



Netherlands Commission for
Environmental Assessment

EIA Screening: Activities carried out and Results, 3–11 Sept. 2015 Zanzibar

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR, TANZANIA



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Screening sessions: results

Worksession 1: Zanzibar/Unguja (full day), Friday 4 Sept.

Activities carried out:

- We worked on the texts in the draft EIA regulation regarding screening and the annexes related to screening, in particular schedule C. In this session we refined the texts on screening, and we did an assignment on the screening list and thresholds.
- We looked at the texts on screening within Environmental Act (2015) and new EIA regulations to make sure that they are in line with each other

Audience:

- Mostly internal DoE/ZEMA staff (about 15 participants)

Session agenda

- Welcome by Mr Sheha and overview of session
- *Introduction:* by NCEA on examples from screening procedures and lists from other countries (see power-point attached in Annex 1)
- *Plenary group work:* refine texts on **screening procedures** in draft EIA regulations incl. options for improvement (Annex 2, discussion note)
- *Group exercise in pairs* on **screening schedules** (see Annex 3 for group assignment)
 - We gave answers to 5 questions (answers compiled in Annex 4)
 - We analyzed the current draft Schedule texts and thresholds and compared those with the Schedules used in Uganda (results per sector in Annex 6)
 - Presentation to the rest of the group on findings and suggestions for follow-up
- Output of the session: Revised draft screening procedure (Annex 5) and lists to present and validate in work session in Pemba and with different agencies/departments/sectors.

Session notes:

Introduction Mr Sheha:

Objective workshop: to go through list of projects, to come up with proposal for approval, as well as develop guidelines for screening.

Regulation to be completed by next week! Redrafting to be done by Zeitun and Saada.

Screening in relation to the feasibility studies that are submitted to ZIPA.

- Currently ZEMA is requested to make a screening decision on the basis of the feasibility studies submitted to ZIPA. Usually these do not provide sufficient information. The registration form for screening is not used in practice. How to ensure that enough information is available at the time of screening?
 - Idea: require that the proponent delivers a screening form to ZEMA at the same time as the feasibility study.
 - Alternative idea (not yet discussed): give preliminary screening opinion at time of feasibility study approval, and complete screening later?

On the start of the procedure:

- According to act/regulation: EIA/env report provisions apply to all activities as defined. Could be interpreted to mean to very small scale activities with no env impact as well. Possibly consider reference to screening lists etc to clarify what kind of projects/activities need to be screened.
- Add provision instructing proponents to start early with the EIA process.

- Purpose of registration: clear start of the procedure and provision of information for screening
- Clarify in regulation that screening and registration are integrated: example, the authority screens that activity on the basis of the information in the registration.
- To avoid duplication, proponent should be able to refer to information on feasibility report. Short discussion on option of different screening forms for different types of procedures (ZIPA, planning commission etc) but preference is for one form. Text can be added to the form to instruct proponent how to reference feasibility study etc.
- Important to revisit the ZIPA procedure and to make agreement with ZIPA and instructions for proponent on how to co-ordinate. NB ZIPA asks for environmental factors in the feasibility study (see instructions ZIPA for contents feasibility study).

On the content of the registration:

- delete references to Initial env report
- delete schedule B to avoid doubling up?
- Ineke & Bobbi to propose a new content overview/registration form.

Screening decision/outcome

- Find appropriate term for screening statement?
- Option for suspending the procedure when information is not enough?
- Certificate format does not need to be included in the regulation.

Various points:

- Check that regulation is consistent in referring to activity vs project.
- Add provision that enables digital/electronic communication
- Env report process now not in procedure. Main differences: participation is encouraged, but ZEMA has no role, standards format for env report is provided, not tailor made ToR, review of report is internal, with colleagues from ZEMA sections, not technical review committee.
- ZIPA now has policy that no permit can be given unless EIA certificate is given. Negotiate the same with Tourism, and Planning Commission?
- Provisions on procedure for administrative appeal need to be added to the regulation

Worksession 2: Pemba (full day), Monday 7 Sept. and 3 hours on Tuesday 8 Sept.

Activities carried out:

- Quiz: what is the understanding of the group of the EIA process? Assignment: map out the process
- Presentation of results of working session 1 to DoE/ZEMA Pemba, reflect on revised texts and schedules and refine proposals if needed based on their input

Audience:

- Internal DoE/ZEMA staff Pemba and 1 from ZIPA and 2 from FVPO (15 all together))

Session agenda:

- Welcome by Ms. Fatma from FVPO Pemba and overview of session
- Assignment: map out the EIA process in 3 groups, different steps on the wall
- *Introduction:* by NCEA on examples from screening procedures and lists from other countries (similar to Unguja workshop)
- *Plenary group work:* Presentation on results of working session 1 on Unguja
 - ZEMA/DoE Pemba reacts: feedback on proposed **screening procedure** and schedule

- Discussion: need for improvements?
- Output of session: Revised draft screening procedure and registration form (Annex 5)

Session notes:

- Total 14 participants mostly from: ZEMA and DoE, but also one each from ZIPA rep and FVPO
- Nr 14 includes Farhat and Maryam

Mrs Fatma: welcomes us. She is officer in charge for VPO

Quiz: what is the understanding of the group of the EIA process? Assignment: map out the process (see results on the wall).

Reflections: little experience undertaking the steps in the process, mostly done by colleagues in Unguja. Working process still needed on when ZEMA Pemba is in the lead for projects that take place on Pemba (some say if the project is in Pemba, then Pemba should be in charge, others say this depends on the nature of the project. Also: could be decided case by case whether Pemba or Unguja runs the process or could be done in collaboration between Pemba/Unguja.

Monitoring and enforcement not yet included in steps, but done in practice. Pemba ZEMA use conditions in certificate for monitoring. ZEMA Unguja less so, they use more generic monitoring checklists. Partly because there are so few projects with certificate in Pemba , mostly smaller projects which do not need EIA.

Discussion on NCEA advice on “limited number of good EIAs better than large amount of not so good ones”: Shouldn’t EIA be applied where required? Discussion on strategic thinking about the scope of application, and the amount of work that a wider scope will generate. Only apply where really needed.

Discussions during legislation draft

- Discussion on title of screening decision document. “Statement” seems to lead to confusion.
- Start of procedure discussion: Who should receive the registration and screen? ZEMA Pemba of ZEMA Unguja. Preference seems to be for screening together. Bottleneck: ZEMA Pemba cannot receive registration fee, need to have dedicated bank account.
- ZIPA co-ordination that has been agreed should be rolled out in Pemba as well (i.e. no permit before EIA, and feasibility study shared with ZEMA Pemba for screening advice).
- ZEMA can reject the project if not environmentally acceptable (if impacts are not deemed manageable) – at the screening stage or later? Discussion! Fairness to proponent: give opportunity to show in EIA whether impacts are indeed manageable. But need to be able to warn the proponent when a project is likely to be refused after EIA. Two solutions possible:
 - Remove option to refuse project at screening, but make clear that screening document should warn proponents that project may not be approved after EIA because env impacts may not be manageable
 - Keep option, but make screening decision appealable.
- Discussion on publication of the screening decision: If there is to be participation in screening, then publication is certainly needed. But there is no clear standpoint on whether participation in the EIA process.

- Internet access across the population is limited, so there may be few people that can access. However, in the interest of transparency, publication would be good.
- Appeal: to whom should the appeal option be open. Only the proponent, or more widely? In the old regulation the appeal option was limited.
- Objectives should be mentioned, so that it is clear from the beginning what is intended.

Registration form discussion

- For official use only added to box at the top.
- Reference to feasibility study or concept note: now says copy from, but should also instruct proponent that they can give a reference to where the information is in the feasibility study/concept note, etc (now it says info can be copied in)
- Suggestion to present 2.4 – 2.7 in a table rather than as separate items.
- Concerning location: what is the project does not have a fixed location (a hotel boat). Not necessarily a problem for the registration form.
- Long discussion on whether future land use of future adjacent land use needs to be described on the registration form.
- Side note Bobbi: for description of the site use the definition of the environment in the Act (land, aquatic, etc)
- Maryam: the study is not yet prepared, the current form is now asking too much.
- Said: However, much of the information should be available in the feasibility study – one solution is to not itemize each of the points separately, but group together. So that the proponent can provide more cohesive information (also makes the filled in form easier to read).
- At the same time, the proponents should have some sort of concept note. Sometimes proponents fill in the form even though the project idea is not yet developed. In that case the preference is not to screen but send back for more information (even if it is possible to make the screening decision).
- 7.0 mitigation etc: leave in, just so the proponent can give some ideas on what mitigation, alternatives are planned (starting point).
- For official use only at the end: this has to match up with the screening letter.
- Environmental Audit will need separate form, since this is for an existing project, not a proposed project.

Point for Law:

Approval of project without EIA or EIA report: is that possible (a legally allowed decision according to the Act? The act does not anticipate this decision). The same applies to the letter of refusal.

- By the end of Monday → Homework: 6 groups of 2–3 members
- *Assignment 1*: choose sector and come up with list of projects/activities and decide whether these would require EIA, ER or no EIA/ER
- Presentation on flip charts
- Comparison of screening lists Zanzibar, Tanzania mainland & Uganda (10 sectors)
 - Agriculture (3p.)
 - Extractive industries (3p.)
 - Energy (2p.)
 - Production and processing (2p.)
 - Chemical industry (1p.)

Food industry (1p.)

Textile, leather, wood and paper (1,5p.)

Infrastructure (7p.)

Tourism (1,5p)

Other (2p.)

