

ANNEX 1: SCHEDULE OF LISTED ACTIVITIES

1 ANGOLA

There is currently no list of planned undertakings that require EIAs and social impact assessments for Angola as provided for in Article 10 of the General Environmental Law.

2 BOTSWANA

As indicated in the Guide, we have not been able to gain access to the EIA Bill which is currently being considered by the parliament of Botswana.

3 DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

The Democratic Republic of Congo relies upon the World Bank Handbook as there is no legal obligation to undertake EAs. The World Bank Handbook divides the proposed projects into different categories requiring either mandatory (category A) or discretionary (category B) public participation.

Environmental Screening

IFC undertakes environmental screening of each proposed operation to determine the appropriate extent and type of EA. IFC classifies the proposed project into one of four categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts.

- (a) *Category A:* A proposed project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive,⁴⁶⁷ diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. EA for a Category A project examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts, compares them with those of feasible alternatives (including, the "without project" situation), and recommends any measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance. For a Category A project, the project sponsor is responsible for preparing a report, normally and EIA that includes, as necessary, elements of the other instruments referred to in para 7.
- (b) *Category B.* A proposed project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas - including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats - are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigatory measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects. The scope of EA for a Category B project may vary from project to project, but it is narrower than that of Category A EA. Like Category A EA, it measures need to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance. The findings and results of Category B EA are described in the Environmental Review Summary, which is prepared by IFC.
- (c) *Category C:* A proposed project is classified as Category C if it is likely to have

⁴⁶⁷ A potential impact is considered "sensitive" if it may be irreversible (e.g., lead to loss of a major natural habitat) or raise issues covered by OP 4.10, *Indigenous Peoples (forthcoming)*; OP 4.04, *Natural Habitats*; OP 4.11, *Safeguarding Cultural Property in IFC-Financed Projects (forthcoming)*; or OP 4.12, *Involuntary Resettlement*.

minimal or no adverse environmental impacts.

Beyond screening, no further EA action is required for a Category C project.

- (d) *Category FI:* A proposed project is classified as Category FI if it involves investment of IFC funds through a financial intermediary, in subprojects that may result in adverse environmental impacts. In addition, in some capital markets, IFC funds are not targeted to specific subprojects (e.g. equity in a financial institution such as a commercial bank), but the financial institution has operations which may have adverse environmental impacts (e.g. project finance). In such cases, IFC may also classify the project as Category FI.

4 KINGDOM OF LESOTHO

Section 27 of the Environment Act provides that an EIA will be triggered by projects and activities which are specified in its schedule, which is set out below.

SCHEDULE

Types of Projects and Activities for which an Environmental Impact Assessment is Required

1. General-
 - (a) any activity out of character with its surroundings;
 - (b) any structure of a scale not in keeping with its surroundings;
 - (c) major changes in land use.
2. Urban and Rural Development including-
 - (a) designation of new urban areas;
 - (b) establishment of industrial estates;
 - (c) establishment or expansion of recreational areas;
 - (d) establishment or expansion of recreational areas in mountain areas, national parks and game reserves;
 - (e) rezoning;
 - (f) shopping centres and complexes;
 - (g) hotels and other tourist facilities.
 - (i) buildings with a total floor space of 500m or more;
 - (j) declaration of development areas; and
 - (k) other infrastructure (both urban and rural).
3. Transportation including-
 - (a) major roads;
 - (b) all roads in scenic, wooded or mountainous areas;

- (c) airports and airfields;
 - (d) pipelines;
 - (e) water transport activities;
 - (f) bridges;
 - (g) railways;
 - (h) cable ways and cable stations;
 - (i) public transport mode transfer facilities; and
4. Dams, rivers and water resources including-
- (a) reservoirs, levees, storage dams, barrages and weirs;
 - (b) canals, channels, aqueducts, river diversions and water transfers;
 - (c) flood control schemes;
 - (d) pipelines and water reticulation systems;
 - (e) projects or activities affecting other water sources such as ground water, springs and wells;
5. Aerial spraying.
6. Mining, mineral extraction including quarrying and open-cast extraction of-
- (a) precious stones, minerals and metals;
 - (b) coal;
 - (c) stone and slate;
 - (d) aggregates, sand and gravel;
 - (e) clay;
 - (f) tunneling.
 - (g) diamonds;
 - (h) limestone and dolomite;
 - (i) base metals.

7. Forestry related activities including-
 - (a) clearance of forest areas;
 - (b) deforestation and afforestation;
 - (c) timber harvesting;
 - (d) propagation of invasive alien species.

8. Agriculture including-
 - (a) large scale agriculture;
 - (b) use of agro-chemicals;
 - (c) introduction of new crops, animals and management practices;
 - (d) manufacture, handling, storage and transport of hazardous waste, chemicals and pesticides and other agro-chemicals;
 - (e) use of new pesticides;
 - (f) mass commercial production of livestock and battery and feedlot farming installations;
 - (g) release of any organism outside its natural area of distribution that is to be used for biological pest control;
 - (h) genetic modification of organisms and release of such organisms;
 - (i) large scale land reclamation.

9. Processing and manufacturing industries including-
 - (a) brick and earthenware manufacture;
 - (b) explosives or ammunition plants;
 - (c) tanning and dressing of hides and skins;
 - (d) abattoirs and meat processing plants;
 - (e) brewing and malting;
 - (f) food processing plants;
 - (g) bulk grain-processing plants;

- (h) mineral, processing reduction of areas or minerals;
- (i) smelting and refining of ores or minerals;
- (j) foundries;
- (k) plants for the manufacture or assembling of motor vehicles;
- (l) plants for the manufacture of textiles;
- (m) industries producing or utilizing hazardous substances or materials;
- (n) industries producing, handling, treating or disposing of effluent;
- (o) industries emitting major atmospheric pollutants;
- (p) industries transporting or storing hazardous substances or other chemical products;
- (q) industrial installations for the bulk storage of fuel;
- (r) bulk distribution facilities.

10. Energy and electric infrastructure including-

- (a) electrical generation stations;
- (b) electrical transmission lines;
- (c) electrical substations;
- (d) cable ways and cable way stations.
- (e) nuclear installations.

11. Waste handling, storage, transport, treatment and disposal including-

- (a) sites for solid waste disposal and wastewater treatment;
- (b) sites for hazardous waste disposal;
- (c) sewerage treatment and disposal works;
- (d) activities or practices that may produce offensive odours;
- (e) industrial effluent;
- (f) major atmospheric emissions;

- (g) transportation and storage of hazardous substances or waste;
- (h) recycling plants.

12. National conservation areas including-

- (a) creation of national parks and game reserves;
- (b) commercial exploitation of natural fauna and flora;
- (c) introduction of alien species of fauna and flora into ecosystems;
- (d) establishment of natural heritage sites;
- (e) formulation or modification of forest management policies;
- (f) formulation or modification of water catchment management policies;
- (g) policies for management of ecosystems, especially by use of fire;
- (h) any government policy on the use of natural resources.

13. Camp sites and hiking and ski trails developed for tourists.

14. Permanent racing and test tracks for cars and motorcycles.

15. Communication facilities, including telephone, television and radio transmission masts.

16. Projects or activities that could affect the following areas or features:

- (a) selected development areas;
- (b) protected natural environments, wilderness areas, nature reserves or national parks;
- (c) mountain catchment areas;
- (d) national monuments;
- (e) national heritage sites;
- (f) archaeological and paleontological sites;
- (g) graves and burial sites;
- (h) national gardens of remembrance;
- (i) conservation areas;

(j) sites of conservation significance;

(k) meteorites;

(l) lake areas.

17. Projects or activities that could affect any of the following areas or features which have been demarcated as such by central or local authority:

(a) streams and river channels, and their banks;

(b) floodplains and wetlands;

(c) indigenous forests;

(d) high potential agricultural land;

(e) caves;

(f) green belts or public open space in municipal areas;

(g) buildings;

(h) battle sites;

(i) burial sites;

(j) immovable property;

(k) landscapes;

(l) islands in rivers;

(m) biotic assemblages and communities;

(n) habitat of Red Data Book species;

(o) architectural precincts;

(p) aquifers and aquifer recharge areas;

(q) areas with a high natural water table;

(r) damaged land;

(s) unstable soil;

(t) natural resource areas (including minerals);

- (u) sites of geological significance;
- (v) geologically and geo technically unstable areas;
- (w) areas or sites of outstanding natural beauty;
- (x) scenic drives and panoramic views;
- (y) areas or sites of special scientific interest;
- (z) areas or sites of religious or spiritual significance;
- (za) areas or sites of special social, cultural or historical interest.
- (zb)bird migration sites.

