Promoting Sustainable Resource Management and the Protection of Fiji's Environment Through Law

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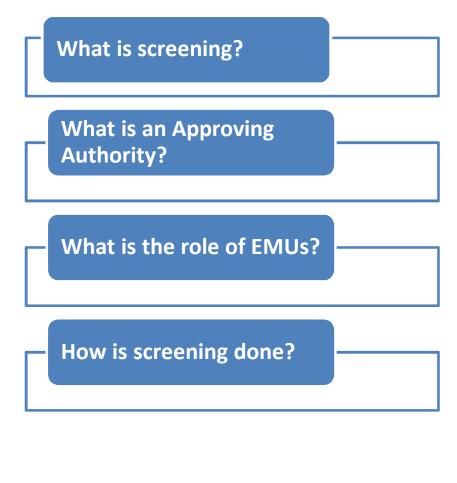
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW





EIA PROCESS STEP 1 : SCREENING







What is screening?

 Making an assessment to determine whether a development proposal requires an EIA.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW





When is screening required?

- A person proposes to carry out an activity or undertaking.
- That activity or undertaking is likely to alter the physical nature of the land; and
- The activity or undertaking requires approval from a government authority.





Who is responsible?

 An approving authority is any person authorized by a written law to approve a development proposal.



Helen Sykes: Marine Ecology



Role of Approving Authority

Legal Test : Is the development proposal likely to cause significant environment or resource management impact ? *S.27(1)*



Degree to which public health and safety are affected.





Degree to which unique characteristics of the area will be affected.





Degree to which a cultural, traditional, natural, scientific or historic resource may be threatened.





The potential threat to the existence of protected and endangered species or their critical habitat.

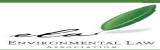


The degree to which important fish and wildlife resources are will be affected.







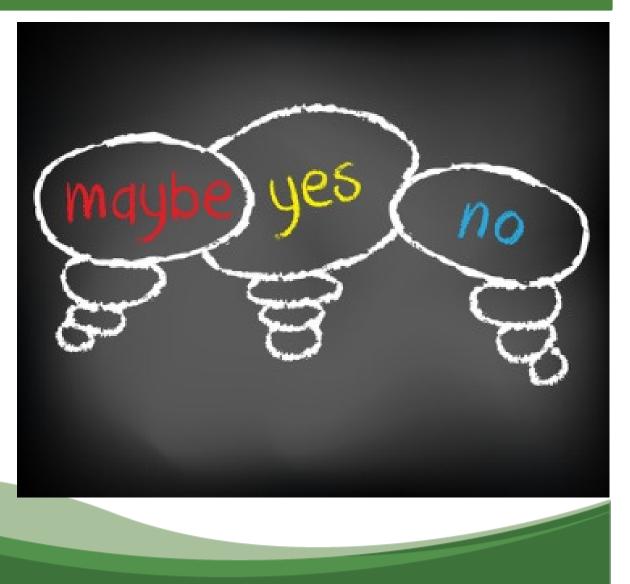


The degree to which functioning ecosystems is likely to be inhibited.





The degree to which the impacts of the proposal are likely to involve controversy.





Degree to which unique or unknown risks are taken





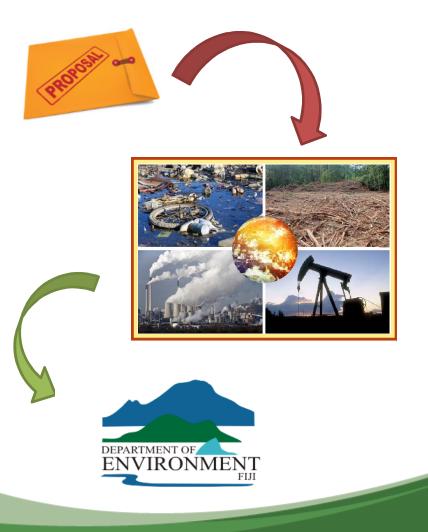
The extent to which the proposed use of a resource may conflict with another use of that resource.





What next?

• If the processing authority determines that the activity is likely to have a significant environmental effect, the proposal must be processed by either the approving authority or the Department of Environment.





Who will process the EIA?

Schedule 2 (Part 1)	Schedule 2 (Part 2)	Schedule 3 (Part 3)
Lists all the development proposals that MUST be approved by the EIA Administrator	Lists all the development proposals that can be approved by another Approving Authority (Must be determined in light of Part 1)	 Proposals that may not require the EIA Process (a) Family house, approved residential area, (b) Traditional structure within native reserve * 30mtres from any river, stream or high water mark







