

## Environmental Impact Assessment In Nigeria Regulatory

This book appraises the concept and practice of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in the Telecommunication and broadcast industry in Nigeria. It examines the crucial role of EIA in government decision - making process as it relates to the Telecommunication and broadcast industry in Nigeria. As an environmental management tool, EIA has been made a mandatory practice before siting of the telecommunication masts and base stations. The procedure of conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was described and a comparative study of few African countries and the United Kingdom (UK) was made to elucidate on the common areas of practice. The institutional framework for telecommunication and broadcast industry has been critically analyzed to gauge the adequacy or otherwise of its regulatory role in ensuring that sustainable development is achieved in Nigeria.

This report collates findings which surveys aspects of poverty in Nigeria from social, political, economic, environmental, and technological perspectives. Measuring Poverty in Nigeria should prove useful to development organizations

## Access Free Environmental Impact Assessment In Nigeria Regulatory

and other representatives of civil society engaged in promoting good governance in Nigeria,

Nigeria has serious environmental degradation resulting from pollution related to the oil and gas industry. The Department of Petroleum Resources reports that there were over 4,200 oil spill incidences in Nigeria over the last 50 years, ranging from minor spills to over half a million barrels in one single incident; yet there are no coherent policies on the environment to deal with the on-going pollution problems. Significant improvements can be achieved by good Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and strict adherence to regulations. The history, strengths and weaknesses of EIA application and implementation in the oil industry are reviewed and assessed. The main research method was the use of a bespoke questionnaire sent to 705 recipients of whom 560 responded, and who were identified as a representative cross-section of stakeholders; including oil industry personnel, academics, government organisations personnel, representatives from local communities affected by the pollution, and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The questionnaire survey was used to determine the views of the stakeholders on the role of EIA in Nigeria's oil and gas industry; it also investigated the levels of the respondents' involvement, experience and participation in EIA. The data from the questionnaire was

## Access Free Environmental Impact Assessment In Nigeria Regulatory

analysed using statistical methods, which elucidated the nature of the perceived conflict between the oil companies and government organisations, against academics and stake-holder communities. The results clearly demonstrated the ingrained views and perceptions on each side of the dispute. In addition the results highlighted the constraints and challenges faced by various stakeholders in conducting EIA in Nigeria, and emphasized the need for changes in the way EIAs were conducted in the oil industry. The research identified components of particular concern within the Nigerian EIA structure, process and implementation; and raised questions about the adoption or external Agency or industry imposition of 1st World designed EIAs in Nigeria.

Public participation has become a recurring theme and a topical issue in the field of international environmental law, with many multilateral environmental instruments calling on states to guarantee effectively the concept in their laws and practices. This book focuses on public participation in environmental governance, in terms of public access to environmental information and public participation in environmental decision-making processes. Drawing on the body of international best practice principles in environmental law and taking a comparative stance, Uzuazo Etemire takes Nigeria as a key case, evaluating its procedural laws and practices in relation to public access to information and

## Access Free Environmental Impact Assessment In Nigeria Regulatory

participation in decision-making in environmental matters. In working to clarify and deepen understanding of the current status of environmental public participation rights in Nigeria, the book addresses key issues in environmental governance for developing and transitional countries and the potential for public participation to improve the state of the environment and public wellbeing. This book will be of great interest to undergraduate students (as further reading) and post-graduate students, academics, researchers, relevant government agencies and departments, policy-makers and NGOs in the fields of international environmental law, environmental justice, environmental/natural resource management, development studies and international finance.

Environmental Impact Assessment for Developing Countries is based on selected papers presented at the 1991 International Conference on Environment Impact Assessment, held at New Delhi, India. This work is organized into four parts encompassing 18 chapters. Part I provides an overview and general considerations of balance environmental impact assessment (EIA), with particular emphasis in the developing countries in Asia. Part II highlights various EIA performed in different industry, including chemical plants, coal mining, thermal and power plant, and solid waste disposal. This part also describes the simulation modeling in EIA. Part III discusses the national experiences in EIA.

## Access Free Environmental Impact Assessment In Nigeria Regulatory

This part elaborates on EIA of development projects in Netherlands, Sweden, Philippines, Tanzania, Canada, India, and United Kingdom. Part IV provides a summary and recommendations. This book will prove useful to environmental and research scientists.