- *Assignment 2:* Compare the three lists (Z,T & U) for selected sector(s) and decide whether:
 - to **include** activities in the Z. list (based on examples from T and U)
 - to **delete** activities from the Z. list because they are not relevant for Z.
 - there is **need for specification** by
 - Including thresholds, please give amount/no.
 - Changing thresholds, please give amount/no

Group results after comparison

Agriculture: Maryam and Farhat

EIA is required when project is:

- More than 2 ha
- Use large amounts of water for irrigation
- Chemicals/fertilizers are used
- Resettlement will take place
- Biodiversity is affected
- Introduction of non-native species, including GMOs

Environmental report is required when:

- Project is less than 2 ha
- Same as above: water, chemicals, biodiversity

Agriculture (after comparison, added)

- Livestock installation
- Activities involving more than 1000 heads of cattle need EIA, below, need EIA report.
- Fish farming, more than 200 tonnes kg/year requires EIA, less than that requires Environmental Report.

Extractive Industries & Energy: Said, Abuu and Sanyu

EIA application depends on (size and location of the project) – group have prepared table for stone extraction

Activities that require EIA:

- Mining extraction
- Oil extraction
- Gas extraction
- Quarry dredging
- Extraction of aggregate
- Energy: hydropower energy projects, both waterfalls and sea waves
- Energy wind power

Extractives and Energy (after comparison additional activities specifications added)

- Deep drilling
- Extraction of oil and gas should be included, separation into phases as per Uganda example would be useful to incorporate as specification.
- Installation for the production of electricity
- Marine cable

Tourism: Masiku and Ali

An EIA is needed for projects:

- That produce a large amount of waste
- That are located in a sensitive area
- That include a hotel with 100 or more beds
- That affect a protected area under the Law of Zanzibar

An Environmental report is needed for projects, that:

- Have small environmental pollutants
- Take place in small areas
- Are not located in a sensitive area.

No EIA or env report is needed for projects:

- That operate within a societal setting that can accommodate the numbers of guests: such as a guest house (2 rooms, 5 beds) or café.

After comparison added:

EIA also needed for:

- Construction of hotels along the shore lines (irrespective of nr. of beds)
- Area of 50M2 or more
- Golf course and associated development from 500M2

Discussion: condominiums (apartments complexes) also require EIA. Would these fall under tourism or another category.

Food Industry, Ali Shabaan and Ali Said

Many projects./activity of food industry require EIA, because

- They are expected to cover a larger area/many residents will be affected
- They mostly are expected to utilize electricity and water
- They expect to involve sewage treatment and disposal system
- They expect to involve hazardous waste (like poisons) in their preparation

Need ER due to following reasons:

E.g. milling

- It has small env. effect so communities
- small raw materials/input
- Waste projects less affecting to env.
- Type of by product produced can be used to improve soil structure

The area use normally is small

Home processing equipment need no EIA, no ER.

Do not require EIA

Those food industry projects which are domestic based/local technology, e.g. vinegar and other spices

(after comparison) Categories of projects added:

- Packaging and canning of animal and vegetable products
- Manufacturing of dairy products
- Confectionary and syrup manufacture
- Installation for slaughter of animals
- Sugar factory
- Oil refinery and ginneries
- Soft drinks

Infrastructure Salum, Salum, and Arafa

- Main roads need EIA, small roads Environmental Report

- TV cables need EIA
- Telephone towers need EIA
- Electrical cables need EIA
- Water supply EIA

(after comparison following activities added):

- Any size of project including feeder roads
- Urban development projects including the construction of shopping centres, carparks, sports stadiums, multiplex cinemas
- Any size of project area, including construction of harbour and port installations
- Oil and gas pipeline installations
- Waste disposal facilities, such as incinerators. After discussion landfills are added.
- Storage of scrap material (iron, plastics, tin)
- And after discussion: added airstrips, heliports, airports

NB. Add car wash

Closing of the session: follow-up

- We will put the lists together, then ZEMA will further develop the schedules
- Also: sectoral meetings to look at proposals for screening list
- Discussion: perhaps too many EIAs now? Perhaps it is necessary to be more specific?
- Concern: list should be very specific, otherwise there is too much difference in application, question from proponents
- There should be more EIA processed in Pemba, now many months go by without seeing any EIAs.
- There are many petrol stations, these require an environmental report, these should be added to the list of energy.

Series of screening meetings with relevant sectoral departments and agencies, Wednesday 9 Sept. and Friday 11 Sept.

Activities carried out

- Present results of working sessions 1&2 on revised schedules and refine proposals if needed based on their input
- These meetings were face-to-face meetings of approximately an hour each to discuss the application of EIA in the sectors and to make an inventory of the numbers and kinds of projects that are expected to be subject to EIA in the near future. The feedback can then be used in fine-tuning the screening lists for the new EIA regulation

Notes sector meetings

Notes meeting Zanzibar Planning Commission, Mtumwa, Wednesday 9 Sept. 11.00–11.30

We went through the process that was presented in the EIA streamlining workshop of Oct. 2014

Processes of assessment and approval Planning Commission:

1. Ministry develops project idea
2. Produces concept note
3. Submits to PC for screening
4. Screening by screening team (using screening template)
5. Recommendations made to executive secretary
6. Executive secretary takes decision on approval
7. If approved: feasibility study

8. Screening

9. Approval

10. Produce project proposal (with EIA if applicable)

11. Submit to PC for approval

12. Approval by PC if correct (inform on screening result plus EIA, HIA, feasibility study) –
if not: returned to ministry

13. Executive secretary informs ministry of finance

14. Implementation checklist (review/monitoring)

Mtumwa confirms that this procedure is still in place.

In 2014 they received 8 proposals of with 2 were sent to DoE. The other 6 proposals were either considered not feasible or were about a capacity building activity for instance (not relevant to send to DoE)

In 2015, they have not received any new projects. First of all, not all project come to ZPC, they projects they do receive are mostly from donors. Mtwuma knows that there are 9 projects in the pipeline (e.g. irrigation, deep sea fishing, water project, land hydro-graphics survey etc.). These are mostly project with donor money (WB, India, China, Korea, Japan). The ones that come from WB already come with feasibility study and EIA because of WB requirements, therefore there is no need for EIA screening.

Mtumwa does not know of the existence of screening lists as part of the EIA regulations. If the ZPC would have these lists, they could already do a preliminary EIA screening and ask for confirmation by ZEMA or still leave this work to the ZEMA only.

Notes meeting Department of Energy and Minerals, 9 Sept. 13.45–14.30

Meeting with Mr. Omar Zubeir, petroleum geologist and three colleagues (environmental engineer, electrical engineer and ... officer)

When asked what kind of projects in the energy sector would require EIA they mention:

- All activities related to oil and gas, but we do not have those yet
- Research for wind and solar energy: Funded by EU, Currently feasibility study consisting of three parts: 1) 71 m high wind mast, 2) data collection, logistics plan and EIA (German company will do that by the end of next year 3) regulation on wind energy.
- Oil refinery
- Non-renewable resources like sand and stone quarries, including their rehabilitation
- Depots, e.g. for LNG
- Production of electricity, currently they rely on mainland, but maybe in future
- Biogas production from solid waste
- Transmission lines
- Sub-Marine cable for electricity
- Petrol filling stations, but they would require ER instead of EIA
- Communication towers (because of radio waves)

When asked which projects are now on draft list and irrelevant:

- Geothermal drilling and geothermal energy (magma found > 15 km below, possible for not feasible, costs too high
- Hydro-electric power: we have not such big rivers, and energy generation because of tidal waves, not realistic either.

Meeting with ZIPA, Sept. 9 14.45–15.30

Meeting with Mr. Shariff Shariff, director investment facilitation and a PR officer, two students and Ms. Binana, acting director promotion

ZIPA gets around 50 projects per year on average. They can be divided in big, medium and SME. The proponent has to fill in an application form first (200 US\$, non refundable), after that a feasibility study. We get copy of document ZIPA guidelines to investors (also soft copy on file).

Before project can start, it needs construction permit and investment certificate (also with fees). Revenues flow back to ZIPA directly.

Feasibility is sent to relevant ministries, agencies and departments for comments according to project characteristics. ZEMA is part of Committee. Site visit is part of procedure.

New arrangement: ZIPA will not give building permit until Environmental Clearance is obtained from ZEMA.

Proponents complain about EIA: too costly and takes too long. This is not caused by EIA screening and review processes within DoE (ZIPA and DoE have good relationships, ZIPA officer is also member of review committee). So costs and delay mainly caused by EIA consultants.

Regarding the Guidelines to Investors: the latest version is from Dec. 2014. Very soon the guidelines will be updated, so this is a good opportunity for ZEMA to assist in providing more detailed requirements on the 'environmental and social factors' part of the prescribed contents for the feasibility study.

ZIPA would like to be informed/consulted on the screening list once a final draft is available,

Meeting at Commission for Tourism, 11 September 2015

Director of planning Mrs Ashura, and dr Ahmada Khatlib and mr Babu, mrs Farhat, Bobbi Schijf.