18. Any policy that will lead to projects which have or are likely to have an impact on the environment.

5 MALAWI

The types and sizes of projects which may require EA are provided for in the Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessments. No project, which falls within the ambit of the Guidelines, may be implemented until such an assessment has been undertaken. The Guidelines provide for mandatory and discretionary EIAs.

LIST A

List of projects for which EIA is mandatory

A1 AGRICULTURE/AQUACULTURE PROJECTS

- A1.1 Agricultural drainage projects of more than 1ha
- A1.2 Irrigation schemes designed to serve more than 10ha
- A1.3 Land development for the purposes of agriculture on greater than a 20 ha land holding
- A1.4 Agricultural projects necessitating their resettlement of 20 or more families.
- A1.5 Use of more than 1 tonne of fertilizer per hectare per annum on greater than a 20 ha landholding except of lime applications
- A1.6 Use of the following concentrations of pesticides on greater than 5ha holding:
 - A1.6.1 more than 5l/ha of ultra low volume pesticides per application; or
 - A1.6.2 more than 1l/ha of aerial application of pesticides; or
 - A1.6.3 more than 20kg/ha for each application of granular pesticides.
- A1.7 Construction of fish-farming or ornamental pond(s) where the capacity is greater than 100 cubic metres or where there is any direct discharge from a fish pond to a receiving water body.
- A1.8 Any proposal to introduce fish species in an area where they do not presently exist.

A2 PROJECTS IN THE FOOD AND BEVERAGE PRODUCTION INDUSTRY

- A2.1 Construction of new abattoirs or slaughtering houses with a capacity of greater than 100 animals/day and expansions to existing abattoirs or

slaughtering houses to a capacity of greater than 100 animals/day

- A2.2 Construction of new canning and bottling operation with work space of greater than 5000 square metres or expansion to an existing canning or bottling operation to a work space greater than 5000 square metres
- A2.3 Construction of new breweries and distilleries with a production capacity of greater than 25,000 litres per day, or expansions to existing breweries or distilleries to a production capacity of greater than 25,000 litres per day
- A2.4 Construction of new sugar production operations or expansions to existing sugar production operations by greater than 10%
- A2.5 Construction, or expansions to, tea or coffee processing industries.

A3 WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

- A3.1 Construction, or expansion or, ground water utilization projects where the utilization will be greater than 15 l/s or where the well is 60 m or deeper.
- A3.2 Construction of new water pipelines or canals longer than 1 km, or expansion to existing water pipelines or canals by longer than 1 km, where the cross-sectional area is greater than 20 square metres and the volume of water to be carried will be greater than 50 cubic metres per second.
- A3.3 Water pumping stations adjacent to lakes, rivers and reservoirs which withdraw more than 2 cubic metres per second.
- A3.4 Drinking water supply schemes to serve a population of greater than 10,000 people, or expansions of existing schemes to serve such population, or water reticulation networks with more than 10 kilometres of pipeline.
- A3.5 Construction or expansion of dams with a height of 4.5 m or higher.

A4 INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

- A4.1 Construction of new sanitary sewerage works, or expansion of existing sanitary sewerage works, to serve a population of more than 5000 people.
- A4.2 Construction of new storm sewerage works, or expansion of existing storm sewerage works, to drain an area of greater than 10ha
- A4.3 Any new sewerage outfall to a receiving water body or location of sewerage systems or septic tanks within 1 km of water body.
- A4.4 Construction of new highways and feeder roads or expansion of existing highways and feeder roads.

- A4.5 Construction of new highways and feeder roads or expansion of existing and (*sic*) airstrips and their ancillary facilities.
- A4.6 Construction of new airport and airstrips or expansion of existing and airstrips and their ancillary facilities.
- A4.7 Construction of hospitals with a bed capacity of greater than 200 beds, or expansions of existing hospitals to a capacity of greater than 200 beds.
- A4.8 Construction of new, or expansions to existing, railway lines.
- A4.9 Construction of new, or expansions to existing port or harbour facilities.
- A4.10 Establishment or expansion of industrial estates.

A5 WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

- A5.1 Establishment, or expansion, of any of the following hazardous waste management facilities:
 - A5.1.1 incineration plant
 - A5.1.2 off-site recovery plant
 - A5.1.3 off-site waste disposal facility
 - A5.1.4 off-site storage facility
 - A5.1.5 landfill site
- A5.2 Establishment, or expansion, of any of the following municipal solid waste management facilities serving a population of greater than 1,000 people:
 - A5.2.1 landfill site
 - A5.2.2 incineration facility
 - A5.2.3 composting facility
 - A5.2.4 recovery/recycling facility
 - A5.2.5 waste depots/transfer stations
- A5.3 Establishment, or expansion of, on-site waste treatment facilities.

A6 ENERGY GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE PROJECTS

- A6.1 Construction or expansion of electrical generating facilities designed to operate at greater than 4MW or, in the case of hydro-electric generating facilities, where total head is greater than 20 m or where there is a firm flow of 100 cubic metres per second.
- A6.2 Construction of electrical transmission facilities operating at a voltage of 132 kv or greater.
- A6.3 Construction or expansion of oil and gas pipelines longer than 1 km
- A6.4 Construction or expansion of storage facilities (excluding service station) for oil, gas, petrol or diesel located within 3 kilometres of commercial, industrial or residential areas and with a storage capacity of 500,000 litres or more.
- A6.5 All activities associated with nuclear power development.

A7 INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

- A7.1 Construction of, and expansions to, industries involving the use, manufacturing, handling storage, transport, or disposal of hazardous or toxic chemicals as regulated under the hazardous chemicals regulation under the Environment Management Act.
- A7.2 Construction of, or expansion to, any of the following industrial operations:
 - A7.2.1 tanneries
 - A7.2.2 pulp and paper mills
 - A7.2.3 lime plants
 - A7.2.4 cement plants
 - A7.2.5 all types of smelters
 - A7.2.6 soap and detergent plants
 - A7.2.7 fertilizer manufacturing operations
- A7.3 Construction of textile manufacturing operations (including carpet-making which consume greater than 5,000 square metres of surface area, or expansions to existing textile manufacturing operations to a capacity of more than 5000 square metres.

A8 MINING AND QUARRYING PROJECTS

A8.1 All mining minerals, expansions to mines, mining exploration activity, minerals prospecting activity, quarries, gravel pits and removal of sand or gravel from shore lines, except for those activities which have received a project specific exemption under subsection 26(3) of the Environment Management Act signed by the Director for Environmental Affairs and co-signed by the Director of Mines

A8.2 Explosives manufacturing

Extraction of top soil or the expansion of such an operation, when the operation or the expansion is greater than 0.5 ha or when the depth of a pot to burn bricks from the top soil is deeper than 3 m.

A9 FORESTRY PROJECTS

A9.1 Establishment or expansion of logging operations covering an area of greater than 50 ha.

A9.2 Establishment of, or expansion to existing, logging operations on hill sides with a slope of greater than 10% covering an area of greater than 10ha or any conversation of forested land with a slope of greater than 10% to another land use on greater than 10ha.

A9.3 Establishment of logging or conversion of forested land to another land use within the catchment area of reservoirs

A9.4 Establishment of forest plantations of greater than 50ha.

A10 LAND DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT PROJECTS

A10.1 Establishment of, or expansion to an existing; housing development of size greater than 5 ha or where more than 500 people are intended to be housed.

A10.2 Resettlement programmes for 500 or more people or the creation of refugee camps intended to shelter 500 or more people.

A10.3 Filling in water bodies for the purposes of land development where the surface area of gross fill deposit is greater than 50 ha

A10.4 Land reclamation projects greater than 100 ha

A11 REMEDIAL FLOOD AND EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS

A11.1 Construction of breakwaters, seawalls, jetties, dikes and groynes of greater than 2 metres in height or 1 km in length to remedy shoreline erosion or flooding.

A11.2 Construction of dams or wiers with a height of greater than 2 metres, or which divert more than 20 cubic metres per second, or nay bypass channels or channel realignments to remedy riverine erosion or flooding.

A11.3 Shoreline stabilisation projects where the shoreline involved is greater than 50m.

A12 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A12.1 Construction of resort facilities and hotels with a capacity of more than 50 people, or expansions to existing facilities by a factor of greater than 50 people.

A12.2 Construction of safari lodges and operations with a capacity of more than 50 people, or expansions to existing facilities by factor of greater than 50 people.

A12.3 Construction of marine facilities with more than 10 boat slips, or expansion of existing marine facilities by more than 10 boat slips.

A12.4 Development of tourism master plans which have several projects associated with them.

A13 PROJECTS IN PROXIMITY TO OR WHICH HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO AFFECT:

A13.1 areas of unique historical, cultural, scientific or geographical significance or which have received some kind of world heritage designation.