This book charts the history of the application of science in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and provides a conceptual and technical overview of scientific developments associated with EIA since its inception in the early 1970s. The Application of Science in Environmental Impact Assessment begins by defining an appropriate role for science in EIA. From here it goes on to reflect more closely on empirical and deductive biophysical sciences as they relate to well-known stages of the generic EIA process and explores whether scientific theory and practice are at their vanguard in EIA and related applications. Throughout the book the authors reflect on biophysical science as it applies to stages of the EIA process and also consider debates surrounding the role of science as it relates to political and administrative dimensions of EIA. Based on this review, the book concludes that improvements to the quality of science in EIA will rely on the adoption of stronger participatory and collaborative working arrangements. Covering key topics including foundational scientific guidance materials; frameworks for implementing science amid conflict and uncertainty; and

## Access Free Environmental Impact Assessment In Nigeria Regulatory

emerging ecological concepts, this book will be of great interest to students, scholars and practitioners of EIA.

Under the best of circumstances, preparing an environmental impact assessment (EIA) can be a complex and challenging task. Experience indicates that the scope and quality of such analyses varies widely throughout the U.S. as well as internationally. Written to help practitioners and decision-makers apply best professional practices in the development of EIAs, *Environmental Impact Assessment: A Guide to Best Professional Practices* provides an in depth, yet practical direction for developing a defensible analysis that meets best professional practices. The book describes preparation of five distinct types of assessments: Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) Preparing Greenhouse Emission Assessments Preparing Risk Assessments and Accident Analyses Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Environmental Justice The International Environmental Impact Assessment Process Guiding Principles To date, there is significant variation and disagreement about how such analyses should be prepared. The author introduces best professional practices (BPP) for preparing such EIAs that is intended to meet decision-making and regulatory expectations. He supplies a comprehensive and balanced skill set of tools, techniques, concepts, principles, and practices for preparing these assessments. He also

## Access Free Environmental Impact Assessment In Nigeria Regulatory

includes directions for developing a comprehensive Environmental Management Systems which can be used to monitor and implement final decisions for such analyses. While the book references the U.S. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), most of this guidance is generally applicable to any international EIA process consistent with NEPA. With thorough coverage of all aspects of assessments, the book presents a theoretical introduction to the subject as well as practical guidance. It delivers state-of-the-art tools, techniques, and approaches for resolving EIA problems.

This book challenges the prevailing assumption that Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) should be structured around a unitary EIA process. The book begins by identifying, through a scenario, eight recurrent problems in EIA practice. The characteristics of multiple variations of conventional EIA processes, at both the regulatory and applied levels, are then presented. The residual problems that remain after the conventional processes are described and assessed providing the springboard for a description and analysis of eight alternative EIA processes.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a significant, anticipatory, environmental management tool. International debate focuses on its enhancement to meet the challenges of sustainable development as well as

## Access Free Environmental Impact Assessment In Nigeria Regulatory

demands for scientifically robust integrated and participative decision-making. This handbook hopes to improve practices by contributing an international, multidisciplinary, ready-reference source to this debate. Volume I addresses EIA principles, process and methods. Part 1 maps the EIA process and its impact on decision. It positions EIA in the context of sustainable development and relative to other decision tools, including economic valuation. It also positions strategic environmental assessment (SEA) in a similar way. Part 2 addresses the elements of the EIA process and significant impact assessment topics (air, water, ecological, social, risk, landscape and visual) not only in terms of good practice but also methodological evolution. This volume concludes by addressing cumulative impact assessment and SEA methods. Volume II provides a unique consideration for EIA implementation and practice in Europe, Africa, the Far East, South America and North America. It uses a number of project types to provide 'how to do' guidance and addresses practice in policy and plan assessment. This book should be read by legislators, decision-makers, economists, developers, industrial managers and consultants involved in this significant field. This unique collection of essays examines the environmental problems facing contemporary Nigeria. The relationship between environmental degradation and such social issues as poverty and pollution growth has been impressively

## Access Free Environmental Impact Assessment In Nigeria Regulatory

analyzed. There is also a well-researched discussion on how government and citizens can work towards achieving sustainable development with long-term solutions to ecological disorders. This book provides a valuable resource for academics and professionals in the general area of environmental management as well as those searching for long-term solutions to Nigeria's particular ecological disorders.

