

## DRAFT DOCUMENT OPEN FOR COMMENTS

**Document Title:** Environmental Impact Assessment Administrative Manual  
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**Summary:** This draft administrative manual provides an outline the administrative process to be followed for the conduct of the Environmental Impact Assessment process in Grenada. It is also intended to inform stakeholders with interests, the public and others about the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in Grenada.

**Comments Due:** February 15th, 2023

**How to Comment:** Email comments to:  
[environment.sec@gmail.com](mailto:environment.sec@gmail.com)

**Deliver comments by hand to:**  
Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment and Renewable Energy, Ministerial Complex, St.George, Grenada.

2022

**DRAFT**

# **Environmental Impact Assessment Administrative Manual**



## Introduction

This manual is intended to outline the administrative process to be followed for the conduct of the Environmental Impact Assessment process in Grenada. It is also intended to inform applicants, stakeholders with interests, the public and others about the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in Grenada and build public trust in the process.

The manual seeks to improve understanding of the requirements for the EIA report and public access to information on the factors that are to be taken into account in decision-making.

The manual would also explain public participation and consultation in the EIA process.

This manual does not have statutory status and will be kept under review and updated based on lessons learned with the EIA process locally. It is by no means exhaustive and will be update when the Draft 2011 Regulations come into force or when new ideas or issues arise.

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The Environmental Impact Assessment is conducted in phases. The main phases are:

Screening

Notifying

Scoping

Impact Assessment

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Monitoring

## Screening

Screening is the first stage of the EIA process and the Physical Planning and Development Control Act No.23 of 2016Section 22authorizes the Planning Development Authority to require an EIA for any application for permission to develop land if the proposed development could significantly affect the environment.

Physical Planning and Development Control Act 23 of 2016

Section 22

1. The Authority may require an Environmental Impact Assessment to be carried out in respect of any application for permission to develop land, including an application for approval in principle, if the proposed development could significantly affect the environment.
2. Unless the authority for good cause otherwise determines, an Environmental Impact Assessment shall be carried out in respect of any application for development of a kind mentioned in the Third Schedule.
3. The Authority shall not grant permission for the development of land pursuant to an application to which this section applies, unless it has first taken the report on the Environmental Impact Assessment into account

The screening is based on Schedule III which identifies the projects which will require an EIA. See Appendix.

**Notifying**

When the Planning Development Authority determines that an EIA is required the Ministry of Climate Resilience, Environment and Renewable Energy and other relevant authorities will be notified. The Planning and Development Authority is required to notify all government agencies which are responsible for issuing licenses, permits, approvals, consents or other documentary authorization in connection with the proposed development that an EIA is required for the development.

**Scoping**

Scoping involves the following:

Identification of the range of community and scientific concerns about a proposed project or action;

The evaluation of these concerns to identify the significant issues (and elimination of those issues that are not important); and

The organisation and prioritisation of those issues to focus the information that is critical for decision-making, and that will be studied in detail in the next phase of EIA.

The objectives of the scoping phase are as follows:

To inform the public about a proposal;

To identify the main stakeholders and their concerns and values;

To define reasonable and practical alternatives to be addressed;

1 To focus the important issues and significant impacts to be addressed by an EIA;  
2 To define the boundaries for an EIA in time, space and subject matter;  
3 To set requirements for the collection of baseline and other information; and  
4 To establish the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the EIA study.

5  
6 During the scoping phase stakeholders may be invited to submit their concerns  
7 regarding the development during a public hearing either by the EIA Review Committee  
8 or the Environment Division of the Ministry of Climate Resilience Environment and  
9 Renewable Energy. These concerns are included in the Terms of Reference.

10  
11 At the end of the scoping phase a Scoping report will be prepared by the EIA  
12 practitioner and submitted to the Environment Division of the Ministry of Climate  
13 Resilience, Environment and Renewable Energy for review. The scoping report sets out  
14 the proposed scope of work and methods which to be applied in the development of the  
15 Environmental Impact Assessment Report.

16  
17 The Terms of Reference for the EIA is also produced at this stage by the authority  
18 conducting the EIA. The Terms of Reference will be based on the Scoping Report and  
19 will be submitted to the Ministry of Climate Resilience, Environment and Renewable  
20 Energy for review and approval. The Environment Division will provide the review  
21 committee with submissions from public comment and the proponents' responses and  
22 the results of its own investigations and enquires.

23  
24 The Planning Development Authority has general guidelines for the development of the  
25 EIA Terms of Reference.