Decision-making process at Commission for Tourism:

- All tourism projects with any amount of international investment go through ZIPA.
- Local tourism projects can go through ZIPA or through the Commission for Tourism. They go through ZIPA if the investor wants to benefit from the ZIPA tax incentives for investors (but have to meet the investment threshold)
- The Tourism Commission gets 12–15 project per year. These are submissions for a (tourism) operational license
- Working process: after receiving the application, Commission for Tourism sends proposal round for comments, and invites representatives from other authorities for a site visit together. ZEMA is usually included in this, but not always.
- Before there was a tourism zoning plan, but it cannot be maintained, because investors go directly to the higher decision-makers, who do not refer to the tourism plan when giving approval or information on the process. The ongoing master planning process offers potential to zone better, but effectiveness will depend on implementation.
- Conclusions discussion on screening list:
 - Include a category for recreational activities so that kitesurfing centres, diving centres (spearfishing) are also considered for assessment.
 - Differentiate hotel, lodge, etc to match the criteria categories that are also in the new regulation for tourism – copy provided by Ashura.
 - Specify that facilities, accommodation near sensitive area may trigger EIA or environment report. See if sensitive area can be further detailed (but this may be difficult)
- Conclusions on screening approach:

- Commission for Tourism is requested to send all the projects to ZEMA for input (and screening decision) – only exception being the license application for small tour operator office facilities.
- ZEMA asks Commission to consider making the granting of the operational license conditional upon receipt of the EIA certificate (meaning: EIA certificate first, then operational license). This will be considered by the Commission for Tourism.
- Request to invite Tourism Commission for the stakeholders meeting on the draft EIA regulation.

Notes Screening meeting Port Authority, 18th September 2015

Present: Mr Ali head of planning, Mr Makame harbor master from marine department, Mr Mansourri + Mrs Farhat and Mrs Bobbi.

- We discuss the purpose of screening, and relevance of EIA and the environmental report to port projects.
- The environmental report is not well known, but the EIA is.
- Relevant projects: not just the size, simple reconstruction for container yard, land reclamation, maintenance dredging: Extension of jetties, construction of small buildings, extension of the slipway for the shipyard
- Necessity to do EIA not just because of type of activity, but also sensitivity of surrounding environment. Jetty on Pemba example: relevant to do EIA because of the location and impacts on the water flow
- The Port authority undertakes about 4 –5 construction projects, and some more smaller projects.
- Request ZEMA: send a letter informing ZEMA in each case, so that ZEMA can check on need for EIA or environment report.
- Problem for proper EIA can be (political) pressure to implement a project quickly.
- Monitoring is also an urgent matter, need capacity, and to work together. Port authority needs an environmental officer. Under new scheme, new staff is to be organized so that environmental officer position will be created.
- Port authority request ZEMA to support their effort in getting more monitoring capacity.
- Idea: if new person is appointed, this person could spend some time at ZEMA to learn about regulation
- Question of financing port Authority work? Many sources of revenues related to shipping (example piloting, container storage). Centralized TPA that collects funds and redistributes.

Follow-up:

- Bobbi to send update overview of screening lists of projects relevant to Port Authority
- Bobbi to send Maasvlakte 2 EIA example to mansourrashid@hotmail.com

Thursday, 10 September, feedback session with ZEMA staff 11.00-12.00

Present: Mr Sheha, Farhat, Zeituna, Maryam and Sada

Presentation on results so far, feedback from Pemba meetings and sector meetings

- ZEMA will have to further develop screening lists for EIA, ER and lists for sensitive areas and projects exempt from EIA/ER (= conclusion of first session)
- Start developing EIA and ER list first
- Check with sectors (continue meetings)
- Consultation on final drafts: also to wider group like NGO's, business councils etc.

ANNEXES

**EIA screening: activities carried out and results,
3–11 Sept. 2015 Zanzibar**

MAG14TZ1

(annexes 1 to 6)

Annex 1 Powerpoint presentation:

Screening in EIA, Zanzibar, Introduction, Ineke Steinhauer, NCEA

Purpose of the session

Work on texts in the draft EIA regulation regarding screening and the relevant annexes (schedule C). In this session we refine the texts on screening, the screening list and thresholds, if needed. Streamline texts on screening within Environmental Act, new EIA regulations and (if these will be used/updated) EIA guidelines.

Program part 1: introduction

NCEA general introduction on screening: examples from screening procedures and lists from other countries
NCEA presentation on screening situation in Zanzibar, legal requirements and current practice

Program part 2: problem analysis & better options

Screening procedure texts:
Discussion on state of affairs and a number of specific issues regarding the screening procedure
Plenary group work: refine texts on screening procedures incl. options for improvement

Program part 3: problem analysis & better options

Screening schedule
Group exercise: analyze current draft Schedule texts and thresholds. Currently there are 9 categories/sectors. Analyze those in pairs and develop proposals for improved texts if needed.
Present to group and agree on revised texts/thresholds

Next steps?

Validate revised screening procedure and lists in work sessions in Pemba and with different agencies and sectors.
Discuss EIA application in the sectors and make inventory of numbers and kinds of projects that are expected to be subject to EIA in near future.
Discuss EIA practice issues in that sector, thus getting more awareness and support for EIA in that sector. The feedback can then be used in fine-tuning the screening lists

What is screening?

Screening is the first stage of the EIA procedure to identify whether or not an EIA is required for a proposal and if so, at what level of detail.

Decisions to start with

Which number of EIAs can be processed at a sufficient quality level, considering the prevailing capacities of the Authority?
Determine the activities that definitely require an EIA (the bottom line is a positive list).
Determine the amount of EIAs that can be managed, with the available capacity, in such a way that a determined (minimum) quality standard of EIA reports can be guaranteed.

Decisions to start with

Can the bottom line be met with the available capacity? In case the bottom line is not feasible more capacity should be employed.
If this is not possible, adopt the screening lists or guidance material used that provides the opportunity to determine the required number of EIAs.

Best practice

A limited number of good quality EIAs with serious follow-up, is generally more effective than a large number of low quality EIAs

And efficient and effective execution of the EIA procedure most likely increases the acceptability of EIA by decision makers and politicians

Other elements of screening

Information required as input to screening

Time frames for screening (steps)

Allocation of responsibilities in screening

Screening methods & screening criteria

Possible screening outcomes

Screening statement or decision

Document & distribute screening results

(Public) consultation in screening?

1) Information required?

Any specific requirements for the content of the starting documents?

Clear start of procedure?

2) Time frames for screening

Length of time frame same for all projects or different according to project characteristics?

Time frames realistic?

3) Screening responsibilities?

Proponent conducts screening and authority approves the decision

Authority solely conducts screening

Authority conducts screening and sector ministries or (independent) experts advise

The actors conducting screening, should have the necessary expertise, e.g. what about the use of project screening criteria?

4) Screening methods & criteria

Categorical screening on based on standard guidelines:

Fixed, inclusive lists with clear thresholds (list with projects that require EIA)

Optional: fixed, exclusive lists with clear thresholds (list with projects that do not require EIA, e.g. in case of emergency or disaster)

4) Screening methods cont.

Case-by-case screening based on expert judgment with inputs from:

General indicative lists and guidelines

Sector-specific indicative lists and guidelines

Maps and provisions for sensitive areas

Information from preliminary EIA studies

Outputs of public participation

Outputs of site visits

4) Screening methods cont.

Combination of categorical and case-by-case

4) Criteria to be used

1. Characteristics of project

Type and size of activity: type and magnitude of potential impacts

Amount of investment

Use of natural resources (e.g. land, water, soil, biodiversity)

Production of waste or pollution

Risks of major accidents or risks to human health

4) Criteria to be used

2. Location of project

Character/sensitivity of area or receptors: conservation status or heritage resources

Locations where environmental standards have been exceeded already

4) But also.....

Potential added value of an EIA: scope of considering alternatives

Public concern & degree of public interest

Type & magnitude of potential impact, e.g. long lasting or transboundary

Screening lists from other countries and your own draft schedules....

Level playing field

5) Screening outcomes?

No permit/certificate and no EIA required

Permit/certificate required, but no EIA

Permit/certificate and light EIA required

Permit/certificate and full EIA required

6) Screening decision?

Screening documents required, yes or no?

Requirements for justifying the screening decision, yes or no?

7) Document & distribute screening results

No screening report required?

Report on screening decision required, including screening process, results and decision?

Publish screening decision? If so, how and where?

'Notification' to proponent on screening decision?

8) (Public) consultation in screening

Is public consultation/participation required/desired during screening? If so, how can this be operationalized?

Annex 2

Zanzibar: discussion points on screening texts (EIA regulations)

Basis for screening

'For screening purposes of the proposed project or activity, a proponent shall submit during registration an initial environmental report with the following contents:-'

Discussion points:

- There is no specification on how the submission should take place: number of hard or electronic copies?
- The regulations starts with 'any proponent shall make registration...'. The application of the regulations is however not entirely clear: There is need for a text like: these regulations shall apply to all projects and activities mentioned in part.... of the Environmental Act and/or listed in Schedule C to the regulations.
- Content requirements are mentioned in draft EIA regulations, but also in Schedule B again. Merge? See also example from Uganda (Annex 1)
- Content requirements of IEE partly overlap with registration form: what can be done to make this more effective?
- Should the content requirements also include items like: 'the nature of the anticipated impact', 'stakeholders to be consulted should the project be required to be subject to full EIA?'.
- Need for inclusion of following text? 'A proponent shall not implement a project or activity subject to the Act or these regulations without a certificate of approval issued by ZEMA/DoE in accordance with these regulations'.

'The institution responsible for environment shall perform a screening exercise within five working days after receiving duly filled in registration form, an initial environmental report and checklist'.

Discussion points:

- In the procedures for EIA is says screening within 10 days (so decide on final amount)
- In the procedures it also says during screening the proponent will be invited? Is this workable and desirable? What are the reasons to do so?
- Apart from the registration form and IEE also reference is made to checklists. Will these indeed be used? These are only available for some sectors, should these be made for other sectors as well? Are these currently used by DoE/ZEMA?

