

Give a Brief about Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedural stages? In the context what type of Information is gathered when establishing a baseline?

1. Introduction:

Environmental impact assessment is basically a process in which environmentalists estimate the impacts of a certain project on environment. It is an environment conservation plan. It has Eight procedural steps: screening, scoping, base line data, EIA report, review and licensing, public participation, monitoring and audit. During base-line data collection usually the topography, terrain and natural resources of the

sites are under consideration. A case study of Honduras Energy project is described here.

2: Brief Description About EIA:

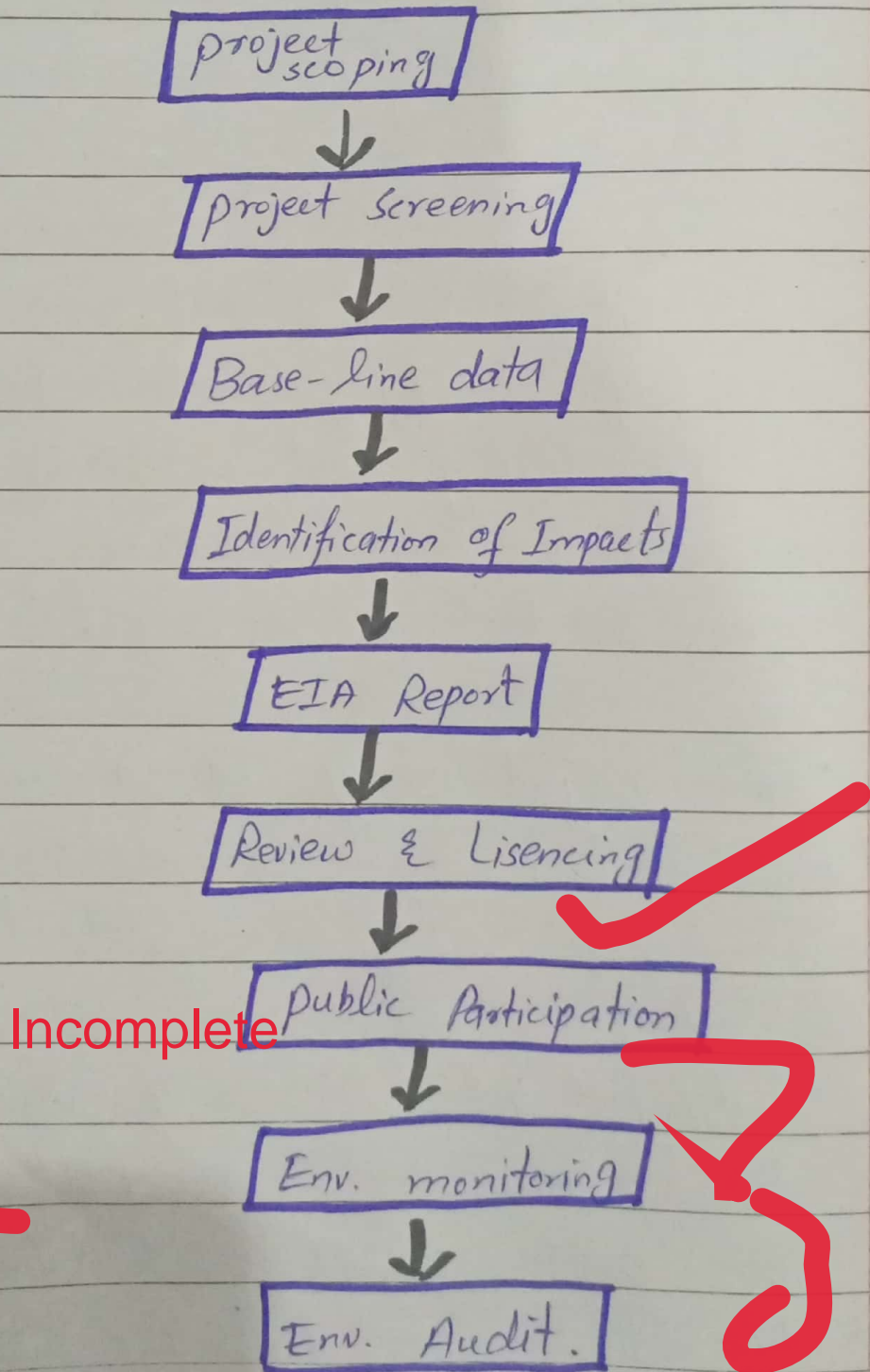
EIA stands for environmental impact assessment.

"It is a formal process of identifying, predicting, reducing and mitigating the environmental impacts created by a project."

The project may be a road construction, railway station, bridge, underpass, fly over, school, hospital, industry, airport or some institutional building. In EIA the environmental impacts of the projects are identified and tried to mitigate them.

3: Procedural Stages of EIA:

Environmental Impact Assessment have these stages;



3.1: Project Screening:

The first step in EIA is project screening. In this step the information about the project is gathered that what type of a project it is, either EIA is needed or not, will it effect environment or bio-diversity.

3.2: Project Scoping:

In Project scoping the positive and negative impacts of the project are identified for example employment opportunities, commodities or energy production and pollution or bio-diversity loss.

3.3 Base-line Data Gathering:

In 3rd step base-line data is gathered such as geography, topography or terrain

of the project is examined.

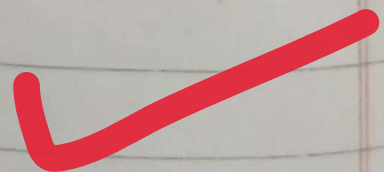
3.4: Identification of Environmental Impacts:

In this step the impacts of project on environment are identified such as waste disposal, pollution, smoke, noise, bio-diversity disturbance etc.



3.5: EIA Report:

All the data gathered in above steps is pull together in a sequential and ordered form to create an EIA report containing all the details of the project.



3.6: Review And Lisening:

After the **Full form** EIA report is presented to PEPA it will review the report and impacts of project on the environment and will decide whether to issue lisenice or not.

3.7: Environmental Monitoring:

After issuance of lisenice the project is started but EPA keeps checking on during the project development.

3.8 Environmental Audit:

The last step of EIA is environmental audit after the completion of project to check its impacts on environment.

PEPA-1997 is responsible in Pakistan for EIA.

4: Information Gathered During base-line Data Collection:

It is the third step in environmental impact assessment, usually the land nature, topography, terrain, geography, forests, mountains, plains, flora and fauna, bio-diversity and nearby water-bodies are find-out in this stage at the site of project.

5: Case-study; Hondarus Hydro-power project:

Country: Hondarus

Sector : Energy (Hydropower)

Category : 2, 3, 4

I Acronyms and abbreviation

II Screening of project

III Scoping of project.

- IV Base-line data
- V Environmental Impacts
- VI EIA report
- VII Review and Lisencing
- VIII Monitoring
- IX Audit.

6: Conclusion:

Environmental impact assessment is an environment protection and conservation strategy to findout impacts of a certain projects on environment and its mitigation steps. In Pakistan PEPA-1997 is responsible for Environmental Impact assessment.

You have got potential
Good luck!

Add flowchart
Add an example
Give proper points for explanation
Substantiate pls