## 26 27 28 29 **Impact Assessment**

30  
31 The impact assessment phase will consider the potential environmental, health, social  
32 and economic impacts of the proposed development, including benefits and evaluates  
33 the environmental and social impacts of the planned projects compared to the baseline  
34 conditions. Mitigation measures will also be proposed for minimizing the negative  
35 impacts.

1 There are several methods and techniques which are used in the Impact assessment.

2 They include:

4 Environmental cost benefit analysis

5 Expert opinion

6 Expert system

7 Indices or indicators

8 Laboratory testing

9 Landscape evaluation

10 Literature reviews

11 Matrices

12 Baseline monitoring

13 Field monitoring

14 Overlay mapping

15 Photographs/photomontages

16 Qualitative models

17 Quantitative models

18 Risk assessment

19 Scenario building

20 Trend extrapolation

23 The impact assessment will be done by specialists. They include

24 Biodiversity specialists

25 Hydrogeologist

26 Visual and aesthetic specialists

27 Heritage specialists

28 Economists

29 Social Scientists

31 The role of the specialist is to address issues raised in the scoping report and provide  
32 enough information that can be used by the PDA board and the Environment Division to  
33 make a decision.

35 At the end of the Impact Assessment Phase the EIA report will be prepared. EIA report  
36 is the main output from the EIA process. The EIA report will include a separate report by  
37 each specialist and the report will include a non technical summary. The report will be  
38 accompanied by a Mitigation plan/ Environmental Management Plan. The report and  
39 plan will be submitted to the Environment Division of the Ministry of Climate Resilience,  
40 Environment and Renewable Energy for review. The Environmental Management Plan

1 should demonstrate how proposed management measures will reduce environmental  
2 impacts to an acceptable level. The Environment Department prepares conditions for  
3 approval as necessary.

4  
5 The Environment Department may require any person to provide it with advice including  
6 advice from relevant decision making bodies and government departments.

## 12 **EIA Report Review**

13 The draft EIA report will be reviewed by the EIA Review Committee.

14 Draft Regulation 2011

15 **49.** (1) An applicant who is required to conduct an EIA as part of the applicant's  
16 application to the Authority must submit 5 copies of the EIA report as the case may be.

17 (2) The Authority shall within ten working days of the receipt of the EIA report, submit  
18 the report to the Committee for its review and recommendations.

19 (3) The Chairperson of the Committee shall convene a meeting of the Committee within  
20 three weeks of the Authority submitting the EIA report to the Committee under sub-  
21 regulation (2).

22 (4) The Committee shall review the EIA report and submit its recommendations in  
23 respect of the report to the Authority, and the Authority shall act in accordance with the  
24 provisions of regulation 50.

## 28 **List of policy/regulation/legislation to be consulted**

29 Physical Planning & Development Control Act 23 of 2016

30 Grenada Building Code/OECS Building Code

31 Ramsar

32 Coastal Zone Law

33 Climate Change Policy

## **General Requirements**

EIA to be conducted by qualified persons

Section 46 (Draft Regulations 2011)

(1) The names, expertise and experience of all persons conducting an IEE or EIA shall be submitted by an applicant to the Authority for approval.

(2) The applicant shall be in receipt of written notification of approval from the Authority in respect of sub regulation (1), prior to any work commencing on the conduct of the EIA.

(3) The Authority shall not accept the submission of an EIA report from any applicant, unless the entire team conducting the EIA is approved by the Authority in accordance with this regulation.

## **Appendix**

### **PPDC Act 23 Schedule III:**

Matters for which an Environmental Impact Assessment is normally required.

1. Hotels or resort complex of more than 50 rooms

2. Sub-divisions of more than 10 lots

3. Residential development of more than 25 units

Any industrial plant,

4. which in the opinion of the Authority is likely to cause significant adverse environmental impact

5. Drilling, quarrying, sand mining and other mining activities

6. Marinas

7. Land reclamation, dredging and filling of ponds and swamps

8. Airports, ports and harbours

9. Dams and reservoirs

10. Hydro-electric projects

11. Desalination plants

12. Water purification plants

13. Sanitary landfill operations, solid waste disposal sites, toxic waste disposal sites and other similar sites

14. A power plant

15. An incinerator, sanitary landfill operation, solid waste disposal site, sludge disposal site or other similar site

16. Gas pipeline installations

17. Wind turbines

18. Communication towers

19. Any development projects generating or potentially generating emissions, aqueous effluent, solid waste, noise, vibration or radioactive discharges



- 1 20. Any development involving the storage and use of hazardous materials
- 2 21. Any coastal zone development
- 3 22. Any development in wetlands, marine parks, national parks, conservation areas,
- 4 environmental protection areas or other sensitive environmental areas; and
- 5 23. Any other projects identified by the Authority