

BEYOND

SMART CITIES

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT - EIA
FOR SUSTAINABILITY AND
ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONALS

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ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST CURRICULUM

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INTRODUCTION AND COURSE OUTLINE
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONALS

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ONLINE TRAINING COURSE

ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT
ASSESSMENT - EIA
TRAINING

ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST

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WHAT SHOULD YOU LEARN



- Introduction to Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA, Scope and Objectives
- Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework
- Project Description and Environmental baseline
- Environmental Impacts, Mitigation Measures and Risk Management
- Identification of Potential Environmental Impacts, Description of Environment
- Baseline Survey Methodology
- Impact Assessment & Mitigation Measures
- Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan

WHO SHOULD ATTEND



This course is designed to help Environmental professionals, including Environmental managers, Environmental Engineer, Environmental Consultants, contractors become more aware of and effective at identifying and implementing the best Construction Environmental Management Strategies.

Environmental Professionals who want to learn more about developing and Implementation of EIA or SEA

For those who are starting their journey in the Environment Management Inspection Profession.

Environmental Professionals who want to earn Environmental Professional - EP Credentials.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

The Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA course was carried out over a half-day session and the aim of the course was to give the professionals the implementation, development and understanding of EIA for any project or development.

Review the various areas of the Environmental Management and Implementation during construction Work through practical examples to demonstrate the topics and procedures covered.

This training program helps to prepares attendees to develop and implement EIA/SEA for Qatar - MME requirement

Sample copy of EIA for Qatar -requirements and MME presentation.



GET READY TO LEARN NEW
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT - EIA
SKILLS AND ENROL NOW!



WHAT IS EIA?

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a tool used to assess the significant effects of a project or development proposal on the environment.

EIAs make sure that project decision makers think about the likely effects on the environment at the earliest possible time and aim to avoid, reduce or offset those effects. This ensures that proposals are understood properly before decisions are made.

EIA systematically examines both beneficial and adverse consequences of the project and ensures that these effects are taken into account during project design. It helps to identify possible environmental effects of the proposed project, proposes measures to mitigate adverse effects and predicts whether there will be significant adverse environmental effects, even after the mitigation is implemented.



INTRODUCTION TO EIA

Ideally, an EIA should be integrated into the policy, plan or programme preparation process from its early stages and the Government must have a high degree of ownership. Public participation is also essential for a successful EIA.

EIA is one of the successful policy innovations of the 20th Century for environmental conservation. Thirty-seven years ago, there was no EIA but today, it is a formal process in many countries and is currently practiced in more than 100 countries.

EIA as a mandatory regulatory procedure originated in the early 1970s, with the implementation of the National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) 1969 in the US. A large part of the initial development took place in a few high-income countries, like Canada, Australia, and New Zealand (1973-74).



THE EIA PROCESS

The stages of an EIA process will depend upon the requirements of the country or donor. However, most EIA processes have a common structure and the application of the main stages is a basic standard of good practice.

✓ **Screening:** First stage of EIA, which determines whether the proposed project, requires an EIA and if it does, then the level of assessment required.

✓ **Scoping:** This stage identifies the key issues and impacts that should be further investigated. This stage also defines the boundary and time limit of the study.

✓ **Impact analysis:** This stage of EIA identifies and predicts the likely environmental and social impact of the proposed project and evaluates the significance.

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THE EIA PROCESS +

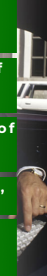
✓ **Mitigation:** This step in EIA recommends the actions to reduce and avoid the potential adverse environmental consequences of development activities.

✓ **Reporting:** This stage presents the result of EIA in a form of a report to the decision-making body and other interested parties.

✓ **Review of EIA:** It examines the adequacy and effectiveness of the EIA report and provides the information necessary for decision-making.

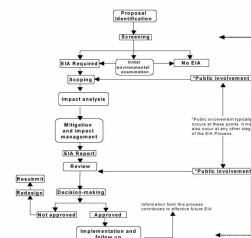
✓ **Decision-making:** It decides whether the project is rejected, approved or needs further change.

✓ **Post monitoring:** This stage comes into play once the project is commissioned. It checks to ensure that the impacts of the project do not exceed the legal standards and implementation of the mitigation measures are in the manner as described in the EIA report.



The overview of the EIA process is represented in figure 1.

Generalised EIA Process Flowchart



The environment impact assessment consists of eight steps with each step equally important in determining the overall performance of the project. Typically, the EIA process begins with screening to ensure time and resources are directed at the proposals that matter environmentally and ends with some form of follow up on the implementation of the decisions and actions taken as a result of an EIA report.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EIA AND SEA

Environment impact assessment	Strategic environment assessment
Takes place at end of decision-making cycle	Takes place at earlier stages of decision making cycle
Reactive approach to development proposal	Pro-active approach to development proposals
Identifies specific impacts on the environment	Also identifies environmental implications, issues of sustainable development
Limited review of cumulative effects	Considers broad range of potential alternatives
Emphasis on mitigating and minimizing impacts	Early warning of cumulative effects
Narrow perspective, high level of detail	Emphasis on meeting environmental objectives, maintaining natural systems
Focuses on standard agenda, treats symptoms of environmental deterioration	Multi-stage process, overlapping components, policy level is continuing, iterative

BENEFITS OF SEA

- ✓ Identification of the key environmental issues of a project, and awareness of the environmental consequences of project implementation
- ✓ Identification of project alternatives (alternative locations or technology, for example) and mitigation and compensatory measures that reduce the environmental impact of the project. Suggestions may come from the public, EIA experts, the developer and other stakeholders
- ✓ Better informed and more objective decision-making
- ✓ A better framework for preparing conditions and legal agreements to govern future operation of the project
- ✓ Promotion of sustainable development in general
- ✓ Enhancement of international cooperation, including awareness of the importance of the environment in such cooperation, and avoidance of conflict

EIA OUTLINE - STRUCTURE

1. Introduction – Introduction ,background information, Objectives and scope of the EIA,
2. Legal Framework and standards :National environmental laws and regulations etc.
3. Project Description : Provides a detailed description of the proposed project and statement of need
4. Environmental Baseline Conditions : Provides a description of the baseline environment at the Project site.
5. Environmental impacts ,mitigation measures and risk assessment
6. Environmental Management Plans (EMPs)
7. Statement of commitments
8. Conclusion and Recommendations
- References