Screening approach

The screening approach (or methodology) is not really well elaborated. There are some criteria which can be used for a case-by- case screening:

From new Env. Act:

'an activity shall be considered likely to have significant impact on the environment and shall be required to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment Report and have an Environmental Impact Assessment Certificate, if such activity, or cumulatively with other activities of similar nature or location;-

- Use major amounts of resources, either living or nonliving;*
- Result in the production of waste which would be in large quantity or hazardous nature;*
- Modify the environment on a large scale;*

- (d) *Influence population shifts in major ways;*
- (e) *Affect environmentally sensitive areas; or*
- (f) *Embody such other characteristics as may prescribed under this Act.'*

Discussion points:

Will this work in practice? What is considered to be 'large' or 'major' and can 'environmentally sensitive areas' be further specified?

The 'old' Env. Act did have a list of *activities that require an EIS automatically and thereby proceed straight to the scoping stage of the procedure. These activities include:*

1. *Developing a major residential area*
 2. *Operating a manufacturing industry with hazardous waste and by-products*
 3. *Operating a power generation plant*
 4. *Operating an oil refinery*
 5. *Operating a sewage treatment and disposal system*
 6. *Operating a water supply system*
 7. *Operating a solid waste disposal system*
 8. *Developing an area in a port, harbor or marina*
 9. *Reclaiming land*
 10. *Developing hotels or resorts of 100 beds or more*
 11. *Engaging in irrigated agriculture of 20 hectares or more*
 12. *Engaging in aquaculture*
 13. *Developing environmentally sensitive areas, including forests, mangroves, small islets and water catchments*
 14. *De-gazetting an existing area protected under the laws of Zanzibar*
- Furthermore, the Act No. 2 (ref. 15, annex I) defined activities that do not require an EIA certificate (schedule 2).*

Discussion points:

- The new Act does not any longer contains these lists, as these will now be further detailed in the EIA regulations. What kind of lists will be used? E.g. the ones in in Schedule C (this may need further detailing, now only indicative, not mandatory)? Is there need for a list of projects or activities that do **not** require EIA (and is something else needed instead?).
- Should a distinction be made between full EIA required, Environmental Report required and Environmental Audit required? This is currently not clearly indicated in the text
- How about sensitive areas? An option could be detailing projects that **may** require EIA (in or near vulnerable or protected areas). But previously it was mentioned that the whole of Zanzibar is to be considered a sensitive area, therefor such a list may have little added value.
- Is public consultation/participation required/desired during screening? If so, how can this be operationalized?
- NB: As the new Act also makes reference to SEA, consideration should be given to avoiding overlap between EIA and SEA requirements. However, this may be a bit too ambitious at this stage.

Screening statement

'The screening statement shall be provided within ten working days after the screening exercise and the contents shall include the following -

- (a). Project or activity background,*
- (b). Methodology of the screening exercise used,*
- (c). Screening decision made with reasons, and*
- (d). Recommendations on further actions'.*

Discussion points:

- Is this screening statement publicly available? Actively or passively? Publication may be useful so that the affected persons may be informed to prepare themselves to participate in the environmental assessment process.
- Should screening decisions (positive and negative) be published on a website, with short justification, to promote consistency and understanding of screening process? A register of screening decisions may also facilitate future screening decision for similar projects in similar circumstances.
- Is the screening decision taken by the DoE/ZEMA only? Or are other (sector) agencies also to be involved/consulted in this decision? If so, then also a timeframe should be included indicating when other agencies should give observations and what will be done with their observations. Also: what happens if they fail to comment, then DoE/ZEMA may proceed?.
- Is a screening decision always required? Or are some situations thinkable that if it is very clear that a project/activity is on the list with mandatory EIA, it can simply proceed with scoping/TorR?
- Is there currently (need for) a format for the screening decision?

Possible Outcomes of Screening statement

'The Screening statement shall have or recommend one of the following outcomes -

- (a). The proposed project or activity has no potential adverse impacts, the activity is approved and Environmental Impact Assessment is not required. An Environmental Impact Assessment Certificate prescribed in Form No. 5 shall be issued to proponent upon payment of fee prescribed in the Schedule,*
- (b). The proposed project or activity is likely to have potential adverse impacts on environment and thus full Environmental Impact Assessment is required, the proponent shall undertake detailed studies following the given/approved Terms of References (ToR),*
- (c). The proposed project or activity contradicts with existing national legislations or the adverse impacts cannot be managed thus the proposed project or activity shall be rejected, or*
- (d). More information is requested so as to undertaken further screening of the proposed project or activity'.*

Discussion points:

- In the procedures for EIA is says: *If an EIA is not necessary, a Letter of Approval will be issued with conditions if there are any, or the Project may be refused in a Letter of Refusal that briefly lists reasons for refusing permission for the project to proceed. If the project can proceed pending an EIA, this will be stated in a letter titled Results of Screening.* The wording is different from the above proposed texts. In addition, there are four possible outcomes instead of three. What would be the best one?
- EIA certificate for activities which do not require EIA: does not seem logical. Other name?

- Option c): can you already determine at screening stage whether ‘adverse impacts cannot be managed’?
- When the project is rejected, should ZEMA/DoE state the reasons for the rejection in writing?
- And/or should there in all cases be given a rationale/justification of screening decision?

Information about screening statement and validity

‘The screening outcome shall be informed to the proponent as soon as practicable but not more than fourteen days from the final date of screening.

The Screening outcome shall be valid for ninety days from the collected date by the proponent who shall be notified by the institution responsible for environment .

If the proponent fails to collect the screening outcome or, after collecting the screening outcome fails to perform any requirement under Regulation 7(4)(b) and (d) within ninety days, and if the proponent wishes to continue with project or activity, he/she shall be required to re-register the project or activity.’

Discussion points:

- Is screening outcome communicated to proponent only? And how (e.g. communicated to the proponent and a copy made available for inspection at the ZEMA/DOE offices?)
- Time frame: in the EIA procedures is says 10 days, and here 14 days, what is a good and realistic amount?
- Rephrasing required on information and validity, because texts partly overlap
- Last paragraph seems to suggest that in the case of (b) a full EIA needs to be finalized within 90 days, which in the majority of the cases will be a too limited timeframe.

Finally: Definitions on screening need to be slightly adapted

From EIA regulations 2002

“Screening” means a concise public document for which agency is responsible that serve to:

- (i) Briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for deterring whether to prepare an environmental impact assessment or a finding of no significant impact.*
- (ii) Aid an agency’s compliance with the act when no environmental impact statement is necessary.*
- (iii) Facilitate preparation of a statement when one is necessary*

From draft EIA regulations 2014

“Screening” means the early stage to determine whether the project or activity either requires Environmental Impact Assessment, or not;

“Screening means” the initial stage in the Environmental Impact Assessment process upon receiving of the registration form, the Institution responsible for environment determines either an Environmental Impact Assessment is required or not

‘Screening Statement’ means a report prepared to document the outcomes of the screening exercise of a particular project or activity;

Annex 3

Assignment on screening practice and schedules

Purpose of assignment:

- 1) Analyze current draft Schedule texts and thresholds
- 2) Develop proposals for improved texts if needed

Materials: NB: Annex II and III not attached here, can be found in Annex 7

- 1) General list in new Env. Act (art. 40), [annex I](#)
- 2) Draft Schedule C with classification of projects/activities which likely require screening for EIA, with applicable criteria (thresholds) and indicative criteria, [annex II](#). These lists sometimes contain clear thresholds, but not for all projects listed. This means that Zanzibar has chosen for a screening system which is a combination of (positive) lists and case-by-case screening decisions (for activities where no threshold is given).
- 3) Example schedules from Uganda, [annex III](#)

Working methods

- 1) We will work in couples (2 persons)
- 2) Start with answering the 5 questions, by ticking the answer (results In Annex 4)
- 3) Currently there are 9 categories in schedule C) (=Annex II). Analyze those in pairs, make use of the following questions:
 - a. Choose 1 sector from annex II, for instance 'tourism' and compare with example list from Annex III for that particular sector. Note differences and similarities. Decide on whether there is a need for adaptations, based on this comparison. For this decision, make use of discussing items b) to e) below.
 - b. Estimate the number of EIAs that Schedule C) generates for that particular sector, and subsequently assess whether these can be processed with a sufficient quality level, considering the existing capacities of ZEMA/DoE involved, in such a way that a determined (minimum) quality standard of EIA reports can be guaranteed.
 - c. If the amount of EIA's being conducted as a result of the screening approach turns out to be too high, then Schedule C) could be adjusted e.g. by adding (higher) thresholds.
 - d. Alternatively, it could be considered to develop an additional list specifying projects which only require an Environmental Report.
 - e. Are there any categories or activities which are currently not on Schedule C, but should be added?
- 4) Prepare for a presentation on your findings to the other participants

Time availability

- 1) Answering 5 questions: 15 min.
- 2) Comparing screening schedules for one specific sector: 1 hour
- 3) Presentation to the group: 1 hour.
- 4) Closing and way forward: 15 min.

Annex I: From latest final draft of Environmental Act 2015

Criteria for determining activities which require an EIA certificate

1. For the purpose of this section, an activity shall be considered likely to have significant impact on the environment and shall be required to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment Report and

have an Environmental Impact Assessment Certificate, if such activity, or cumulatively with other activities of similar nature or location;-

- (a) Use major amounts of resources, either living or nonliving;
- (b) Result in the production of waste which would be in large quantity or hazardous nature;
- (c) Modify the environment on a large scale;
- (d) Influence population shifts in major ways;
- (e) Affect environmentally sensitive areas; or
- (f) Embody such other characteristics as may prescribed under this Act.