A13.2 national parks, game reserves and protected areas

A13.3 wetlands

A13.4 water bodies

A13.5 flood zones

A13.6 major sources of drinking water, including communal wells

A13.7 cemeteries or ancestral shrines

A13.8 residential, school and hospital areas, as designated in local planning documents.

A14 MAJOR POLICY REFORMS

For example:

- A14.1 Degazettement of Forestry Reserves
- A14.2 Changes to Zoning Plans
- A14.3 Proposed introduction of exotic species

LIST B

List of projects for which EIA may be required

B.1 Agriculture/aquaculture schemes

B.2 Drainage and irrigation

- B.2.1 large-scale irrigation or drainage schemes
- B.2.2 drainage of wetland or wildlife habitat

B.3 Forestry and logging schemes

B.4 Industry

- B.4.1 large-scale industrial plants
- B.4.2 industries involving the use, manufacture, handling, storage, transport or disposal of hazardous or toxic materials
- B.4.3 breweries
- B.4.4 tanneries
- B.4.5 agro-industries
- B.4.6 pulp and paper mills
- B.4.7 lime plants
- B.4.8 cement plants
- B.4.9 smelters other than iron and steel
- B.4.10 iron and steel smelters
- B.4.11 petrochemical plants

B.4.12 chemical plants

B.5 Infrastructure

B.5.1 industrial estates

B.5.2 major roads and highways

B5.3 major railway lines

B.5.4 ports, harbours and lake structures

B5.5 airports and airport facilities

B.6 Land development

B.6.1 reclamation and new land development

B.6.2 refugee and resettlement schemes

B.6.3 housing developments (large-scale)

B.6.4 dams and man-made lakes

B.6.5 urbanisation

B.7 Mining

B.7.1 mineral prospecting

B.7.2 mineral mining

B.7.3 ore processing and concentrating

B.7.4 quarrying

B.7.5 brick-making

B.8 Energy generation, transmission and use

B.8.1 thermal power stations

B.8.2 hydropower schemes

B.8.3 high voltage transmission lines

B.8.4 major oil and gas pipelines

B.8.5 biomass burning

B.9 Tourism

B.9.1 major resort facilities and hotels

B.9.2 marinas

B.9.3 safari lodges and operations

B.10 Waste treatment and disposal

B.10.1 municipal sewage: waste treatment plants, outfalls into aquatic systems, effluent water irrigation schemes

B.10.2 municipal solid waste: landfill and incineration facilities, composting and recycling plants

B.10.3 toxic and hazardous waste: incineration plants, recovery plants (off-site), waste water treatment plants (off-site), landfill facilities, storage facilities (off-site)

B.11 Water Supply

B.11.1 ground water development for industrial, agricultural or urban water supply

B.11.2 water withdrawals from rivers, lakes or reservoirs

B.11.3 major water pipelines and canals

B.11.4 cross-drainage water transfers

B.12 Health and population

B.13 Areas protected under legislation

B.13.1 Forest Reserves, Game Reserves

B.13.2 National Parks

B.13.3 Monuments and declared (*sic*) historical sites

B.14 Areas containing unique or outstanding scenery

B.15 Areas containing unique or outstanding scenery

B.16 Tribal habitats

Cemeteries

Ancestral shrines

6 MAURITIUS

Under section 15(2) of the Environment Protection Act, an EIA is required for the undertaking of activities specified in Part B or Part C of the First Schedule.

FIRST SCHEDULE

PART A

List of undertakings requiring a Preliminary Environmental Report

1. Assembly of batteries
2. Assembly of motor vehicles
3. Bakery
4. arachois development.
5. Block making plant manufacturing up to 10,000 blocks per day
6. Bulk storage of pesticides and dangerous chemicals
7. Cold rooms and refrigeration plants
8. Coral sand crushing and processing
9. Decommissioning of treatment plant or industrial plant
10. Demolition of buildings and hotels
11. Depot for buses
12. Discotheque and night-club
13. Electroplating
14. Filling Station
15. Food canning industry
16. Food processing industry
17. Hotels (inland)

18. Housing project and apartments of 20 units and not more than 50 units
19. Installation of high tension lines
20. Land reclamation and backfilling
21. Laundry
22. Manufacture of animal feed
23. Manufacture of ceramics
24. Manufacture of plastics and plastic products
25. Manufacture of rubber products
26. Mirror manufacture
27. Multi-purpose hall, including wedding hall
28. Nautical centre
29. Parcelling out of land between 1 to 3 ha-
 - (a) otherwise than by way of division in kind among heirs;
 - (b) to be allocated to persons other than such persons as may be approved by the Minister responsible for the subject of agriculture and who are -
 - (i) bona fide occupiers of housing units forming part of sugar estate camps owned by sugar millers or sugarcane planters;
 - (ii) bona fide occupiers of housing units forming part of tea estate camps;
 - (iii) workers affected by the closure of a sugar factory; or
 - (iv) workers opting for the Voluntary Retirement Scheme
30. Pesticides formulation and packing
31. Processing, bottling and canning of beverages, syrup and water
32. Quarantine station for livestock
33. Rearing of livestock including cattle, goat, pig, poultry and sheep
34. Recycling plant
35. Removal of marine flora such as sea grasses and marine algae, except for use as bait

by a local fisherman

36 Slaughter house

37 Textile industry associated with spinning, weaving, washing, knitting, bleaching and printing

38. Traffic centre

39. Wastewater treatment plant

PART B

List of undertakings requiring an Environment Impact Assessment

1. Asphalt plant
2. Block making plant manufacturing above 10,000 blocks per day.
3. Brewery.
4. Bulk processing, storage and handling of petroleum, petroleum products, liquid gas, coal and petro-chemical products
5. Clinic and hospital
6. Construction of air field and airport
7. Construction of breakwaters, groins, jetties, revetments and seawalls
8. Construction of dam and dyke
- 9 Construction of marinas
10. Conversion of forest land to other land use
11. Desalination plant
12. Development, production, release, use, marketing and application of Genetically Modified Organisms
13. Distillery
14. Dyehouse

15. Fishing port
16. Foundry, smelting plant or metallurgical work
17. Galvanising Industry
18. Golf course
19. Harbour dredging operation, construction and development
20. Highway and mass transit system
21. Hotel (coastal), including extension
22. Housing project and apartments above 50 units
23. Lagoon dredging and reprofiling of sea beds including creation of bathing areas
24. Land clearing and development in environmentally sensitive areas such as water catchment areas, waterlogged areas, mountain slopes and islets
25. Landfill
26. Lime manufacture
27. Manufacture of battery
28. Manufacture or packing of cement
29. Manufacture of chemical fertiliser
30. Manufacture of pharmaceutical products
31. Manufacture, handling and storage of dangerous chemicals and pesticides
32. Manufacture of paint, pigment & varnish
33. Manufacture of photographic films
34. Manufacture of polyurethane foam
35. Manufacture of soap and detergents
36. Modification of existing coastline such as beach reprofiling, coastal protection works and removal of basaltic and beach rock
37. Offshore sand mining
38. Parcelling out of land above 3 ha-

- (a) otherwise than by way of division in kind among heirs;
- (b) or be allocated to persons other than such persons as may be approved by the Minister responsible for the subject of agriculture and who are -
 - (i) bona fide occupiers of housing units forming part of sugar estate camps owned by sugar millers or sugarcane planters;
 - (ii) bona fide occupiers of housing units forming part of tea estate camps;
 - (iii) workers affected by the closure of a sugar factory; or
 - (iv) workers opting for the Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

39. Petroleum refinery

40. Power station

41. Pulp and paper manufacture

42. Ready-mix concrete plant

43. Rearing of introduced species, such as crocodiles and monkeys

44. Refining and processing of edible oils and fats

45. Rendering plant

46. Retreading of tyres

47. Rock quarrying

48. Sawmill

49. Sewage treatment plant

50. Sea outfall

51. Shipyard and dry dock

52. Stone crushing plant

53. Sugar factory or refinery

54. Tannery and leather finishing

55. Timber treatment plant

56. Timber warehousing

57. Transfer station for solid waste

58. Undersea walk

59 Waste incinerator

60 Wetland development

61. Wine industry

7 MOZAMBIQUE

Activities contained in annex 1 of the Decree requires mandatory EA. Activities with no significant impacts on human health or environmentally sensitive areas require simplified environmental impact studies (annex 2). Activities which are not listed on either annex 1 or 3, may be subjected to pre-assessment.