Essay from the year 2015 in the subject Environmental Sciences, grade: B, University of Ibadan (Centre for Petroleum Energy Economics and Law), course: Environmental Law and Policy I, language: English, abstract: Access to energy in the form of electricity undoubtedly plays an important role in nation's growth, economic development, healthcare delivery, addressing energy poverty, supporting urbanization, delivering competitive energy to developing and developed countries alike and generally human well-being. There are different sources of electricity; and generation of electricity from them equally affect human well-being and the environment. Some of the notable sources of electricity or energy are: solar, fossil fuels, biogas, solid biomass, nuclear, hydropower. This work attempts to examine the environmental safety of coal use vis-a-vis power provision in Nigeria. Coal is a fossil fuel formed from decomposition of organic materials subjected to geological heat and pressure for

## Access Free Environmental Impact Assessment In Nigeria Regulatory

millions of years. It is considered a non-renewable energy source because it cannot be replenished within human time frame. Coal is a combustible black or brownish – black sedimentary rock normally occurring in rock strata in layers or vein called coal beds or coal seams. The United States Energy Information Administration highlighting the importance and cheaper cost of coal in energy mix states that global consumption is likely to increase by 48% from 6.7 billion metric tons to an estimated 9.98 billion short tons by 2030. Coal as an energy source contributes about 30% of the United States of America electricity generation, 93% of South Africa electricity generation, and 79% of the People's Republic of China electricity generation. Going by this statistics and the fact that coal is cheap source for electricity generation, it is safe to assert that Nigeria has the potentials to produce cheaper electricity to solve its dearth of electricity generation and supply using coal. [...]

Environmental Impact Assessment in Nigeria  
Environmental Impact Assessment in Nigeria  
A Framework for Implementation  
A Review of Environmental Impact Assessment in Nigeria as Compared to Selected Standards from Countries and Agencies  
Research Report  
Environmental Impact Assessment in Nigeria  
The Role of Environmental Impact Assessment in Nigeria's Oil and Gas Industry  
An Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) is a procedure for evaluating the impact

## Access Free Environmental Impact Assessment In Nigeria Regulatory

of proposed activities on the environment. In modern Africa, EIAs are a growing reality and a matter of law in 22 sub-Saharan African countries. This volume examines various aspects of EIA legislation in these countries, including: definitions and prescribed activities; public participation and consultation; the review process and the quality of EIA reports; monitoring and enforcement; compatibility; and transboundary issues. It highlights the role and degree of public participation for the further development of EIA law and policy.

The World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg clearly identified the corporate sector as one of the key actors in the delivery of national and international poverty reduction targets in developing countries. "Partnerships" between government, civil society and business were proposed as one means whereby these poverty reduction targets were to be achieved. Despite the rhetoric, there was less consideration of how such partnerships could work in practice, the outcomes that could be achieved, or the relative merits of partnerships over other, more traditional approaches to development. This book is about partnerships between the private sector, government and civil society. Its objective is to share practical experiences in establishing and implementing such partnerships and to show how partnerships work. The focus is on the oil, gas and mining industries, as these sectors have tended to be the primary drivers of foreign investment in developing countries. These corporations increasingly operate in regions characterised by poor communities and fragile

## Access Free Environmental Impact Assessment In Nigeria Regulatory

environments. The more effective use of external relationships to ensure the effective contribution of these investments to poverty reduction and local environmental management is critical, for the companies, for government, and for the poor. Putting Partnerships to Work is based on the work of the Secretariat of the Natural Resources Cluster (NRC) of Business Partners for Development (BPD). This major research programme, which ran from 1998 to 2002, aimed to enhance the role of oil, gas and mining corporations in international development. The programme objective was to produce practical guidance, based on the experience of specific natural resource operations around the world, on how partnerships involving companies, government authorities and civil-society organisations can be an effective means of reducing investment risks and of promoting community and regional development. The programme encompassed partnerships in Colombia, Nigeria, India, Venezuela, Bolivia, Zambia, Azerbaijan, Indonesia and Tanzania. The specific projects that were implemented included not only "traditional" development projects such as the provision of water, healthcare or infrastructure but also themes as diverse as conflict prevention, regional development, micro-enterprise development and managing oil spill compensation. Based on the experience of establishing and implementing effective partnerships, the NRC identified good practice, and developed replicable guidelines, tools and training materials. This book is not only about good practice; it presents both the positive outcomes and lessons from the programme, as well as the risks and costs,

## Access Free Environmental Impact Assessment In Nigeria Regulatory

and where things went wrong. It also provides evidence not only of the viability of partnerships (i.e. that partnerships "can work") but also evidence that partnership approaches can provide substantially better outcomes for all parties than can more traditional approaches to development or corporate social responsibility. For example, a road in India was constructed at 25% of the cost to government; it took just 11 months for a community health centre in Venezuela to become operational and with its long-term financial future assured; and primary education enrolment rates in the vicinity of a gold mine in Tanzania have jumped from a historic level of 60–80% to almost 100% (as a consequence of improved infrastructure and community awareness of the importance of education). These development and public-sector benefits have been accompanied by substantial business benefits, including significant reductions in the cost of community development initiatives and/or the leverage of additional resources, greater sustainability and viability of development projects and significant improvements to corporate reputation and their local "social licence to operate" with communities. The book argues that to achieve these benefits requires all parties to invest time and effort in first exploring the best design for the partnership, understanding the motivations of their potential partners and, once the partnership has been established, continuing to actively support the partnership and ensure its ongoing viability. Partnerships that engage the strengths of companies, government and civil society can, under the right conditions, yield better (and more sustainable) results for communities and for business