Annex 4

Discussion points and results

Question	Answer options	Results
1) Are these two lists sufficiently clear and helpful to perform screening? (screening criteria from Environmental Act and schedule C to regulations)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	5
	<input type="radio"/> No, because too much room for interpretation	1
	<input type="radio"/> No, too time consuming discussions on need for EIA	
	<input type="radio"/> No, broad list results too many EIA, causing delays within ZEMA/DoE in processing all these EIA's.	
2) Would it be necessary to have an additional list with projects or activities which are exempt from EIA? E.g. in case of emergency response to a disaster, ZEMA/DoE can allow a response without first conducting an EIA	<input type="radio"/> Yes	6 "Rapid response mechanism"
	<input type="radio"/> No	
3) Same question about additional list specifying vulnerable areas?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	5 "Close to residence"
	<input type="radio"/> No	1 "already in act"
4) Who does the screening in practice? Persons? Unguja/Pemba?	<input type="radio"/> 1 person (1 organization?)	1
	<input type="radio"/> in consultation with others	3 "within EIA section"
	<input type="radio"/> all screening decisions taken in Unguja	1
	<input type="radio"/> screening decisions can also be taken on Pemba	3
5) In practice many projects get approved and implemented without EIA. What can be done about this situation?	<input type="radio"/> Higher awareness => more application?	1
	<input type="radio"/> More repercussions: More court cases or formal complaints when no EIA is done	4
	<input type="radio"/> More repercussions: Other permits cannot be issued unless EIA certificate is available?	3
	<input type="radio"/> More repercussions: More public or media pressure on the proponent?	1

Annex 5

Revised text on screening procedure and screening form

ZANZIBAR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 2015

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REGULATIONS

{Under Sections 118(a)}

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon me under section 118(a) of the Zanzibar Environmental Management Act, 2015, **I, FATMA ABDUL-HABIB FERREJ, Minister of State, the First Vice President's Office**, do hereby make the following Regulations:-

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Audit Regulations, 2015 and shall come into effect after published in the Official Gazette.
2. These Regulations shall apply to all projects or activities which are likely to have an impact on the environment. Or.....shall apply to all projects or activities, which require an Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Report or Environmental Audit as prescribed in respectively sections 39, 45 and 46 of the Zanzibar Environmental Management Act 2015. Or...Add annex with reference?
3. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:-

'Classification Checklist' means lists of projects or activities that require an Environmental Impact Assessment (Schedule...), that require an Environmental Report (Schedule...) and those do not require an Environmental Impact Assessment or Environmental Report (Schedule...).

"Screening" means the initial stage in the Environmental Impact Assessment process upon receiving the registration form, in which the Authority determines whether or not an Environmental Impact Assessment or Environmental Report is required

'Screening Decision' means a letter prepared to document the outcomes of the screening exercise of a particular project or activity;

Start of procedure

4. Any proponent shall make registration through submission to the Authority of 2 copies of the duly filled in registration form as prescribed in Form No. 1 (Schedule A) of these Regulations, together with the prescribed fee as indicated in the Schedule...

Screening

5. (1) The authority shall screen the project (or activity) against the criteria mentioned in article 40 of the Zanzibar Environmental Management Act and the list of projects in Schedules.... The information provided in the registration form shall form the basis for the screening decision. Where applicable and available, a proponent shall also submit a feasibility study or concept note.
- (2) The screening decision shall have or recommend one of the following outcomes –
 - (a). The proposed project or activity has no potential adverse impacts, the activity is approved and Environmental Impact Assessment or an Environmental Report is not required. A letter of Approval will be issued, with conditions if there are any;
 - (b). The proposed project or activity has minor potential adverse impacts, and an Environmental Report is required, following the prescribed contents requirements issued by the Authority;
 - (c). The proposed project or activity is likely to have potential adverse impacts on environment and thus full Environmental Impact Assessment is required, the proponent shall undertake detailed studies following the given/approved Terms of References (ToR) issued by the Authority;
 - (d). The proposed project or activity contradicts with existing national legislations or at the screening stage it is already clear that the adverse impacts cannot be managed, thus the proposed project or activity shall be rejected. The Authority will give a justification for the decision in a letter of Refusal, or ELABORATE TWO OPTIONS (see notes)
 - (e). More information is requested so as to undertake further screening of the proposed project or activity. The Authority will specify in a letter which additional information is needed. The screening exercise is suspended until the proponent re-submits the registration form with the supplementary information.
- (3) The screening outcome shall be issued to the relevant institutions and the proponent as soon as practicable but not more than ten working days from the date of registration.
- (4) The screening outcome shall be valid for 6 months from the date issued.
- (5) If the proponent fails to start performing any requirement under Sub-regulation 2(b), (c) or (e) within 6 months, and wishes to continue with the project or activity, the proponent shall be required to re-register the project or activity.
- (6) The screening letter will be published online by the Authority.

SCHEDULE A



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGISTRATION FORM

(To be completed in Duplicate)

Note to the proponent: details can be copied from feasibility study or concept note

Attach the concept note

For office use only					
ASSESSMENT NO:		FILE NO:		YEAR:	

1.0 PARTICULARS OF PROJECT/ACTIVITY

1.1 Full Name of the registered company/proponent -----

1.2 Address for correspondence

1.3 Contact person. -----Position-----
Phone No-----Fax No -----
E:mail:.....

1.4 Other permits, licenses and approvals required (or acquired)

2.0 PROPOSED PROJECT/ACTIVITY:

2.1 Name or Title of proposed project or activity:-----

2.2 Purpose, nature or type of project or activity: -----

2.2 Project ownership (partnership, government, private):

i. -----

ii. -----

2.3 Description of proposed project/activity, including the production process where applicable (e.g. unit processes [flow diagram]) -----

2.4 Type and quantity of raw materials and other input required , both construction materials and process inputs, and where they are sourced from: -----

2.5 Anticipated products and by-products: -----

2.6 Anticipated waste product (solid, liquid, gaseous), quantity of each, proposed method of treatment and disposal. -----

2.7 List of chemicals (source, types and quantities), storage facilities, -----

2.8 Scope of Project/Activity (size of labour force/number of people to be employed, equipment and machinery, installed/production capacity, product type, area covered by facility/proposal, market?, project costs)

3.0 PROPOSED SITE

3.1 Municipality/Town/District Council: - -----

3.2 Region: -----

3.3 District: -----

3.4 Shehia:-----

3.5 Village:-----

3.6 Current zoning (according to land use planning regime):-----

(Attach Location Map/site plan/map, indicating proposed location/route of project or activity)

3.7 Distance to nearest residential and/or other facilities from the project site

3.8 Size of the project site (land) in square meters (m²).....
.....

3.9 Current land use at the project site
.....
.....

3.10 Adjacent land uses (existing & proposed)

3.11 Site description (Biological/biodiversity, physical and cultural)

4.0 INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES (NB some overlap with earlier questions!)

4.1 Structures (buildings and other facilities):

4.2 Land required:

4.3 Water (source, quantity):

4.4 Power (type, source):

4.4 Road (type):

4.5 Other major utilities (e.g. sewerage, etc.):

5.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

5.1 Potential environmental and social effects (e.g. will resettlement be required) of proposed project/activity ((pre)construction, operational and decommissioning phases).

6.0 OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES

Zanzibar

Tanzania

Uganda

Draft Schedule C with classification of projects/activities which likely require screening for EIA			First Schedule Type A - Project requiring a mandatory EIA	Schedule 4. Project for which EIA is mandatory
Description of the project	Applicable criteria	Indicative criteria		
Agriculture and aquaculture				
a) Project for the use of uncultivated land or semi natural areas for intensive agricultural purposes	The area of land exceeds 0.5 ha of the development which uses intensive irrigations schemes	The activity is unlikely to require EIA unless it covers more than 0.5 ha and uses intensive irrigation schemes. In considering whether a particular development is likely to have significant effects, consideration should be given to impacts on the surrounding ecology, hydrology and landscape.	1. Agriculture (i) Large scale cultivation. (ii) Water resources development projects (dams, water supply, flood control, irrigation, drainage) (iii) Large scale mono-culture (cash and food crops including floriculture) (iv) Biological Pest Control (v) Agricultural projects necessitating the resettlement of communities. (vi) Introduction of new breeds of crops. (vii) Introduction of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)	18. Agriculture, livestock, range management and fisheries. (a) Large scale cultivation of 20 hectares and more. (b) New biological pest and disease control measures. (c) Large scale application of agro-chemicals for disease and pest control.
Water management projects for agriculture, including	The area of the works exceeds 0.5 ha and use	EIA is more likely to be required if the development would		18. Agriculture, livestock, range management and fisheries. (d) Large scale irrigation of more than 20

irrigation and drainage projects	intensive irrigation schemes	result in permanent changes to the character or more than 0.5 ha of land. In assessing the significance of any likely effects, particular regard should be taken to whether the project would have damaging wider impacts on hydrology and surrounding ecosystem. It follows that EIA will not normally be required for routine water management activities undertaken by farmers.		hectares.
c) Intensive livestock installations	The area of new floor space exceeds 50m ²	The significance of the impacts of intensive livestock installations will often depend on the level of odours, increased traffic and arrangements for waste handling. EIA is more likely to be required for intensive livestock installations if they are designed to house more than 500 ruminants and non-	2. Livestock and Range management (i) Large Scale Livestock movement (ii) Introduction of new breeds of livestock (iii) Introduction of new or foreign alien species (iv) Intensive livestock rearing units	18. Agriculture, livestock, range management and fisheries (a) Construction of feedlots in densities that exceed 1000 cattle livestock units and ... units for other livestock.