Activities which may have significant impact on the environment and which require environmental impact studies:

1. Programmes and projects for intensive livestock an agricultural development, covering individual or cumulative areas greater than 350 hectares.
2. Clearing, dividing and exploiting the native vegetation cover of individual or cumulative areas greater than 100 hectares.
3. Hydraulic works such as dams, dikes, channels and irrigation and drainage systems.
4. High tension electrical energy transmission lines with a capacity equal to or greater than 150KV.
5. Pipelines carrying oil, gas or minerals and underwater cables with a length equal to or greater than 25 kilometres.
6. Urban water supply and sanitation systems, their piping, treatment stations and effluent disposal systems.
7. Extraction, storage, transport and processing of hydrocarbons, and production of hydrocarbon derivatives.
8. Exploitation and processing of minerals.
9. Industrial and agro-industrial installations and complexes, such as cement, steel and coking factories, chemical products, paper and cellulose factories, tanning, pesticide factories, drinks industries, cashew nut processing, cold stores, slaughterhouses, food processing industries.
10. Hydroelectric power stations of any capacity.
11. Ports, airports and railways that occupy an area equal to or greater tan 25 hectares, or with a length equal to or greater than 25 kilometres.
12. Building of new road alignments with a unit cost higher than 100,000 USD per kilometre.
13. Building of new bridges with a span equal to or greater than 250 metres.

14. Transport, processing, storage and elimination of toxic and dangerous (including radioactive) products and residues.
15. Landfills, treatment, incineration and other forms of eliminating municipal, industrial and hospital waste.
16. Fish farming projects, with an area equal to or greater than 5 hectares.
17. Industrial fisheries processing.
18. Programmes and projects that imply the permanent or temporary displacement of populations and communities.
19. Plans and projects for territorial development and occupation, with any purpose, including tourism.
20. Plans, programmes and projects that may affect, directly or indirectly, sensitive areas, such as:
 - (a) coral reefs;
 - (b) mangroves;
 - (c) native forests;
 - (d) small islands;
 - (e) zones of imminent erosion, including dunes along the coastline;
 - (f) areas exposed to desertification;
 - (g) conservation or protected zones or areas;
 - (h) wetlands
 - (i) zones where the habitat and ecosystems are in danger of extinction
 - (j) zones of outstanding landscape beauty;
 - (k) zones of archaeological, historical and cultural value that should be preserved; zones where plant or animal species threatened with extinction are located;
 - (l) ground waters used for public consumption;
 - (m) area for the protection of springs and water sources.

I: Activities of category A

The activities related and/or located in areas with the following characteristics are classified as activities of category A.

- a) Areas and ecosystems known as having a special protection status under national and international law, as:
 - coral reefs;
 - mangroves;
 - native forests;
 - small islands;
 - imminent erosion zones, namely shoreline dunes;
 - desertification zones;
 - protection and conservation areas;
 - swamps;
 - areas containing endangered animal and/or vegetal species, habitats and ecosystems;
 - unique scenery zones;
 - zones with an archaeological, historical or cultural heritage to be preserved;
 - areas of protection of springs and of water sources.
- b) populated zones which imply relocation;
- c) Highly populated areas, where the activity implies unacceptable pollution levels and/or other nuisance with severe impacts on the local communities;
- d) Regions subject to high development levels or with conflicts over the use and distribution of natural resources exist;
- e) Areas along water courses or areas used as water supply to communities;
- f) Areas with valuable resources, namely aquatic or mineral resources or medicinal plants.

This category includes:

1. Infrastructures:
 - a) all activities implying population relocation;

- b) urban parcelling activities and/or the development of new villages/neighbourhoods with an area over 20 ha;
- c) tourist facilities located outside urban areas or in areas without land planning, with a global capacity equal or above 150 beds or an area equal or above 10 ha;
- d) camping sites with a capacity over 650 people or an area equal or above 5 ha;
- e) industrial parcelling activities in areas over 15 ha;
- f) construction and/or expansion of leisure areas, as golf courses, in areas equal or above 5 ha;
- g) marinas and docks with more than 50 mooring points;
- h) all main roads outside urban areas, building of new roads;
- i) bridges (for cars and/or trains) with a length over 100 m;
- j) railways with a length over 5 km;
- k) airports, aerodromes and heliports with a runway equal or above 1800 m;
- l) water conduits with a diameter over 0,5m and length over 10 km;
- m) pipelines and submarine cables with a length over 5 km;
- n) construction and/or expansion of harbours and harbours facilities to vessels over 400 GT;
- o) dams with a flooding area equal or above 5 ha;
- p) water adduction and aqueducts over 10 km long and with a diameter above 1 m;
- q) scraps over 5 ha;
- r) exploitation to use and use of underground water resources, namely geothermic energy implying the extraction of over 500m³/h or a daily extraction over 12 000 m³;
- s) dredging of new channels in order to accede to the ports.

2. Forest exploitation:

- a) Covering clearing, parcelling and exploitation of native vegetation in individual or global areas above 100 ha;

- b) All deforestation activities over 50 ha and forestation and reforestation activities in areas above 250 ha.
3. Agriculture:
- a) Parcelling for agriculture in irrigated areas above 350 ha, or non irrigated areas above 1000 ha;
 - b) Agricultural soil conversion with commercial, urban or industrial ends;
 - c) Re-conversion of agricultural land equivalent or above 100 ha which has not been intensively cultivated over 5 years;
 - d) Introduction of new crops and exotic species;
 - e) Irrigation systems for areas above 350 ha;
 - f) Aquaculture or sea culture activities (annual production above 100 in area equivalent or above 5 ha);
 - g) Intensive livestock activities above:
 - a. 100 000 poultry animals;
 - b. 3000 porks and/or 100 reproducing porks;
 - c. 500 beef (individual or cumulative areas up to 2000 ha (4 ha/animal));
 - h) air atomisation or land atomisation (individual or total areas above 100 ha).
4. Industry
- 4.1 Metal production and transformation:
- a) Metals production and processing with a daily production above 2,5 t;
 - b) Surface treatments of metals and plastics using chemical or electro-deposition processes – treatment sumps with a global volume above 30 m³;
 - c) Motors and car production and assembly;
 - d) Shipbuilding areas covering 5 ha or above or covering over 150 m of shoreline;
 - e) Railways equipment production.
- 4.2 Chemistry:
- a) Treatment and production of dangerous substances classified as

cancerigenous, mutagenic or toxic;

- b) Pesticides production;
- c) Pharmaceutical products production
- d) Paints and varnish production;
- e) Elastometers production;
- f) Peroxides production;
- g) Fertilisers production or processing.

4.3 Food:

- a) Animal feed production plants, with a monthly production over 2000t;
- b) Oil and animal fat (daily production over 75g) and vegetables production (monthly production over 300 t);
- c) Sugar, including sugar cane.

4.4 Textile, tannery, wood and carton:

- a) Paper and carton production;
- b) Fibres and textile washing, bleaching, mercerization or inking;
- c) Tannery plants;
- d) Cellulose production and treatment plants.

4.5 Rubber:

- a) Production and treatment of elastometer based products;

4.6 Extractive industry:

- a) Mineral extraction and processing;
- b) Extraction, storage, transport, processing and production of hydrocarbons derivatives;
- c) Industrial and farming & cattle raising installations, as cement and steelworks.

4.7 Energy:

- a) Hydroelectric, thermo, geothermic and nuclear plants;

- b) Underground and surface storage of gaseous fuels;
 - c) Processing and storage of radioactive waste;
 - d) Underground and surface storage of liquid, fossil and solid fuels;
 - e) Coal, and lignite production plants above 150 t/day;
 - f) Energy transmission lines of 110 kV with over 10 km length;
- 4.8 Solid and liquid waste treatment and storage
- a) Municipal waste storage sites above 500 t/day;
 - b) Storage, processing and transport of dangerous industrial waste;
 - c) Storage, processing and transport of medical waste (from central, general and local hospitals);
 - d) Wastewater and sewers treatment/storage plants covering over 150 000 inhabitants.
- 4.9 Conservation areas:
- a) National parks, reserves, game zones, fauna management areas and neutral zones constitution;
 - b) Natural fauna and flora commercial exploitation;
 - c) Introduction of exotic fauna and flora species.

II: Activities of category B

Activities which differ from category A activities mainly on its scale of impacts. Generally, activities without severe effects on human population and/or environmentally sensitive areas. Its impacts are less severe (duration, intensity, extension, magnitude and significance) than the category A impacts and very few are irreversible. They allow a clear definition of the appropriate mitigation measures as well as their application, consequently requiring only a simplified environmental assessments impact study.

Normally, this category includes all activities not included in categories A or C.

III: Activities of category C

Activities which usually are not subject to environmental impact assessment or simplified

environmental assessments impact study since their environmental impacts are minimal or non-existent. There are no irreversible impacts on this category and positive impacts are clearly more significant than the negative ones.

