



**Supporting Inclusive Resource Development (SIRD)
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Overview of Environmental Impact Assessment Processes in Tanzania

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PRESENTATION LAYOUT

- **Environmental Management in Tanzania**
- **Basic Concepts/Definitions:**
 - *Sustainable Development,*
 - *Environmental Impact & Baseline Situation,*
 - *Environmental Impact & Assessment,*
 - *Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA)*
- **Overview EIA process in Tanzania**
- **Role of advocates in EIA practice**
- **: Overview**
- **Questions**



PRESENTATION ORGANIZATION

- PART I: Environmental Management in Tanzania, Basic Concepts, Introduction to EIA and Overview of EIA Process in Tanzania
- PART II: Role of advocates in EIA/EA practices



PART I

Environmental Management in Tanzania, Basic Concepts, Introduction to EIA and Overview of EIA Process in Tanzania



Environmental Management in Tanzania

- Tanzania has a landscape of about 945,087 square kilometres, made up of ocean, lakes, arable and non-arable land mass, hills and mountains.
- The country is one of the most mega bio diverse country and is also endowed with various environmental resources :- land, air, atmosphere, water, wildlife, forests, mineral resources, wetlands, renewable energy sources, oil & gas, etc.
- This calls for strong measures for the protection and management of it so as to ensure that it continues to support services for a healthy society and strong economy



Environmental Management in Tanzania (Cont.)

is guided by several national policies and legislation:

- National Environmental Policy (1997)
- Environmental Management Act (2004)
- National Environmental Action Plan (2013)
- National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II (2010) and
- Tanzania Development Vision 2025.



Environmental Management in Tanzania (Cont.)

Sector policies:

- National Agriculture Policy (2013),
 - National Livestock Policy (2006),
 - National Irrigation Policy (2010),
 - National Forest Policy (1998),
 - Fisheries Sector Policy (1997),
 - Wildlife Policy (2007),
 - National Tourism Policy (1999),
 - National Water Policy (2002),
 - National Land Policy (1995),
 - National Biotechnology Policy (2010),
 - Mineral Policy of Tanzania (2009),
 - National Health Policy (2007),
 - National Energy Policy (2003),
 - Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (1996),
 - National Population Policy (2006)
 - National Human Settlements Development Policy (2000).
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Basic concepts/ Definitions

The Environment

- **Is a set of natural (bio-physical) and man-made (socio-cultural) systems in which man and other organisms live, work and interact.**

Sustainable Development (SD)

- **Defined as development that meets the needs of today's generation without compromising those of the future generations.**



Environmental Mgt. Tools (EMTs)

1. Environmental Policies, (Env. 1997).

2. Environmental Legislation,

3. Environmental Standards,

4. Environmental Audits,

5. Clean Technologies,

6. Environmental Monitoring,

7. Environmental Impact Assessment.



Basic concepts/Definition (Cont.)

What is an Environmental Impact?

Is the change in an environmental parameter over a specified period within a defined area resulting from a particular activity compared with the situation which would have occurred had the activity not been initiated

Impact & Baseline Situation

The impact of an activity is a deviation (a change) from the **baseline situation** that is caused by the activity.



Impact Assessment

Systematic, integrative process that critically

- Describes biophysical and social aspects of the project
- Determines the most significant adverse impacts.
- Identifies and evaluates environmental changes likely to occur as a result of implementing a project.



Basic concepts/Definition (Cont.)

Objective Impact Assessment

- To identify both positive and negative impacts of the project
- To identify tools and techniques for impact analysis
- To propose measures to mitigate adverse impacts
- To develop plans for management and monitoring of the impacts



Basic concepts/Definition (Cont.)

Relevance of Impact Assessment

- Ensures that environmental and social aspects are considered in the early stages of project planning alongside economic, technical and regulatory feasibility of the project
- It provides alternative options (location, technology, processes etc) of implementing the project
- It safeguards the project proponents against mitigation measures through retrofitting



Basic concepts/Definition (Cont.)

- **Impact Assessment: Main considerations**
- **human health and safety**
- **flora, fauna, ecosystems and biodiversity**
- **soil, water, air, climate and landscape**
- **use of land, natural resources and raw materials**
- **protected areas and sites of special significance**
- **heritage, recreation and amenity assets**
- **livelihood, lifestyle and well being of affected communities**



Basic concepts/Definition (Cont.)

- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

 - Is a **process for orderly** and **systematic valuation** of a proposal including **its alternatives** and **its Impacts** on the environment including the **mitigation and management** of those effects.
 - The EIA process extends from the initial concept of the proposal through implementation to completion and, where appropriate decommissioning.



Basic concepts/Definition (Cont.)

- **Mitigation Measures**

- Mitigation is done to avoid, minimize or offset predicted adverse impacts, For each potential adverse impact the plan for its mitigation at each stage of the project should be documented and costed, as this is very important in the selection of the preferred alternative.

The Objectives of Mitigation Measures are to:

- to find better alternatives and ways of doing things;
- enhance the environmental and social benefits of a project
- avoid, minimise or remedy adverse impacts; and
- ensure that residual adverse impacts are kept within acceptable levels



Mitigation Measures (Cont.)

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Aim and Objectives of EIA

EIA should

- **Be continuous and integral part of the project planning**
- **Be seen as a tool to improve decision making**
- **NOT to be used against development but rather it is a tool for sustainable and equitable development**



Roles of EIA

- **Improving project design and reducing costs.**
- **Integrating short-term and long-term goals**
- **Improving institutional coordination, inter-agency Co-operation and technical capability.**
- **Avoiding conflicts**
- **Addressing trans-boundary issues**
- **Considering alternatives and designs**
- **Facilitating project acceptability and enhancing social & economic opportunities**
- **Improving accountability and transparency**



Good EIA Practices

- 1. Be applied to all proposals with significant impacts**
- 2. Begin in the early project cycle**
- 3. Address relevant environmental, social and health impacts**
- 4. Identify and take account of public views and concerns**
- 5. Result in a statement of impacts and mitigation measures**
- 6. Facilitate informed decision making and condition setting**



EIA process in Tanzania: Overview

- EIA is a the process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the bio-physical, social and other relevant effects of development proposal prior to major decisions being taken and commitments made. (EMA CAP 191, 2004)
- The process extends from the initial concept of the proposal through implementation to completion and, where appropriate decommissioning.



EIA process in Tanzania: Overview

- Environmental Management Act (EMA) Cap. 191 (2004) in place;
- EIA and Environmental Audit and Environmental Experts Regulations (2005);
- The Council is key stakeholder for preparation National EIA Guidelines;
- Sectoral EIA Guidelines e.g. Roads (2008) sector in place;
- Sectoral EIA Guidelines e.g. EIA Guidelines for Onshore & Offshore Oil & Gas Developments (2016) in preparation;
- Other Sectorsl EIA Guidelines are required to be prepared.



EIA process in Tanzania: Overview

- Registration
 - Screening
 - Scoping
 - Submission of EIS
 - Review EIS
 - Permitting/decision
 - Monitoring and Evaluation
-



Package to the Minister

- EIA report

- Letter of recommendation
- Report on the Site verification Visits
- Comments of Technical Advisory Committee
- Records of the EIA process
- Printed Certificate.
- General & Specific Conditions to the proposed project;



Expected Outcomes from EIA decision

- Proposal approved

- Proposal approved with conditions
- Proposal on hold pending further studies
- Proposal returned for further revision and re-submission
- Proposal disapproved



EIA process in Tanzania: Overview (Cont.)

If the EIA report is approved & the EIA Certificate issued, next will be follow-up of the implementation of EMPs/MPs

The Council conducts monitoring in order to evaluate the performance of mitigation measures , adherence to approved plans, environmental standards, and general compliance to terms and conditions set out in the EIA certificate.



Involvement of advocates in EIA/EA practices

Compliance with Tanzanian policies in project implementation

- Citing relevant policies for the proposed project

- An instance, a country proposes to construct cement factory within a national park, project components are
 1. Access road
 2. Mining of raw materials
 3. Staff houses
 4. factory



Compliance with legislations in project implementation

- Citing relevant legislations for the proposed project

- An instance, a country proposes to construct cement factory within a national park, project components are
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Role of advocates in preparation of EIA/EA report

Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Assessment report

1. The report is based on Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit regulations, 2005
2. The report requires to have Chapter three which is **POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK**
3. The Chapter has to narrate how will the project comply to the relevant policies and legislations



References

EIA training manual, 1997

Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004

Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit regulations of 2005.