		ruminants, more than 50,000 broilers and layers or other poultry.		
d) Intensive fish farming	The installation resulting from the development is designed to produce more than 10 tonnes of dead weight fish per year	Apart from the physical scale of any project, the likelihood of significant effects will generally depend on the extent of any likely wider impacts on the hydrology and ecology of the surrounding area. Projects designed to produce more than 100 tonnes (dead weight) of fish per year will be more likely to require EIA	4. Fisheries (i) Medium to large scale fisheries (ii) Artificial fisheries (Aquaculture for fish, algae, crustaceans shrimps, lobster or crabs). (iii) Introduction of new species in water bodies (iv) Large scale fish farming including prawn farming (v) Industrial fish processing and storage (vi) Introduction of Genetically Modified fish species and other aquatic species	18. Agriculture, livestock, range management and fisheries (a) Construction of facilities for commercial aquaculture of 200,000 kilos per year or of an area of one hectare.
e) Reclamation of land from the sea	All projects	In assessing the significance of any project, regard should be taken to the likely wider impacts on natural coastal processes beyond the site itself, as well as to the scale of reclamation works themselves. EIA is more likely to be required where work is proposed on a site	22... Land reclamation (vi) Land reclamation including land under water bodies	

		which exceeds 1 ha.		
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Observations 4 Sept: Agriculture Uganda is more simple, clear and focused. Also there are some categories that the Zanzibar list has not used, such as pest control. Possibly we need to consider including this activity. Land reclamation should not be in agriculture, but separate category. Also difference in threshold units in terms of livestock keeping. Uganda's thresholds may be easier to measure and to apply.

Zanzibar

Tanzania

Uganda

Draft Schedule C with classification of projects/activities which likely require screening for EIA			First Schedule Type A - Project requiring a mandatory EIA	Schedule 4. Project for which EIA is mandatory
Description of the project	Applicable criteria	Indicative criteria		
Extractive industry				
a) Quarries, open-cast mining and peat mining	All projects where the floor space (area) exceeds 0.5 (including existing small scale plots expanding)	The likelihood of significant effects will depend on the scale and duration of the works, and the likely consequent impacts of noise, dust, discharges to water and visual intrusion. All new open-cast and underground mines will generally require EIA. For clay, sand and gravel working, quarries, queries and peat extraction sites, EIA is more likely to be required if the extraction would involve more than 1000 tonnes of mineral. Particular consideration should be given to	16. Extractive industry (iv) Mining	13. Mining industry and mineral processing. (a) Mining of metal and non-metal minerals. (b) Quarrying of one hectare or more. (c) Sand and clay mining of more than 5 m ³ per day. (d) Smelting and refining of ores and processing of minerals. (e) Offshore mineral resource extraction.

		noise, and any wider impacts on the surrounding hydrology and ecology. EIA is to be required where it is expected that consequent impact into hydrological and ecological process.		
b) Deep drilling in particular -- geothermal drilling -- drilling for the storage of nuclear waste materials -- drilling for water supplies	In relation to any type of drilling, the area of the works exceeds 50 square meters.	EIA is more likely to be required where the scale of the drilling operations involves projects of a surface site of more than 50 square meters. Regard should be taken to the likely wider impacts on surrounding hydrology and ecology.	16. Extractive industry (iii) Other deep drilling - bore-holes and wells	
c) Surface industrial installations for the extractions of petroleum and natural gas	Any size of the surface area for the project.	The main consideration are likely to be the scale of project, emissions to air, discharges to water, the risk of accidents and the arrangements of the transporting the fuel. EIA is likely to be required if the project is on small as well as major scale.	16. Extractive industry (i) Extraction of petroleum (ii) Extraction and purification of natural gas 8. Petroleum (i) Oil and gas fields exploration and development (ii) Construction of offshore and onshore pipelines (iii) Construction of oil and gas	14. Petroleum operations. (a) Upstream: (i) Exploration. (ii) Field development. (iii) Production. (iv) Construction of facilities, including central processing facilities, pipelines, camps. (v) Offshore platforms for petroleum and natural gas. (b) Midstream: (i) Construction of petroleum refineries.

			separation, processing, handling and storage facilities. (iv) Construction of oil refineries (v) Construction and/or expansion of product depots for the storage of petrol, gas, diesel, tar and other products within commercial, industrial or residential areas. (vi) Transportation of petroleum products	(ii) Construction of petroleum separation, processing, conversion and handling plants. (iii) Transmission of chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products. (iv) Storage facilities for petroleum and petroleum products. (v) Construction of facilities, including pipelines and camps. (c) Downstream: (i) Construction and/or expansion of petroleum product depots. (ii) Construction of fuel service stations. (iii) Construction of facilities, including pipelines and camps. (iv) Liquefied petroleum and natural gas filling plants. (v) Asphalt plants.
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Observations 4 Sept: Extractive industries

Some are the same, but some differences in threshold, EIA can also be triggered by volume of material extraction. Also Uganda differentiated between upstream and downstream, midstream and petroleum operations.

Idea: add in different kinds of threshold?

Zanzibar

Tanzania

Uganda

Draft Schedule C with classification of projects/activities which likely require screening for EIA			First Schedule Type A - Project requiring a mandatory EIA	Schedule 4. Project for which EIA is mandatory
Description of the project	Applicable criteria	Indicative criteria		
Energy industry				
a) Industrial installations for the production of electricity.	Any size of the surface area for the project.	EIA will normally be required for power generation plant. The main consideration are the scale of the project, significant effects, and the process of production, supply and storing to the level of emissions to air, discharges to water and risk accidents.	7. Energy (i) Production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and geothermal energy (ii) Storage of natural gas (iii) Thermal power development (i.e. coal, nuclear) (iv) Hydro-electric power (v) Development of other large scale renewable and non-renewable sources of energy	3. Power generation and transmission infrastructure. (a) Thermal power generation and other combustion installations. (b) Wind power farms of 10 megawatts capacity. (c) Generation, storage or distribution of electricity from gas, steam and geothermal energy withcapacity. (d) Dams and hydro-electric power development. (e) Power transmission lines and other means of electrification of 15 kilometers or more in length. (f) Construction of facilities or infrastructure for nuclear reaction, including energy generation, production, enrichment, processing, re-processing, storage or disposal of nuclear fuels, radioactive products and nuclear and radioactive waste.

b) Installation for hydroelectric power production	Any scale of the project size	In particular to the physical scale of the project, particular regard should be taken to significant impacts on social, hydrology and ecology. EIA is more likely to be required for new hydroelectric project.	7. Energy (see also above) (iv) Hydro-electric power	3. Power generation and transmission infrastructure (see also above) (d) Dams and hydro-electric power development.
c) Installation for the harnessing of wind power for energy production	The development of project involves the installation of the turbines (surface overhead and under-water submerged)	The likelihood of significant effects is expected. EIA is more likely to be required for the project.		3. Power generation and transmission infrastructure (see also above) (b) Wind power farms of 10 megawatts capacity.

Observations 4 Sept: Energy industry

Uganda has some activities that Zanzibar does not. Example: Nuclear energy is not included. Some may need to be transferred, but not all.

Idea: No need to include activities you do not expect, such as hydropower. Instead, wind and geothermal, and gas may be more relevant.

Zanzibar

Tanzania

Uganda

Draft Schedule C with classification of projects/activities which likely require screening for EIA			First Schedule Type A - Project requiring a mandatory EIA	Schedule 4. Project for which EIA is mandatory
Description of the project	Applicable criteria	Indicative criteria		
Production and Processing Factories and Industries				
a) Manufacture and assembly of motor vehicles and manufacture of motor-vehicle engines		New manufacturing or industrial plants require EIA if the operational projects cover the site of more than 100m ² . Smaller projects are more likely to require EIA if they are expected to give rise to significant discharged of wastes, emission of pollutants, accidents and operational noise	18. Metal and Engineering industries. (i) Manufacture and assembly of motorized and non-motorized transport facilities (ii) Body - building (iii) Boiler - making and manufacture of reservoirs, tanks and other sheet containers (iv) Foundry and Forging (v) Manufacture of non - ferrous products (vi) Manufacture of iron and steel (vii) Electroplating	11. Metal and engineering industry. (a) Manufacture and assembly of motorized and non-motorized transport facilities. (b) Boiler-making and manufacture of reservoirs, tanks and other sheet containers. (c) Manufacture of non-ferrous products. (d) Manufacture of iron and steel. (e) Electroplating.
b) Shipyards, ship-docks and installation for the construction and repair of aircraft			9. Transport and infrastructure (iv) Construction of new, or expansion to shipyards or harbor facilities	1. Transport, transportation equipment and related infrastructure (f) Water transport facilities. (i) Construction of new, or expansion of shipyards, ports and harbor facilities and pier development for

				loading and unloading connected to land. (ii) Facilities engaged in building and repairing all types of ships above 4,000 tons displacement.
c) Manufacture of railway equipment			No provisions	No provisions
d) Installation of the manufacture of cement			17. Non-metallic industries (Products) (i) Manufacture of cement, asbestos, glass, glass-fibre, glass-wool	10. Manufacturing of non-metallic products. (b) Production of cement and lime.
e) Installations for the production of asbestoses and the manufacture of asbestos based products			17. Non-metallic industries (Products) (i) Manufacture of cement, asbestos, glass, glass-fibre, glass-wool	20. Waste management facilities c) Facilities for the disposal of asbestos.
f) Installations for the manufacture of glass including glass fibre			17. Non-metallic industries (Products) (i) Manufacture of cement, asbestos, glass, glass-fibre, glass-wool	10. Manufacturing of non-metallic products. c) Manufacture of glass, glass-fiber and glass-wool.
g) Manufacture of ceramic products by burning, in particular roofing tiles, bricks, tiles, stoneware and porcelain			17. Non-metallic industries (Products) (iii) Lime manufacturing, tiles, ceramics	10. Manufacturing of non-metallic products. (e) Manufacture of tiles and ceramics. (f) Production of Kaolin and Vermiculite. (g) Brick and brick product manufacture.