This category includes:

- a) Automotive technical assistance activities;
- b) Irrigation systems with a global or individual area between 50 and 100 ha;
- c) Hotels, motels, boarding houses and inns in cities and villages;
- d) Poultry raising in pavilions with a capacity between 1000 and 1500 animals;
- e) Transforming and removal of indigenous vegetation (non irrigated areas between 100 and 200 h);
- f) Telecommunication towers (equal or lower then 15 m);
- g) Exploitation and use of underground water resources, including geothermic energy production with and extraction above 200m³/year⁴⁶⁸;
- h) Installation of equipments within existing harbour and railway zones;
- i) Railways consolidation;
- j) Rehabilitation of harbour and railway fixed equipments;
- k) Activities related with car parking construction;
- l) Wood processing plants;
- m) Cookies, pasta and sweets plants;
- n) Bread-making industry;
- o) Fuel supply infrastructures;
- p) Tyres re-treading;
- q) Processing, transport, and storage of medical waste (from health care centres and private clinics);
- r) Fruits and vegetables preservation plants, with a daily production above

⁴⁶⁸ Please note that this is inconsistent but corresponds to what is stated in the law.

300 t⁴⁶⁹;

- s) Fibre panels, particles and plywood production;
- t) Animal feed production plants, with a monthly production above 1000t;
- u) Water supply and water sanitation systems, trenches, water treatment stations and effluents deposition systems;
- v) Cashew nuts processing plants;
- w) Fridges installation;
- x) Water purification units.

⁴⁶⁹ Please note that this is inconsistent but corresponds to what is stated in the law.

8 NAMIBIA

The Environmental Management and Assessment Bill provides that an EA must be undertaken where a person wants to commence with a project involving those activities listed on Schedule 1.

SCHEDULE I

LIST OF ACTIVITIES REQUIRING ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The Proponent of any projects or proposals involving or relating to the following activities shall comply with the provisions of Part 4 of the Act:

1. Construction and related activities

- (a) the erection, construction or upgrading of facilities for the commercial generation of electricity with an output of more than one megawatt;
- (b) the erection, construction or upgrading of facilities for the commercial transmission and supply of electricity with the exception of power supply lines of less than 2 kilometres in length;
- (c) the erection, construction or upgrading of nuclear reactors and installations for the production, enrichment, reprocessing and disposal of nuclear fuels and wastes;
- (d) the erection, construction or upgrading of manufacturing, storage, handling or processing facilities for any hazardous substance, including transportation routes, structures and facilities connected therewith;
- (e) the construction of public roads and the tarring of existing gravel roads;
- (f) the construction or upgrading of railways and harbours and associated structures;
- (g) the construction or upgrading of airports, airfields and associated structures;
- (h) the erection or construction of any structure below the high-water mark of the sea;
- (i) the erection or construction of any structure associated with aquaculture activities where such structures are not situated within an aquaculture development zone declared in terms of section 33 of the Aquaculture Act 18 of 2002;
- (j) the erection or construction of cableways and associated structures;
- (k) the erection or construction of communication networks including towers, telecommunication lines and cables as well as structures associated therewith including roads;

- (l) the erection or construction of motor vehicle and motor cycle racing and test tracks;
- (m) the construction of canals and channels including the diversion of the normal flow of water in a river bed and water transfer schemes between water catchments and impoundments;
- (n) the drilling of boreholes and the construction of dams, reservoirs, levees and weirs;
- (n) the erection and construction of tourism facilities and associated structures including all wheel drive trails;
- (o) the erection and construction of sewage treatment plants and associated infrastructure;
- (p) the erection and construction of buildings and structures for manufacturing, processing, industrial or military activity;
- (q) the erection and construction of veterinary, protected area and international boundary fences;
- (r) the erection and construction of waste sites, including any facility for the final disposal or treatment of waste;
- (s) the erection and construction of oil refineries;
- (t) the construction of oil, water, gas and petrochemical and other bulk supply pipelines.

2. Land Use Planning and Development Activities

- (a) The rezoning of land from -
 - (i) residential use to industrial or commercial use;
 - (ii) light industrial use to heavy industrial use;
 - (iii) agricultural or undetermined use to any other land-use,
 - (iv) use for nature conservation or zoned open space to any other land-use;
- (b) reclamation of land from below or above the high-water mark of the sea or associated inland waters;
- (c) alteration of natural wetland systems;
- (d) any activity entailing a scheduled process referred to in the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (No. 11 of 1976);
- (e) the establishment of resettlement schemes; and

- (f) the declaration of an area as an aquaculture development zone in terms of section 33 of the Aquaculture Act 18 of 2002.

3. Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities

- (a) prospecting, quarrying, mining, mineral extraction or mineral beneficiation activity;
- (b) the farming or importation of any genetically modified organism or plant or animal species that may have a significant impact on the environment;
- (c) the genetic modification of any organism with the purpose of fundamentally changing the inherent characteristics of that organism;
- (d) the abstraction of ground or surface water;
- (e) clearance of forest areas, reforestation and afforestation.

4. Other Activities

- (a) pest control programmes;
- (b) the export of waste.

8 SEYCHELLES

In terms of the Environment Protection Act activities which are listed in Schedule 1 require EA.

SCHEDULE 1

PROJECTS OR ACTIVITIES

REQUIRING ENVIRONMENT AUTHORISATION

CATEGORY OF PROJECT OR ACTIVITY

1. Mining:

- 1.1 Quarries and deposit sites.
- 1.2 Stone crushing
- 1.3 Commercial production of aggregates and other materials

2. Agriculture production:

- 2.1 Commercial rearing of livestock, including pigs, cattle and poultry.
- 2.2 Drainage or irrigation for commercial purposes.

3. Forestry

- 3.1 Logging operations.
- 3.2 Forest tracks or trails: construction or improvement.
- 3.3 Sawmills: construction.

4. Fish and associated products farming:

- 4.1 Fish farming works and extension, aquaculture.
- 4.2 Fish processing plants and equipment.

5. Chemical industries:

- 5.1 Manufacture, handling, storage and transportation of hazardous chemical or substances.

6. Industry

- 6.1 Construction of industrial buildings.
- 6.2 Installation of industrial equipments.
- 6.3 Transportation equipment of industrial products: (classified dangerous as per UNEP specifications)

7. Food and agriculture industries

8. Energy production and distribution:

- 8.1 Power plant.
- 8.2 Electric line.
- 8.3 Gas storage.
- 8.4 Pipeline.
- 8.5 Bottling plant.

9. Water:

- 9.1 Dams and reservoirs.
- 9.2 Water treatment plant.
- 9.3 Public water supply network.
- 9.4 Desalinization plant.

10. Sewage and waste water:

10.1 Sewerage treatment plants.

10.2 Sewage networks and outfall:

11. Solid waste:

11.1 Dumping sites.

11.2 Treatment plant.

11.3 Collecting equipment.

12 Hotels, Restaurant, and Tourism

12.1 New hotels or extension of existing hotels

12.2 Facilities such as golf, swimming pools ...

12.3 Restaurants.

13. Fishing vessels and fleet construction:

13.1 New industrial vessels.

14. Transports, Harbour and Marine:

14.1 Harbour construction and development

14.2 Construction of airfields aviation strips and landing grounding.

14.3 Harbour dredging operations.

14.4 Equipment purchase and installation.

14.5 Sea defenses and sea walls.

14.6 Dry docks.

15. Land reclamation

16. **Habitat**

- 16.1 Housing development and or land subdivision that would give rise to the creation of a large housing estate.
- 16.2 Housing development and or land subdivision that would result in increased pressure on existing infrastructure and or environment.

17. **Road network:**

- 17.1 New roads.
- 17.2 Extension out from existing bank.
- 17.3 Surfacing of earth tracks or roads.
- 17.4 Water drainage networks.

SCHEDULE 2

PROTECTED AND ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

(A) Protected areas

- A.1. National parks, special nature and wildlife reserves and other protected areas:
 - (i) All areas designated under section 5 of the National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act (Cap. 141).
 - (ii) Shell reserves as designated under the Fisheries Act. (Cap. 82 Sub. Leg. Pg. 16).
 - (iii) Protected areas designated under the Protected Areas Act: African banks, Ile Coco – Ile la Fouche, - Ilot Platte, - Bel Ombre. (Cap. 185 Sub. Leg. Pgs 9, 10 and 11).
 - (iv) Sainte Anne Island land use plan conservation area. NRC 95/13.
 - (v) Anse Lazio coastal belt (Landscape of outstanding beauty). CAB 95/54.

A.2. Historical sites and areas surrounding the National Monuments:

The area within a radial distance of 50 metres around each of the National Monuments which are protected by a declaration order under the National Monuments Act any other law and around those sites, buildings and Monuments which are given in the list below (A3), except however, in the case of those historical sites, buildings or monuments located in any of the districts of Mount Buxton, English Rivers, St, Louis, Bel Air, Plaisance and Mont Fleuri in which case the radial distance shall be 30 metres instead of 50 metres.

