic.

17. State Lands, Reserves and trust Lands Act

The Act provides for the protection of rights to land ownership and exploitation by specifying exclusive conditions for acquisition and exploitation of different categories of land.

18. National Heritage Conservation Commission Act

Enacted in 1989, the Act provides for the conservation of ancient, cultural and natural heritage, relics and other objects of easthetic, historical, pre-historical, archeological or scientific interest.

19. Action for Smoke Damage Act

Enacted in 1959, the Act provided for the protection of mine operators against any action, legal or otherwise for polluting areas declared as smoke areas. The Act has since been repealed.

20. Noxious Weeds Act

Enacted in 1953, the Act provides for the declaration and eradication of noxious weeds.

21. International Game Park and Wildlife Act

The Act was enacted in 1971 to provide for the establishment of International Game Parks.

22. The Agriculture, (Fertilisers and Feeds) Act

The Act became effective in 1990 and provides for the regulation and control of the manufacture, processing, importation and sale of fertilisers and feeds. It also provides for ensuring minimum standards of effectiveness of fertilisers and feeds.

23. Plumage Birds Protection Act

Passed in 1915, the Act prohibits dealing in plumage of wild birds except for scientific or educational purposes.

24. The forest Act

Enacted in 1974, the Act repealed the Forest Act (Cap 311) of the laws of Zambia. It provides for the establishment and management of National and Local forests, conservation and protection of forests and trees, and licensing and sale of forest products.

25. Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act

The Act was enacted in 1985 to regulate the exploration, development and production of petroleum products in Zambia

26. The Petroleum Act

The Act came into force in 1924 and provides for the regulation of the importation, conveyance and storage of petroleum and other inflammable oils and liquids for the protection of the public and the environment.

27. The Explosives Act

The Act came into force in 1974 and provides for the regulation and control of the manufacture, use, possession, storage, importation and destruction of explosives. It also provides for the abandonment of explosive factories as well as the discharge of effluent from any treatment process involving explosives.

28. The Zambezi River Authority Act

Signed in 1987, the Act provides for the interstate agreement between Zambia and Zimbabwe relating to the utilisation of the Zambezi river

29. International and Regional Conventions

Zambia is also party to a number of international and regional conventions signed for addressing common environmental concerns. These include:

- Convention of World Meteorological Organisations
- Statutes for the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
- International Plant Protection Convention
- Statutes of the International Atomic Energy
- International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea
- Convention on the African Migratory Locust
- Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in outer space and Under Water
- Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in Exploration of and use of Outer Space including the moon and other celestial bodies
- African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
- Viena Convention of the Law for Treaties
- Convention concerning Protection Against Hazards of Poisoning arising from Benzene
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as waterfowl habitat
- Convention on International liability for Damage caused by Space objects
- Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- Convention concerning the Protection of Workers against Occupational Hazards in the working Environment due to Air Pollution and Noise Vibrations
- UN convention on Law of the Sea
- Viena Convention for the Protection for the Ozone Layer

- Agreement on the Action Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of the Common Zambezi River System
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Framework Convention on Climate Change
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

Section 4: ADMINISTRATION OF THE EIA PROCESS

4.1. Institutional Responsibilities

The administration of the EIA process in Zambia involves three primary stakeholder parties. These are the developer, the sectoral agencies or planning authorities and the Environmental Council of Zambia. Other parties may be involved directly or indirectly either because they are interested or affected in one way or another. This group is referred to as the Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) and includes the general public. Each of these parties is responsible for specific administrative aspects of the EIA process.

The Developer

Administration of the EIA process starts with the developer or project proponent conceptualising a development project. The primary objective of the developer is to bring about development either by provision of goods e.g. manufacture of cars or by providing a service e.g. construction of a road. Developer may include investors, government ministries and departments, the private sector, the local community and other community based groups, the non-governmental fraternity, politicians, traditional leaders, the general public and consultant or indeed anyone proposing a development activity.

The responsibilities of the developer include the preparation of project documents, completing the EIA, meeting management requirements resulting from EIA recommendations and meeting the expectations for the public or IAPs. In this regard the developer provides information regarding the nature and scope of the project, the expected impacts, management and mitigation measures, monitoring programmes and the rehabilitation programmes. The developer also needs to inform the public on areas needing their involvement and ensure that they are agreeable to the type of project he is embarking on.

Sectoral Agencies/Planning Authorities

Sectoral or Authorising Agencies refer to any government ministry or department, public corporation, local authority or public officer in which, or whom any law regulation or bye-law vests powers and functions to authorise, control or manage any aspect of a proposed

or existing project. These agencies work on behalf of the public to ensure that ecological, cultural, social and economic issues are addressed in line with existing government policy and legislation. Their main responsibility is to ensure that the proposed project meets all the sectoral requirements for which the agency is mandated.

The Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ)

The Environmental Council of Zambia is a lead agency on matters of environment. It is empowered by the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act of 1990 (Cap 204) to do all such things as are necessary to protect the environment and control pollution so as to provide for the health and welfare of persons, animals, plants and the environment. It is further empowered to identify projects, plans and policies for which environmental impact assessment are necessary and ensure that the same is done in line with the provisions of the EIA regulations. Its responsibilities include managing the EIA process, sponsoring a decision and ensuring that management occurs in accordance with the decisions made. In this regard the ECZ establishes the terms of reference for project assessments, reviews reports including the Prospectus, EIA and follow-up monitoring reports. The Council also helps the project proponent to establish a public consultation process.

The Public

The public is a very important party in the EIA process. Growing public concern for environment spells out the need for involving the public in decision making. This allows the developer to inform the public or interested and affected parties about the project and afford them an opportunity to express their concerns so as to include the same into management plans. Apart from it being a legislative requirement, public involvement helps reduce problems such as increased costs, project delays arising from public opposition to the project, bad publicity and litigation.

The responsibilities of the Public in the EIA process include:

Provision of information about the local environment, community goals and aspirations in relation to the proposed development. Other inputs include contributing to the social, cultural and economic evaluation of the project; assisting in the decision making as well as the management process.

4.2. Administration of the EIA Process

The Administration of the EIA process is made up of three basic stages. These are:

- The project screening stage where a proposed project is screened as to whether it qualifies for an EIA process or not. The main focus here is the Project Brief.
- EIA preparation and review. The main focus here is the EIA statement
- Project implementation where the main focus is the management of mitigation measures together with post assessment environmental monitoring and auditing

Project Brief

Administration of the EIA process starts with the project proponent preparing a Project Brief which gives a description of the project in line with the provisions of Statutory Instrument no. 28 of 1997 and submits the same to the ECZ. Once the ECZ has received the Project Brief it sends copies to relevant authorising agencies for their comments. This is done within seven days of receiving the same. The authorising agency has thirty days in which to give a feed back to the ECZ. The ECZ proceeds to make a decision basing on its own assessment, that of the authorising agency and that of other relevant institutions. The decision is made either to approve the project with or without conditions or to compel the project to a full EIA study. The Council makes this decision within 40 days of receiving the project brief.

Pertinent aspects of the process at this stage include:

- Screening of the project in line with the provisions of the EIA regulations to determine if the EIA process is applicable or not. If the EIA process is not applicable, the developer is informed accordingly. If the process is applicable to the particular project the Council proceeds to consider if the Project Brief contains all the required information. If some of the required information is missing, the Developer is informed

accordingly. If information provided is adequate, the Council proceeds to distribute the Project Brief to other responsible authorities.

- Once information from all the relevant sources/institutions has been received the Council proceeds to compile a summary of all impacts (biophysical, ecological and social) associated with the project
- Basing on the information contained in the project brief, the information provided by other institutions, the EIA Regulations and any other information required, the ECZ proceeds to consider if there is a risk that certain activities of the project may cause notable impacts on the environment. If the project is found to have no notable impacts on the environment, the Council recommends project approval and prepares a decision letter accordingly. If the project is found to have notable impacts on the environment, the ECZ proceeds to consider the impact mitigation plan. If the plan is satisfactory, the project is approved and if not the project is either refused or recommended for a full EIA study.

Environmental Impact Statement

Once a project has been recommended for a full EIA study the developer proceeds to conduct one in line with the provisions of the EIA regulations. The developer starts with a scoping exercise and proceeds on to prepare the Terms of Reference (TORs) for the study. This is done within forty days of receiving communication from the ECZ. The ECZ considers and rejects or accepts the TORs within five days of receiving the same. If the TORs are accepted the developer proceeds to identify a team to carry out the EIA study and submits the same to the ECZ. The ECZ considers and either rejects or accepts the study team. Once the study team has been accepted, the team proceeds to conduct the EIA study in line with the TORs provided. In the process of conducting the EIA study the team ensures that the public is adequately consulted.

Once the study has been completed the developer presents the same to the ECZ following the provisions of the EIA regulations. Once the ECZ has received the EIA statement, it circulates the same to relevant agencies for comments and at the same time proceeds to invite public views and comments on the report. Once this has been done and the comments have been received, the ECZ proceeds to consider the EIA statement paying particular attention to the need for mitigation measures and goes on to consider if the suggested mitigation measures are acceptable or not. Once this has been done, the ECA makes a decision accepting the project with or without conditions or rejecting it all

together. Once a decision has been communicated the aggrieved parties (project proponent or Affected and Interested Parties) are free to appeal against such a decision within ten days of communicating the decision by the ECZ.

Pertinent issues in this process include:

- Proper identification of impacts to be focussed on in the conduct of the EIA study and consequently the preparation of adequate terms of reference
- Proper identification of the team to undertake the EIA study. Special attention should be paid to the inclusion of a local expert.
- Adequate consultation with the public to ensure that their views have been taken into account in the preparation of the study
- Preparation of Mitigation Measures and an Environmental Management Plan together with a follow-up of post assessment environmental monitoring and auditing.

The figure below gives a schematic flow chart for administering the EIA process: