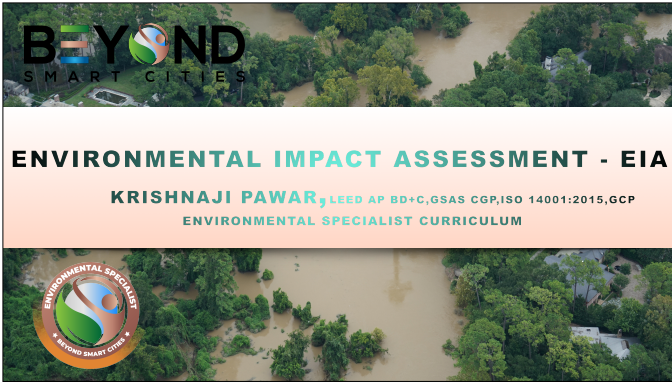


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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT - EIA

KRISHNAJI PAWAR, LEED AP BD+C, GSAS CGP, ISO 14001:2015, GCP
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST CURRICULUM



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SMART CITIES

**LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND STANDARDS
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONALS**

KRISHNAJI PAWAR, LEED AP BD+C, GSAS CGP, ISO 14001:2015, GCP
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST CURRICULUM



WHAT SHOULD YOU LEARN



Describes the environmental legislative context & the environmental regulatory framework applicable to the Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA of project

Legal Framework Standards, International conventions and Protocols.

Specific Environmental Guidelines and Standards



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

For the purposes of National Environmental Protection in Qatar, the following are the key Environmental Laws that are regulated and enforced by the MOE.

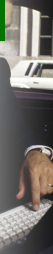
- ✓ Law by Decree No. 30 of 2002, Promulgating the Environmental Protection Law
- ✓ Executive By-Law for Law 30 (No. 4 of 2005)
- ✓ Standards for Environmental Protection – Annex 3 of Executive By Law for the Environmental Protection Law (No. 4 of 2005). These environmental standards provide threshold, limits with respect to air quality, treated wastewater, drinking water, sea water and noise.



QATARI STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

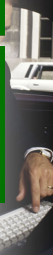
In addition national environmental laws and regulations, a number of Qatari standards and guidelines are applicable to the scope of this SEA, as follows:

- ✓ The Technical Guidance on the Requirements for Environmental Impact Study (EIA) and its Terms of Reference & Scope of Works (TOR & SOW) for Roads and Infrastructure Projects, issued by MOE. These guidelines provide general requirements and specific conditions for conducting infrastructure EIAs in Qatar.
- ✓ Qatar Standards for Environmental Protection, Annex 3 of Executive By-Law for the Environmental Protection Law No. 4 of 2005

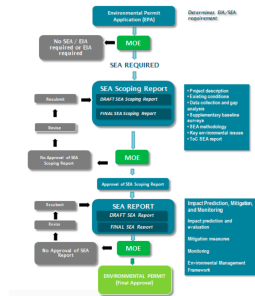


QATARI STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES +

- ✓ Qatar Construction Specifications, 2014, that provide technical guidance for construction works in Qatar.
- ✓ Global Sustainability Assessment System (GSAS) Version 2, which is developed by the Gulf Organization for Research and Development (GORD). This system is designed to reduce the environmental impacts of all developments. This is achieved by considering resource consumption, environmental degradation, and social and economic factors.



EIA APPROVALS AND PERMITTING



The EIA/SEA required for any project follows the same approval process through the MOE as Strategic Environmental Assessment -SEA, according to the MOE based on conversations during the EIA Scoping Report presentation. The procedure for obtaining an environmental clearance for this any project includes the following four steps. A schematic diagram of the State of Qatar Environmental Approval of the EIA/SEA is part of the full Environmental Approval Process, as shown in Figure.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS

In addition to the Qatari laws and by-laws, all projects in Qatar must comply with all applicable MOE and Qatar requirements, including Qatar's commitments to international treaties and agreements.

- ✓ 1976 Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency
- ✓ 1976 Protocol for Marine Environment from Pollution which Results from Land Sources. Amended in 1995
- ✓ 1978 Kuwait Regional Convention for Co-operation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution
- ✓ 1991 The Arab Declaration on Environment and Development
- ✓ 1992 Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS +

- ✓ 1992 Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution, Damage, ratified by the State of Qatar in Decree No. 33 of 1993
- ✓ 1993 Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro)
- ✓ 1996 International Agreement concerned with the right to intervene in cases of accidents which cause pollution or may cause oil pollution in the upper seas (Brussels, 1969)
- ✓ 1996 The International Charter of Civil Liability on Damages from Oil Pollution
- ✓ 1996 UN Framework Convention on Climatic Change
- ✓ 1996 Montreal Protocol and its Amendments and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
- ✓ 1997 Kyoto Protocol
- ✓ 2001 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), accessed by the State of Qatar on 8 May 2001, which became a party to CITES on 6 August 2001

Specific Environmental Guidelines & Standards



As mentioned above, this EIA/SEA has been completed in accordance with the following international and regional guidelines:

✓ "Technical Guidance Document for Strategic Environmental Assessment" by Environment Agency Abu Dhabi, April 2010.

✓ "Strategic Environmental Assessment Tool Kit" by Natural Scotland Scottish Executive, Version 1, September 2006.

Internationally accepted guidelines and standards were followed when particular environmental concerns arose that were not addressed in national or local standards (i.e. World Health Organization (WHO) Air Quality Standards).



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