A.3. Sites, building, monuments: (see A2 for conditions).

Fiennes Esplanade, F. Rache Av	Remains of l'establissement du Roi,
Original Land of the French, Baie Lazare., Victoria	State House.
Original site of Pierre de Possession	War Memorial, Mont Fleuri Cemetery,
La Poudrière	Mont Fleuri
Water Mill, Cascade	Battery Guns, Sainte Anne.
Carnegie Building, Victoria	Four à graisse de baleine, Sainte Anne
Lighthouse, Victoria Harbour.	Queau de Quincy Building, Mont Fleuri.
Northolme Hotel, Glacis.	Bagatelle House and gardens.
Old Pirogue Sheds, Anse Aux Pins.	Jardin du Roi House and gardens.
Regina Mundi School, Mont Fleuri	Anse Royale, Church of England, Anse
Salles d'oeuvres, Victoria	Royale
Seychelles College, Mont Fleuri	Beauvoir church, La Misere.
Seychelles Hospital, Victoria	Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception,

Signal Hill Look out Post, Mt. Signal, Riv Anglaise Lenstiti Kreol, Anse Aux Pins Victoria Market, Victoria Ex. St. John Bosco School, Belonie, Victoria Camion Hall, CODEVAR, Victoria Léproserie, Ile Ronde. Syna Adeline plantation house Anse Kerlan Léproserie, Curieuse. Queau de Quincy's Tomb, State House. Anse Boileau Catholic church. Grande Anse Catholic church Port Glaud Catholic church. St. Louis chapel, Saint Louis. Sainte Anne chapel, Cerf Island. St. Mathew's church, Grand Anse Praslin. St. Joseph Catholic church, Grand' Anse Praslin. Pentecostal church, Mont Fleuri.	Victoria St. Francis Catholic church, Baie Lazare St. Roch Catholic church, Bel Ombre. St. John Baptist Catholic church, Glacis. St. Anthony Catholic church, Anse Etoile St. Theresa catholic church, Plaisance. St. Micheal Catholic church, Anse Aux Pins St. Joseph Catholic church, Anse Royale. St. Mary Magdalena Catholic church, Takamaka. Anse Déjeuner Church of England. Seven's day Adventist chapter, St Louis. New Apostolic church, Mont Fleuri. Hindu temple, Victoria. Islam Mosque, Victoria. Francis Rachel street. Market street. Albert street. Revolution Avenue.

A.4. Remarkable natural landscapes:

All areas listed below we sites of outstanding natural and physical beauty, either natural or developed. As designated on maps deposited with the Division of Environment and certified by the Director General of Environment.

MAHE:

- Mont Sebert --- Les Dents.	- Rock at Anse Louis, “teapot” .
- Castle peak.	- Rocks at le Rocher
- Glacis du Cap at Anse Aux Pins.	- Danzille to Anse Major.
- Fairyland, Ile Souris et plages.	- Cascade de Grand Anse
- Anse Parnel et Cap lascars.	- Cascade de Bel Ombre.
- Rochers d’Anse Forbans.	- Rocks at Baie Lazare beach.
- Anse Capucins.	
- Anse Petite Boileau	PRASLIN
- Pointe Police.	- Anse Lazio and Baie Chevalier.
- Pointe du Réduit.	- Anse Georgette.
- Pointe Marave..	- Petite Anse Kerlan
- Glacis de Val Mer.	- Anse Matelot
- Pointe Gouvernement. Souris.	- Ilot Chauve
- Pointe Petit Gouvernement. Pierre.	- Ilot Saint
- Pointe Petite Anse.	- Rocher du Comédien.
- Falaises des Remparts.	
- Pointe Barbarons.	
- Cascade de Souvenir la Misère.	LA DIGUE
- Petite ile.	- Southern coast from pointe Source- - -
- Pointe Escalier.	D’Argent to Grand l’Anse

- Cascade de Port Glaud.	- Grande Anse and Petite Anse.
- L'Ilot.	- Western coastal strip from pointe
- Falaise de Danzille.	Turcy to Anse Patate.
- Pointe sud d'Anse Boileau	- Pointe Cap Barbi.
La R�serve.	- La Passe rocks.

A.5. Viewpoints:

The area extending upto 50 metres downwards. Away from the road, around viewpoints indicated below:

- For t Noire road down "The factory" – altitude from 80 to 120 m, and 160 to 180m.
- For t Noire road at "Sans Souci" – altitude from 200 to 210m, and 420 to 430m.
- Mission Lodge car park.
- La Mis re road before "Grand Anse" – altitude from 100 to 150 metres.
- La Mis re road at "la Mis re" – altitude from 170 to 190 metres.
- Grand Fond at Praslin – altitude above 300 metres.

A.6. Inter-urban buffer zones:

The areas as defined in the indicative land use plan (PAT June 1992).

A.7. Waste catchment areas:

Those areas located upstream of dams that are used for public water catchment and water storage, and the following areas that are potential water catchment basins:

Rivière Mare aux cochons. Above 50 metres altitude.

Rivière Les Mamelles. Above 80 metres altitude.

Rivière Pasquière. Above 50 metres altitude.

La Digue: 150 metres radius around the wells at “le Plateau”

A.8. Industrial risk areas:

Areas in the vicinity of industrial equipments or activities, with a high risk potential in case of an accident or an hazard.

Mahé: - 200 metres around Fuel and LPG storage at New Port Victoria.

- 200 metres around Fuel and storage at Mahé airport:

- 50 metres each side of river Anse Etoile, downstream of La Gogue

Dam:

- 25 metres each side of river Rochon downstream of La Gogue dam.

- Mahé Airport landing path:

1000 m. radius from the end of the airstrip in both directions, in a 10°

Angle.

- 200 metres around Anse Royale dumping site.

- 200 metres around Petit Paris dumping site.

- 200 metres around Pointe Larue quarry.

- 200 metres around Providence quarry.

Praslin: - 200 metres around Fuel storage at Baie Sainte Anne.

- Airport landing path:

500 m. radius from the end of the airstrip in both directions, in a 10° Angle.

- 200 m. Around La Jalousie dumping site.

- 200 m. Around La Jalousie quarry.

- 200 m. Around Anse Citron quarry.

La Digue: - 200 m. Around L'Union dumping site.

A.9. Natural risk areas:

Areas with a risk potential, by natural hazards, especially landslides and fall of boulders, on granitic and red earth steepest slopes and surroundings, such as “Trois Freres Estate”.

“Pieds du Morne” area, North east of “Copolia”, Le Rocher” and “Brillant” area, “Anse Talbot” and “Riviere Bayonne” area, Mont Buxton area. As designed on corresponding maps ...

A.10. Any area where average slope within 50 metres on each side of the proposed development is higher than 1:2 gradient.

A.11. Earth erosion areas:

Areas which are highly eroded, particularly as a consequence of the destruction of the vegetation. An area is considered as eroded when the vegetation covers less than 50% of the ground, on an average basis.

A.12. High elevations:

Areas located at an altitude of more than 200 metres above the sea level, except in the following districts viz: English River, Mont Buxton, St. Louis, Bel Air, Plaisance, Anse Etoile and Grande Anse, where the altitude is set at 300 m. above the sea level.

A.13. Skyline:

Skyline is the line at which earth and sky appear to meet. It has an altitude higher than 50 metres above sea level and a water flow descending in two different directions. The sensitive area includes a 50 meter radius or strip from the skyline.

(b) Ecologically sensitive areas:

B.1. Natural Habitats for rare, protected or endemic species of fauna and flora:

The areas categorized below are based on one or more of the following considerations:

- to protect the endemic species.
- to protected species according to national or international (CITES) conventions, laws or regulations.
- to protect endangered species which need special attention because of particular uses which the

Extension as designated on maps deposited with the Division of Environment and certified by the Director General of Environment.

MAHE:

- Montagne Glacis
- Mont Josephine

- Mt. Planeau – L’Abondance – Grand Bois – Varigault.
- Mont Sebert – Les Dents.
- Montagne Brulee – Castle Peak.
- Mont Parnel.
- Le Desert,
- Montagne Corail – Mont Cauvin – Giraffe.
- Riviere Dauban, Bardeau.
- Copolia.
- Anse Capucin
- Anse Bazarca.
- Glacis between Anse Louis and Souvenir
- Glacis at Barbarons.
- Glacis Béoliere.
- L’Islette.
- Sainte Anne, Grande Anse.
- Souvenir.
- Roche Caiman, Bird Sanctuary.
- Endangered birds nesting areas.

PRASLIN:

- Nouvelle decouverte.
- Consolation.
- Fond Ferdinand, Fond d’Albaretz.
- Cap Jean Marie.