Optional to consider

Category 19 Tanzania and 12 Uganda: Electrical and electronics industry.

- (a) Battery manufacturing.
- (b) Electronic equipment manufacturing and assembly.

Category 21 Uganda General.

- 1. Facilities for manufacture of medical and veterinary equipment.

Zanzibar

Tanzania

Uganda

Draft Schedule C with classification of projects/activities which likely require screening for EIA			First Schedule Type A - Project requiring a mandatory EIA	Schedule 4. Project for which EIA is mandatory
Description of the project	Applicable criteria	Indicative criteria		
Chemical industry				
a) Treatment of intermediate products and production of chemicals			15. Chemical industries (i) Manufacture, transportation, use and storage of pesticide or other hazardous and or toxic chemicals (ii) Manufacture of pharmaceutical products (iii) Storage facilities for petroleum, petrochemical and other chemical products (i.e. filling stations) (iv) Production of paints, vanishes etc (v) Soap and detergent plants (vi) Manufacture of fertilizers	8. Chemical industry. Integrated chemical installations, including for the manufacture on an industrial scale of substances using chemical conversion processes in which several units are juxtaposed and are functionally linked to one another and which are for the production of- (a) organic chemicals. (b) inorganic chemicals. (c) phosphorus, nitrogen or potassium based fertilizers. (d) plant health products and of biocides. (e) basic pharmaceutical products. (f) explosives. (g) paints and varnishes. (h) soap and detergents. (i) petrochemical products.
b) Production of pesticides and pharmaceutical products, paints and varnishes, elastomers and peroxides				
c) Storage facilities for petroleum, petrochemicals and chemical products	Products stored at any amount with any kind and type of facilities			

Observations 4 Sept: Chemical industry

Uganda focusses on large scale, and is very specific on types of chemicals. No concrete actions for follow-up named.

Zanzibar

Tanzania

Uganda

Draft Schedule C with classification of projects/activities which likely require screening for EIA			First Schedule Type A - Project requiring a mandatory EIA	Schedule 4. Project for which EIA is mandatory
Description of the project	Applicable criteria	Indicative criteria		
Food industry				
a) Manufacture of vegetables and animal oils and fats		New manufacturing or industrial plants require EIA if the operational projects cover the site of more than 50 m2. Smaller projects are more likely to require EIA if they are expected to give rise to significant discharges of wastes, emission of pollutants, accidents and operational noise	10. Food and beverage industries (i) Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats (ii) Oil refinery and ginneries (iii) Manufacture of dairy products (iv) Brewing distilling and malting (v) Fish meal factories (vi) Slaughter - houses (vii) Soft drinks (viii) Tobacco processing (ix) Canned fruits, and sources (x) Sugar factories (xi) Other agro-processing industries	9. Food and beverage industry. (a) Manufacture and refining of vegetable and animal oils and fats. (b) Processing of dairy products. (c) Brewing, distilling and malting with a capacity of liters or more per year. (d) Abattoirs /slaughter – houses and meat processing plants. (e) Production of soft drinks. (f) Production of canned foods. (g) Sugar factories. Category 21 Uganda General. 2. Tobacco processing and storage.
b) Packaging and canning of animal and vegetables products				
c) Manufacture of dairy products				
d) Brewing and malting				
e) Confectionery and syrup manufacture				
f) Installations for the slaughter of animals				
g) Industrial starch manufacturing factories				
h) Fish-meal and fish oil factories				
i) Sugar factories				

Observations 4 Sept: Food industry: Two list very similar, but some minor differences in definitions of categories. Zanzibar list more extensive, includes syrup factory –or is that soft drink factory on the Ugandan list? Uganda includes starch factory, but Zanzibar does not. Fish meal and fish oil factories is same as ... No concrete actions for follow-up.

Zanzibar

Tanzania

Uganda

Draft Schedule C with classification of projects/activities which likely require screening for EIA			First Schedule Type A - Project requiring a mandatory EIA	Schedule 4. Project for which EIA is mandatory
Description of the project	Applicable criteria	Indicative criteria		
Textile, leather, wood and paper industries				
a) Industrial plants for the production of paper and board		New manufacturing or industrial plants require EIA if the operational projects cover the site of more than 50m ² . Smaller projects are more likely to require EIA if they are expected to give rise to significant discharge of wastes, emission of pollutants, accidents and operational noise	13. Wood, Pulp and Paper Industries (i) Large scale manufacture veneer and plywood (ii) Manufacture of fibre board and of particle - board (iii) Manufacture of Pulp, Paper, sand-board cellulose – mills	5. Wood industries. (a) Manufacture of veneer and plywood. (b) Manufacture of furniture and medium density fiber products. (c) Stationary sawmill and shingle mill products industries. (d) Wood preservation facilities. (e) Manufacture of pulp, paper and sand-board mills.
b) Plants for the treatment (such as washing, bleaching mercerization) or dyeing of fibres or textiles			11. Textile industry (i) Cotton and Synthetic fibres (ii) Dye for cloth (iii) Ginneries	6. Textile industry. (a) Pre-treatment or dyeing of fibers and textiles. (b) Filature fabric, ginning or carpet mills using dyes (by utilizing chemical or vegetable dyes and/or bleaching agents). (c) Denim or garments industry products washing facilities. (d) Industrial type facilities where wool or angora is wrapped, de-oiled and bleached.

c) Cellulose-processing and production installations			No provisions	No provisions
NB. No category on leather, although title refers to this			12 Leather Industry (i) Tanning (ii) Tanneries (iii) Dressing factories (iv) Other cloth factories	7. Tanning and leather industry. (a) Processing of hides and skins. (b) Establishment and expansion of tanneries.

Zanzibar

Tanzania

Uganda

Draft Schedule C with classification of projects/activities which likely require screening for EIA			First Schedule Type A - Project requiring a mandatory EIA	Schedule 4. Project for which EIA is mandatory
Description of the project	Applicable criteria	Indicative criteria		
Infrastructure projects				
a) Industrial estate development projects	The area of the project exceed 50 meter square and accommodate not more than 50 inhabitants	EIA is more likely to be required if the site area of the new development is more than 50m ² . In determining whether significant effects are likely, particular consideration should be given to the potential increase in traffic, emissions and noise	14. Building and Civil Engineering Industries. (i) Industrial and housing Estate And.... 22 Land development planning, land reclamation, housing and human settlements (ii) Establishment or expansion of industrial estates	4. Housing and urban development. (a) Establishment or expansion of industrial estates.
b) Urban development projects, including the construction of shopping centers, car parks, sports stadiums, leisure centers and multiplex cinemas.	Any size of the project area.	EIA is more likely to be required. A particular consideration should be given to the potential significant impacts. A project would have significant urbanizing effects in a previously non-urbanized area.	14. Building and Civil Engineering Industries. (ii) Major urban projects (multi-store building, motor terminals, markets etc) And.... 22 Land development planning, land reclamation, housing and human settlements	4. Housing and urban development. (b) Establishment of housing estates covering an area of two hectares or 20 housing units or more. (c) Shopping centers and other commercial complexes covering a floor area of 10,000 m ² or more.

			(iii) Establishment of estates for residential/commercial purposes (iv) Major urban projects (multi-store building, motor terminals, markets etc) (vii) Development of residential and commercial estates on ecologically sensitive areas including beach fronts	
c) Construction of airfields	The development involves an extension to a runway or the extension of the airport compound	New permanent airfields will normally require EIA as well as rehabilitation for the existing runway and terminals.	9. Transport and infrastructure (ii) Construction, expansion or rehabilitation of airports and airstrips and their ancillary facilities	1. Transportation, transportation equipment and related infrastructure d) Construction, expansion or upgrade of airports or runways for aircrafts, landing strips longer than 1.4 km.
d) Construction of roads	Any size of the project including feeder roads.	EIA is more likely to be required for the new development as well as for the rehabilitation of the existing roads. In determining whether significant effects are likely, particular consideration should be given to the potential increase in traffic, emissions and noise	9. Transport and infrastructure (i) Construction, expansion or rehabilitation of new trunk roads	1. Transport, transportation equipment and related infrastructure. (a) Construction of all national roads, including the enlargement or upgrade of existing national roads. (b) Construction of urban roads wider than 30 meters from the center line, including the enlargement or upgrade of existing urban roads.
e) Construction of harbors and port installations	Any size of the project including.	Primary impacts for consideration are those on hydrology, ecology	14. Building and Civil Engineering Industries.	1. Transport, transportation equipment and related infrastructure. f) Water transport facilities.