## Access Free Environmental Impact Assessment In Nigeria Regulatory

than traditional approaches to development. The authors argue that, because it is built on the central idea of each partner "doing what they do best", the partnership approach offers an opportunity to rethink the way in which companies view their contributions to the livelihoods of local communities. Through partnerships it is possible that community development will be seen less as an "add-on" or "cost" to the company but more an integral part of business strategy providing significant commercial and other benefits. Perhaps most importantly, partnerships offer the potential for regional operating companies to change the perceptions of government and of civil society that the company will take the primary responsibility for local development. Rather, partnerships enable companies to locate themselves as one of (but not the only) agent of development in the local region. Partnerships enable communities to take charge of their own development needs, interacting with government to jointly design and maintain public services. They also allow government to play its proper role of fulfilling its public mandate, delivering necessary services and ensuring the quality and sustainability of development impacts. The challenges of poverty reduction in the developing world are so great that no one sector can address them on its own. Partnerships between business, government and civil society are a means of addressing this most fundamental of truths. It is hoped that this book will provide a road map for all those working towards making the elimination of poverty a reality. Elgar Advanced Introductions are stimulating and thoughtful introductions to major

## Access Free Environmental Impact Assessment In Nigeria Regulatory

fields in the social sciences and law, expertly written by the world's leading scholars. Designed to be accessible yet rigorous, they offer concise and lucid surveys of the substantive and policy issues associated with discrete subject areas. The Advanced Introduction to Environmental Impact Assessment explores the unifying and universal principles at the heart of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) wherever it may be practiced worldwide. This overview of the field by Angus Morrison-Saunders emphasizes the big ideas upon which EIA was founded and which remain central to theory and practice today. In a nutshell, EIA is essentially about thinking before acting. Key Features include:\*

- \* A reminder of the fundamental ideas promoted by the pioneers and early writers about EIA
- \* Consideration of environment and development and how the two come together in EIA
- \* A short and concise overview of international best practice EIA principles as they apply today
- \* Reflections on the increasing need to adopt a holistic, sustainability-oriented approach to EIA.

This book is relevant to all stakeholders involved in EIA including practitioners, researchers, and teachers. It will also appeal to university students studying engineering, environmental science, geography, sustainability, and policy studies.

Environmental Impact Assessments and Mitigation examines various assessments for developmental projects in the housing, mining, energy, and waste management areas. As the world continues to shift toward concerns over climate change and environmental protection issues, developmental projects must have environmental impact

## Access Free Environmental Impact Assessment In Nigeria Regulatory

assessments (EIA) conducted as well as environmental management plans (EMP). This book describes how all phases of a project, from planning, to operation, to post operation, must consider potential environmental impacts and their mitigation. Features:

- Presents numerous sustainable development considerations for key industries
- Discusses how environmental impact assessments are prepared for each stage of a project
- Describes different environmental management plans for established projects
- Offers mitigation plans for various potential environmental impacts
- Includes practical examples from the construction, manufacturing, transport, and mining industries

Useful for practicing professional engineers as well as upper-level students, this book covers all aspects of environmental impact assessments from start to finish.

This book presents the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and documents the categorization of mandatory and non-mandatory projects in Nigeria. Legislation and standards, processes and content, as well as EIA procedures are documented to guide the proponent or other stakeholders. As all oil and gas projects are listed as Category 1 (Mandatory Projects), this book is a guide for every proponent or entrepreneur that plans to invest in any sector of the Nigerian economy, whether Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, Real Estate etc. Consultants, Professionals, Lecturers, and Students would find this book very useful.

Globalisation has created opportunities for development options. Environment Impact Assessment ascertains sites for location development project; to design new and more effective pollution abatement devices and to keep pollution below the maximum permissible limit and in realizing ethical norms to keep the environment pure and clean. The aim of this

## Access Free Environmental Impact Assessment In Nigeria Regulatory

book is to find out whether the Indian Government has been able to prepare a checklist and act as a watchdog on International Projects in India as to whether International standards are being maintained here.

[Copyright: 9365e9a839cb7624fbb9a0d2955658df](#)