- Riviere Pelissier.
- Mont Cabris
- Pointe Badamier.
- Newcome.
- Savoie.
- Petite Cour glacis.
- Grand Anse, Fond de l'Anse.
- Baie Pasquière.
- Endangered bird nesting areas.

LA DIGUE

- Nid d'Aigle.
- Woodlands of le Plateau – nesting territories for La Veuve.
- Belle Vue.
- Endangered birds nesting areas.

B.2. Marshes and Wetlands habitats:

Areas where the water table enables specific vegetation to thrive, whether the area is permanently or temporarily flooded, or fresh or salt water, including all mangroves.

The relevant areas may show some of the following characteristics:

- contributes to decrease in water pollution before it outflows to the sea.

- Decreases excessive flooding of lands.
- Contains specific fauna habitats and contributes to nesting and breeding of this type of fauna.

B.3. Streams and Surroundings:

Areas as categorized in Schedule A of the State Land and River Reserves Act. (Cap. 228).

B.4. Coastal Strips:

The area extending upto a distance of 100 metres towards landward side from the high water mark except in the following cases:

- Where a paved and regularly used vehicular road alongside the sea has been built nearer than 100 metres towards land. In this case, the road defines the boundary of the coastal strip.
- Where the area is already developed, including a 20 meter radius around the existing development.
- Where the area has been scheduled in an approved development plan for the proposed development.
- Where an integrated coastal zone management plan (ICZM) has defined the delineation of the coastal strip under section 11 of the Environment Protection Act.

B.5. Beaches and intertidal zones:

All areas between the lowest low tide and the dune crest plus 20 metres on the landward side. If a dune crest does not exist, the landward boundary will be 30 metres from the

high water mark.

B.6. Seabed:

All lands that are regularly flooded by the sea within the territorial waters fall in this category. For estuary and mangroves, the sea bed boundary is defined by a junction line across the outflow at the high water mark.

B.7. Small islands and outlying islands:

All Seychelles islands except the main island of Mahe, Praslin, La Digue where the sensitive areas are defined based on specific considerations.

SCHEDULE 3

FORM 1

(FORM OF MEMORANDUM OF APPEAL)

Memorandum of Appeal under Regulation 11 of the Environment Protection (Impact Assessments) Regulations, 1995.

.....
.....
.....
.....

..... Appellant

(here mention the name and designation)

Vs.

.....
.....

(here mention the name and designation
of the Authority)

.....Respondent

(1) The appellant named above, begs to prefer this Memorandum
of Appeal against the decision/order dated.....
passed by

(2) The facts of the case are as under:

(here briefly mention the facts of the case)

(3) The grounds on which the appellant relies for the purpose of this Appeal are as below:

(here mention the grounds on which the appeal is made)

(4) In the light of what is stated above the appellant respectfully prays that the decision/order is unreasonable and be set aside/varied in the following manner.

(here mention the manner in which the objections are made)

(5) The amount of Rs. (Seychelles))

as fee for this Appeal has been paid to

vide receipt No. dated

Place: Signature of the Applicant:

Date: Name:

Occupation:

Address:

Verification

I (Appellant's name) in the above
Memorandum of Appeal/or/duly authorized agent do/does hereby declare that what it
stated therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothings has been
hidden theeunder.

Signature.....

Name.....

Occupation.....

Address.....

.....

.....

.....

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1996.

10 SOUTH AFRICA

The activities identified by the Minister as likely to have a substantial detrimental impact on the environment and therefore those in respect of which an EIA is mandatory are as follows:

SCHEDULE 1

1. The construction, erection or upgrading of-

facilities for commercial electricity generation with an output of at least 10 megawatts and infrastructure for bulk supply;

nuclear, reactors and facilities for the production, enrichment, processing, reprocessing, storage or disposal of nuclear fuels and wastes;

(c) with regard to any substance which is dangerous or hazardous and is controlled by national legislation-

(i) infrastructure, excluding road and rails, for the transportation of any such substance; and

(ii) manufacturing, storage, handling, treatment or processing facilities for any such substance;

(d) roads, railways, airfields and associated structures;

(e) marinas, harbours and all structures below the high-watermark of the sea and marinas, harbours and associated structures on inland waters;

(f) above ground cableways and associated structures;

(g) structures associated with communication networks, including masts, towers and reflector dishes, marine telecommunication lines and cables and access roads leading to those structures, but not including above ground and underground telecommunication lines and cables and those reflector dishes used exclusively for domestic purposes;

(h) racing tracks for motor-powered vehicles and horse racing. But not including indoor tracks;

(i) canals and channels, including structures causing disturbances to the flow of water in a river bed, and water transfer schemes between water catchments and impoundments;

(j) dams, levees and weirs affecting the flow of a river;

- (l) reservoirs for public water supply;
- (m) schemes for the abstraction or utilisation of ground or surface water for bulk supply purposes;
- (n) public and private resorts and associated infrastructure;
- (o) sewerage treatment plants and associated infrastructure;
- (p) buildings and structures for industrial, commercial and military manufacturing and storage of explosives or ammunition or for testing or disposal of such explosives or ammunition

2. The change of land use from-

(a)

(b)

(c) agricultural or zoned undetermined use or an equivalent zoning to any other land use;

(d) use for grazing to any other form of agricultural use; and

(e) use for nature conservation or zoned open space to any other land use.

3. The concentration of livestock, aquatic organisms, poultry and game in a confined structures for the purpose of commercial production, including aquaculture and mariculture.

4. The intensive husbandry of, or importation of, any plant or animal that has been declared a weed or an invasive alien species.

5. The release of any organism outside its natural area of distribution that is to be used for biological pest control.
6. The genetic modification of any organism with the purpose of fundamentally changing the inherent characteristics of that organism.
7. The reclamation of land, including wetlands, below the high-water mark of the sea, and in inland waters.
8. The disposal of waste as defined in section 20 of the Act, excluding domestic waste, but including the establishment, expansion, upgrading or closure of facilities for all waste, ashes and building rubble.
9. Scheduled processes listed in the Second Schedule to the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965 (Act No. 45 of 1965).
10. The cultivation or any other use of virgin ground.
11. In these Regulations, unless the context indicates otherwise -

“relevant authority” means a relevant authority as defined in regulation 1 of Government Notice No. R.1183 of 5 September 1997, as amended by Government Notice No. R. 1645 of 5 December 1998;

“road” means -

- (a) any road determined to be a national road in terms of section 40 of the South African National Roads Agency Limited and National Roads Act, 1998 (Act No. 7 of 1998), including any part of such road;

- (b) any road for which a fee is charged for the use thereof;
- (c) any provincial road administered by a provincial authority;
- (d) any arterial road or major collector street administered by a metropolitan or local authority;
- (e) any road or track in an area protected by legislation for the conservation of biological diversity or archaeological, architectural or cultural sites or an area that has been zoned open space or an equivalent zoning; or
- (f) any road or track in an area regarded by the relevant authority as a sensitive area.

“upgrading” means the expansion beyond its existing size, volume or capacity of an existing facility, installation or other activity referred to in this Schedule, but does not include regular or routine maintenance and the replacement of inefficient or old plant, equipment or machinery where such does not have an increased detrimental effect on the environment;

“virgin ground” means land which has at no time during the preceding 10 years been cultivated.

SCHEDULE 2

Item number in Schedule 1 Date of commencement

1 (a) (b) (d) (e) (f) (h) (m); 7 8 September 1997

1 (g) (o); 3; 4; 5; 6 5 January 1998

1 (c) (i) (j) (k) (l) (n); 8; 9 2 March 1998

2 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) 1 April 1998

11 SWAZILAND

Kingdom of Swaziland

The requirement for an EIA is triggered where a project may have an effect on the environment and the Authority is satisfied that those impacts are likely to be significant. At the moment the regulations published under the previous statute, categories 3 projects, is still being used to determine when an EIA will be required.

Category	3	Projects
----------	---	----------

Projects under this category are likely to have significant adverse impacts whose scale, extent and significance cannot be determined without in-depth study. Appropriate mitigation measures can only be identified after such study. The following types of projects are likely to be classified as category 3 projects:

- Residential development exceeding ten (10) houses;
- Dams and reservoirs;
- Afforestation schemes and wood processing facilities (large-scale);
- Industries and industrial estates (large-scale);
- Irrigation, drainage and flood control (large-scale);
- Mineral development (including hydrocarbons);
- Reclamation and opening of new areas for agriculture;
- Projects involving resettlement;
- River basin development;
- Thermal and hydropower;
- Manufacture, transport and use of pesticides or other hazardous substances;
- Agriculture (especially involving large-scale monoculture);

- Roads
- Projects located in environmentally sensitive areas;
- Mining, soil excavation (large-scale)
- Urban water supply and sanitation projects (large-scale).

12 TANZANIA

Currently there is no legal obligation to undertake EA, but under the proposed Environmental Management Act which was published for comment in July 2004 the requirement for EIA will be triggered for project specified in schedule.

THIRD Schedule

11 (Made under section 81 (1)

TYPE OF PROJECTS

1. General:
 - (a) any activity out of character with its surrounding;
 - (b) any structure of a scale not in keeping with its surrounding; and
 - (c) major changes in land use.
2. Urban Development.
3. Transportation.
4. Dams, rivers and water resources.
5. Aerial spraying.
6. Mining, including quarrying and open-cast extraction
7. Forestry related activities.
8. Agriculture including.
9. Processing and manufacturing industries including.
10. Electrical infrastructure.

11. Management of hydrocarbons including the storage of natural gas and combustible or explosive fuels.
12. Waste disposal.
13. Natural conservation areas.
14. Nuclear Reactors
15. Major development in biotechnology including the introduction and testing of genetically modified organisms.
16. Any other activity as may be prescribed in the regulations.

In Zambia EIAs are required in the following cases:

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Regulation 3(2))

Projects Which Require Project Briefs

1. Urban Development

- (a) Designation of new townships which are more than 5Ha or more or sites covering 700 dwellings and above.
- (b) Establishment of industrial estates.
- (c) Establishment or expansion of recreational areas such as golf course (*sic*), which would attract 200 or more vehicles.
- (d) Shopping centres and complexes - 10.000m² and above, floor area.

2. Transportation

- (a) All major roads outside urban areas, the construction of new roads and major improvements over 10km in length or over 1km in length if the road passes through a national park or Game Management Area.
- (b) Railway lines: 10 km from built up area.
- (c) Airport and airfields: runway 1.800 m or more.
- (d) Pipelines: for water, diameter 0.5 m and above and length 10 km outside built up area, for oil 15 km or more of which 5 km or more of their length will be situated in a protected area, a seriously polluted or a water abstraction area.
- (e) Establishment or expansion of harbours or pontoon areas

3. Dams, Rivers and Water Resources

- (a) Dams and barrages: covering a total of 25 Ha or more.

- (b) Exploration for, and use of., ground water resources including production of geothermal energy: water to be extracted to be more than 2 million cumecs m³/s.
- (c) Water supply-reservoir surface area 50 m² or more.

4. Mining: Including Quarring and Open-Cast Extraction

- (a) Copper mining, coal site.
- (b) Limestone, sand , dolomite, phosphate and clay extraction's of 2Ha or more.
- (c) Precious metals (silvers, zinc, cobalt, nickel).
- (d) Industrial metals
- (e) Gemstones.
- (f) Radioactive metals.

5. Forestry Related Activities

- (a) Clearance of forestry in sensitive areas such as watershed areas or for industrial use 50Ha or more.
- (b) Reforestation and afforestation.
- (c) Wood processing plants - 1,000 tonnes or more.

6. Agriculture

- (a) Land clearance for large scale agriculture.
- (b) Introduction and use of agrochemicals new to Zambia
- (c) Introduction of new crops and animals especially exotic ones new to Zambia
- (d) Irrigation schemes covering an area of 50 Ha or more.
- (e) Fish farms - production of 100 tonnes or more a year.
- (f) Aerial and ground spraying - industrial scale.

7. Processing and Manufacturing Industry

- (a) Cement works and lime processing - 1000 tonnes or more a year.
- (b) Fertilizer manufacturing processing - 1000 tonnes or more a year.

- (c) Tanning and dressing of hides and skins - 1000 skins a week.
- (d) Abattoirs and meat processing plants - 20,000 carcasses and above a month.
- (e) Fish procession plant - more than 100 tonnes a year.
- (f) Pulp and paper mills - daily output 50 air dried tonnes and above a day.
- (g) Food processing plants - 400 tonnes or more output a year.

8. Electrical Infrastructure

- (a) Electricity generation stations.
- (b) Electrical Transmission lines - 220 kv and more than 1 km long.
- (c) Surface roads for electrical and transmission lines for more than 1 km long.

9. Waste Disposal

- (a) Site for solid disposal: construction of permanent disposal site with 1,000 tonnes and above a day.
- (b) Site for hazardous disposal 100 tonnes or more a year.
- (c) Sewage disposal works - with capacity of 15,000 litres or more a day.

10. Nature Conservation Areas

- (a) Creation of national parks , game management areas and buffer zones.
- (b) Commercial exploitation of natural fauna and flora.
- (c) Introduction of alien species of flora and fauna to local ecosystems.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Regulation 7(2))

Projects Which Require Environmental Impact Assessment

11. Projects

- (a) Urban area rehabilitation.
- (b) Water transport.
- (c) Flood control schemes.
- (d) Exploration for and production of hydrocarbons including refining and transport.
- (e) Timber harvesting and processing in forestry
- (f) Land consolidation schemes.
- (g) Mining, and mineral processing, reduction or ores, minerals, cement and lime kilns.
- (h) Smelting and refining or ores and minerals.
- (i) Foundries.
- (j) Brick and earthen manufacture.
- (k) Glass works.
- (l) Breweries and malting palnts.
- (m)Plants for the manufacture of coal briquettes.
- (n) Pumped storage schemes.
- (o) Bulk grain processing plants.
- (p) Hydro power schemes and electrification.
- (q) Chemical processing and manufacturing.

12. Others

- (a) Resettlement schemes.
- (b) Storage of hydrocarbons.
- (c) Hospitals, clinics and health centres.
- (d) Cemetery designation
- (e) Tourism and recreational development in national parks or similar reserves.
- (f) Projects located in or near environmental sensitive areas such as -
 - (i) indigenou forests;
 - (ii) wetlands;
 - (iii) zones of high biological diversity;

- (iv) areas supporting populations of rare and endangered species;
- (v) zones prone to erosion or desertification;
- (vi) areas of historical and archeological interest;
- (vii) areas prone to flooding and natural hazards;
- (viii) areas used extensively for recreation and aesthetic reasons;
- (ix) areas prone to flooding and natural hazards;
- (x) water catchment containing major sources for public, industrial or agricultural uses; and
- (xi) areas of human settlements (particularly those with schools and hospitals).

14- ZIMBABWE

Under the Zimbabwe Environmental Management Act, EIAs are required for activities set out on the first schedule to the Act.

First Schedule

PROJECTS THAT REQUIRE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. Dams and man-made lakes.
2. Drainage and irrigation—
 - (a) drainage of wetland or wild life habitat;
 - (b) irrigation schemes.
3. Forestry—
 - (a) conversion of forest land to other use;
 - (b) conversion of natural woodland to other use within the catchment area of reservoirs used for water supply, irrigation or hydropower generation or in areas adjacent to the Parks and Wild Life Estate.
4. Housing developments.
5. Industry—
 - (a) chemical plants;
 - (b) iron and steel smelters and plants;
 - (c) smelters other than iron and steel;
 - (d) petrochemical plants;
 - (e) cement plants;
 - (f) lime plants;
 - (g) agro-industries;
 - (h) pulp and paper mills;
 - (i) tanneries;

- (j) breweries;
 - (k) industries involving the use, manufacture, handling, storage, transport or disposal of hazardous or toxic materials.
6. Infrastructure—
- (a) highways;
 - (b) airports and airport facilities;
 - (c) new railway routes and branch lines;
 - (d) new towns or townships;
 - (e) industrial sites for medium and heavy industries.
7. Mining and quarrying—
- (a) mineral prospecting;
 - (b) mineral mining;
 - (c) ore processing and concentrating;
 - (d) quarrying.
8. Petroleum production, storage and distribution—
- (a) oil and gas exploration and development;
 - (b) pipelines;
 - (c) oil and gas separation, processing, handling and storage facilities;
 - (d) oil refineries.
9. Power generation and transmission—
- (a) thermal power stations;
 - (b) hydropower schemes;
 - (c) high-voltage transmission lines.
10. Tourist, resorts and recreational developments—
- (a) resort facilities and hotels;

- (b) marinas;
 - (c) safari operations.
11. Waste treatment and disposal—
- (a) toxic and hazardous waste: incineration plants, recovery plants (off-site), wastewater treatment plants (off-site), landfill facilities, storage facilities (off-site);
 - (b) municipal solid waste: incineration, composting and recovery/recycling plants, landfill facilities;
 - (c) municipal sewage: waste treatment plants, outfalls into aquatic systems, effluent water irrigation schemes.
12. Water supply—
- (a) groundwater development for industrial, agricultural or urban water supply;
 - (b) major canals;
 - (c) cross-drainage water transfers;
 - (d) major pipelines;
 - (e) water withdrawals from rivers or reservoirs.