		noise and increased traffic. EIA is more likely to be required for the project in both small and large scale. The projects have significant effects which would extend beyond the high water mark or would affect wider coastal processes.	(iii) Construction and expansion/upgrading of roads, harbors, ship yards, fishing harbors, air fields and ports, railways and pipelines	(iii) Construction of new, or expansion of shipyards, ports and harbor facilities and pier development for loading and unloading connected to land. (iv) Marinas
f) Inland water way construction (canalization and flood-relief work)	Any size of the project	The likelihood of the significant impacts on the social, hydrology and ecology. EIA is more likely to be required for the project.	No provisions	1. Transport, transportation equipment and related infrastructure. f) Water transport facilities. (v) Creation of waterways for access of more than 10 kilometers.
g) Dams and other installations designed to hold water or store it on the long term basis	Any size of the project	In considering such development project, particular regard should be taken to the potential wider impacts on the hydrology and ecology as well as physical scale. EIA is likely to be required for any new dam	1. Agriculture (ii) Water resources development projects (dams, water supply, flood control, irrigation, drainage)	2. Utilization of water resources and water supply (e) Construction of valley dams and valley tanks where the threshold is 1,000,000 m3 or more.
h) Oil and gas pipeline installations	Any size of the project	For the projects the major impacts to be considered will generally be the	Part of category Extractive industries	Part of category Extractive industries

		disruption to the surrounding ecosystems during construction and operation. The EIA is more likely to be required for the projects.		
i) Coastal work to combat erosion and maritime works capable of altering the coastal through the construction for example dykes, moles, jetties, other coastal projects.	All developments	The impacts of such projects will depend largely on the nature of the particular site and the likely wider impacts on natural coastal processes outside the site. EIA will be more likely for the projects.	<p>14. Building and Civil Engineering Industries. (iv) Developments on beach fronts</p> <p>And:...</p> <p>22 Land development planning, land reclamation, housing and human settlements (viii) Dredging of bars, greyones, dykes and estuaries</p>	<p>2. Utilization of water resources and water supply</p> <p>d) Flood control schemes.</p>
j) Waste water treatment plants	Any size of the project	Particular consideration should be given to the size, treatment	<p>20. Waste treatment and disposal</p> <p>(a) Toxic and Hazardous waste of recovery plant (off-site) (iii) Construction of waste water treatment plant (off-site) (c) Municipal Sewage (i) Construction of waste water treatment plant</p>	<p>20. Waste management facilities. (a) Construction of waste management facilities, including- (i) waste water/effluent treatment plant.</p>
k) Installation for the disposal of wastes such as incinerators,	The area of the development exceed 50m2 or	The likelihood of significant effects will generally depend on	20. Waste treatment and disposal	<p>20. Waste management facilities. (b) Hazardous waste storage and treatment facilities.</p>

land-filling, large scale composting	installation within any controlled natural waters	the scale of the development and the nature of the potential impact in terms of discharge, emissions and odours. Installations for the deposit, recovery, disposal of households and commercial wastes the EIA is more likely to be required where the capacity is created to hold more than 100 tons per month.	<p>(a) Toxic and Hazardous waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Construction of Incineration plants (ii) Construction of recovery plant (off-site) (iv) Construction of secure land fills facility (v) Construction of storage facility (off - site) <p>(b) Municipal Solid Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Construction of incineration plant (ii) Construction of composting plant (iii) Construction of recovery/re-cycling plant (iv) Construction of Municipal Solid Waste landfill facility <p>(c) Municipal Sewage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Construction of marine out fall (iii) Night soil collection transport and treatment. (iv) Construction of sewage system 	<p>(c) Construction of waste management facilities, including-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Landfills. (iii) incineration plant. (iv) recovery/re-cycling plant. (v) composting plants (vi) sewage treatment plants.
l) Storage of scraps (iron, plastics, wood, tin materials)			No provisions	No provisions

m) Installations for the manufacture of the materials or artificial minerals		EIA is more likely to be required where the site is intended hold more than 50m ² . Particular consideration should be given to discharge to the soil, site noise and traffic generation	17. Non-metallic industries (Products) (ii) Manufacturing of plastic materials	10. Manufacturing of non-metallic products. (a) Manufacture of rubber products. (b) Manufacture of plastic materials.
n) Installations for the recovery or destruction of explosive substances			No provisions	No provisions

Observations 4 September: Our categories too general? Uganda is more focused, and more specific. Zanzibar list is now too broad.

Optional to consider

Should the following infrastructure projects/activities be included?

- **Railways?**

Category 9 Tanzania. Transport and infrastructure

(iii) Construction or new expansion to existing railway lines

Category 1 Uganda Transport, transportation equipment and related infrastructure.

(c) Construction of new railway lines and related facilities or expansion to existing railway lines and related facilities.

(d) Construction of tramways and cable cars.

- **Hospitals?**

Category 22 Tanzania Land development planning, land reclamation, housing and human settlements

(v) Construction and expansion of hospitals with large bed capacity

Category 4 Uganda Housing and Urban Development

(a) Construction and expansion of public and private hospitals.

- **Refugee camps?** Probably not relevant?

Category 22 Land development planning, land reclamation, housing and human settlements

(i) Resettlement/relocation of people and animals eg. establishment of refugee camps

- **Academic institutes?**

Uganda category 4 Housing and urban development.

(d) Construction and expansion of academic institutions.

- **Telecommunication?**

From Uganda category 19 Telecommunication sites.

(a) Construction of telecommunication masts.

(b) Construction and expansion of communication towers.

Zanzibar

Tanzania

Uganda

Draft Schedule C with classification of projects/activities which likely require screening for EIA			First Schedule Type A - Project requiring a mandatory EIA	Schedule 4. Project for which EIA is mandatory
Description of the project	Applicable criteria	Indicative criteria		
Tourism development projects (should be developed much further, e.g, noise, resources, waste, sewage parameters)				
a) Holiday resort and hotels complexes and associated development projects	The area of the project exceeds 50m ² of the floor space and the area of nearshore and shallow water.	EIA is more likely to be required if the site is intended to hold an area 50m ² . Particular consideration should be given to any visual or ecological impacts. In assessing whether significant impacts are likely, particular regards should be given to any wider impacts on natural coastal process in the site as well as outside the site. EIA is more likely to be required for marine activities (sea water site)	6. Tourism and Recreational Development (i) Construction of resort facilities or hotels along the shorelines of lakes, river, islands and ocean (ii) Hill top resort or hotel development (iii) Development of tourism or recreational facilities in protected and adjacent areas (national parks, marine parks, forestry reserves etc) on islands and in surrounding waters (iv) Hunting and capturing (v) Camping activities walk ways and trails etc. (vi) major construction works for sporting purposes	17. Hotel, tourism and recreational development. (a) Construction of resort facilities and hotels of 40 rooms or more. (b) Development of tourism or recreational facilities in an area of more than one hectare. (c) Golf courses and associated developments. (d) Permanent racing and test tracks for motorized vehicles in an area of more than one hectare.
b) Golf courses and associated	The area of the project exceeds	Golf courses are likely to require EIA. The	No provisions	See c) above

development	50m ² of the floor space	main impacts are likely to be those on the surrounding hydrology, ecosystem and landscape as well as those from traffic generations.				
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Categories currently not included, but should these perhaps be added??

Tanzania	Uganda
Forestry	
<p>3. Forestry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Timber logging and processing (ii) introduction of new tree species and development of forest plantation (iii) Selective removal of single tree species (iv) Biological pest control (v) Afforestation and reforestation for the purpose of carbon sequestration (vi) Construction of roads inside forest reserve (vii) Commercial charcoal, firewood and other forest harvest operations (viii) Establishment of commercial logging or conversion of forested land to other uses within catchment areas 	<p>16. Forestry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Gazettement of Forest Reserves. (b) Degazettement of forest reserves. (c) Conversion of forested land to other land uses within catchments and watersheds. (d) Introduction of new tree species. (e) Selective removal of single tree species. (f) Commercial charcoal production, firewood extraction and harvest of other non-wood forest products. (g) Extraction of rubber and resins.
Wildlife and Nature conservation	
<p>5. Wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Introduction of new species (ii) Wildlife catching and trading (iii) establishment of hunting blocks or areas, especially involving resettlement of communities (iv) Translocation of wildlife (v) New protected areas especially involving resettlement of communities (vi) Wildlife ranching and farming (vii) Zoo and sanctuaries 	<p>15. Nature conservation areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Creation of wildlife protected areas and buffer zones. (b) Introduction of new or alien species of animals, plants or microbial agents to local ecosystems. (c) Degazettement of conservation and management area. (d) Commercial exploitation of natural fauna and flora in wildlife protected areas, including catching and trading. (e) Establishment of hunting blocks or areas, especially involving resettlement of communities. (f) Translocation of wildlife. (g) Wildlife ranching and farming. (h) Establishment of zoos and sanctuaries.
Utilizations of water resources and Water supply	
21. Water Supply	2.Utilization of water resources and water supply.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Canalization of water courses (ii) Diversion of normal flow of water (iii) Water transfers scheme (iv) Abstraction or utilization of ground and surface water for bulk supply (v) Water treatment plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Abstraction or utilization of ground and surface water for agricultural, industrial or urban use of per day. (b) Underground storage of water of ...m³ or more. (c) Works for the transfer of water resources between lakes, rivers, spring surface water and other surface water- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. to prevent possible shortages of water where the amount of water transfer exceeds 100,000,000 m³ per year; ii. where the multi-annual average flow of the basin of abstraction exceeds 2 billion m³ per year and where the amount of water transferred exceeds 5% of that flow. (d) Construction of water pipelines of more than 500,000 m³ per day or of more than 20 kilometers.
Miscellaneous	
	<p>21 General.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Dredging activities. 4. Installations for the capture of carbon dioxide streams for the purposes of geological storage from installations covered by this Schedule, or where the total yearly capture of carbon dioxide is 1.5 megatons or more. 5. Aerial spraying