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LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN LATIN AMERICA 2015

	TERMINOLOGY	ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES	DECISION - MAKING RESPONSIBILITY	DEFINITION OF EIA	TYPES OF EIA INSTRUMENTS	SCREENING	SCOPING	TERMS OF REFERENCE (TORs)	REQUIREMENTS	ALTERNATIVES	INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION	DISSEMINATION	CITIZEN PARTICIPATION	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)	MONITORING	REPORTING	EIA LEGISLATION
	Abbreviations (in national language) as used in country regulations *Common abbreviations* *EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment* *EIS: Environmental Impact Study* *SEA: Strategic Environmental Assessment*	*Entities and authorities with responsibilities in the EIA process*	*Authority responsible for the evaluation of studies and final decision in the EIA process*	*Characteristics of EIA according to legal framework*	*Different types of EIA instruments, their level of complexity, and their focus. Category classification as in country regulation*	*Procedure to determine whether or not an activity is subject to EIA and the extent of the respective study*	*Procedure by which EIA's scope and focus are defined through early consultation on planned activity with stakeholders and dissemination of information on the proposed activity; if there is no specific procedure, the regulations define the minimum scope of the EIS*	*Who defines the content of the TORs and who conducts the corresponding study*	*Requirements in the TORs related to the impacts that the EIS must take into account*	*Analysis of various alternatives to the planned activity, including not carrying it out*	*Consultation with public entities and organizations in the EIA process*	*Public notification and dissemination of information generated in the EIA process*	*Provisions for the involvement of the general community or specific parts of the community as well as those directly interested in the EIA process*	*Planned measures to apply during project implementation to address issues and impacts, and meet requirements identified in EIA process*	*Monitoring regarding fulfillment of the requirements subject to EIA*	*Provisions regarding the information that those undertaking an activity have to submit to the authority or to the public throughout the activity's development*	*Regulations and norms related to EIA* *The Environmental Authority Web site*
Argentina	EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment EIS: Environmental Impact Study LGA: General Law on the Environment *Note: There are sectoral and provincial EIA regulations, but no EIA legislation at the federal level. Only one province does not have EIA legislation.*	Provincial authorities Sectoral authorities	Sectoral and provincial agencies	Instrument of environmental policy and management.	Only EIA: provincial and sectoral regulations determine the use of specific instruments.	Determined by provincial and sectoral regulations. There is a limited use of screening tools to determine, based on the level of risk that a project may present, the type and depth of EIA that developers will be required to provide.	No provision; the scope includes analyzing actions that damage the environment or that significantly affect the population's quality of life.	Specific laws determine requirements for EIS.	LGA mandates that sectoral and provincial laws establish EIA requirements. There are differences across provincial EIA regulations, such as definitions of area of influence, requirement of consultation, analysis of indirect or cumulative impacts, others.	No provisions at the federal level; some provincial regulations require analysis of alternatives.	No provisions in LGA.	Authorities must allow public access to any unclassified environmental information that they manage.	LGA mandates citizen participation. Consultation requirements vary among provinces; in some cases, a single consultation is required once the EIA has been completed; in other cases, consultation is optional.	In accordance with LGA, the EIS must include actions to mitigate negative impacts; similar prevention-related requirements are included in the sectoral and provincial regulations.	No provisions at the level of the LGA; however, national, sectoral and provincial laws can request specific monitoring measures as part of projects' EMPs. Mining operations might be required to submit monitoring plans for air, water, and soil emissions.	The LGA requires that all parties submit information on the environmental quality of activities they undertake, with the exception of legally protected information. National sectoral and provincial regulations specify reporting requirements for their jurisdictions.	General Environmental Law, No. 25675, 2002. *http://www.ambiente.gov.ar*
Belize	EC: Environmental Clearance ECP: Environmental Compliance Plan EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment LLES: Limited Level Environmental Study	DOE: Department of the Environment Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries, and Sustainable Development NEAC: National Environmental Appraisal Committee	DOE	Instrument to identify and evaluate the effects of specific developments and to recommend mitigation measures.	Schedule I: EIA Schedule II: EIA or LLES Schedule III: Guidelines for permitting agencies	Regulations list the types of projects that require, do not require, and may require EIA, depending on size and location. Proponents should apply early on to the DOE to determine whether project requires an EIA or LLES. DOE will make the final decision.	Scoping required. Requires consultation, meetings with DOE and other agencies. Scope includes identification and analysis of impacts on human beings, flora and fauna, soil, water, air, cultural heritage, landscape, and other environmental factors; it also includes analysis of alternatives.	Proponent must submit draft TORs for EIA to DOE for review and evaluation. Once the developer and DOE have agreed upon the TORs, the developer may begin the EIA, which must be conducted by a suitably qualified person.	Must include direct, indirect, cumulative and short- and long-term impacts on humans, flora, fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material goods, cultural heritage, landscape, natural resources, and ecological balance.	EIA must include analysis of reasonable alternative sites (if any) and reasons for rejecting them, including the analysis of the option selected for implementation.	NEAC, which is an interagency body, reviews the EIA and submits its views to DOE.	After EIA has been presented, it must be announced to the public through national newspapers. Proponents must present an EIA summary, reflecting the content of the EIA report and highlighting the conclusions and issues remaining to be resolved.	The public must be consulted during preparation of EIA. DOE sets procedures for public consultation and submission of comments. A public hearing can be held if recommended by NEAC.	Proponent must submit to DOE a Mitigation Plan and Monitoring Plan. DOE and proponent must agree on an Environmental Compliance Plan (ECP). DOE is responsible for monitoring the ECP.	Developers are required to prepare and submit a monitoring plan as part of the EIA report.	A report is required for all EIA. EIA regulations define its content.	Environmental Protection Act, Chapter 328 (No. 22 of 1992), Amendment 2009 (No. 5); Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 1995 (No. 107), Amendment 2007 (No. 24); Procedures Manual for the Preparation of an EIA, 2011. *http://www.doe.gov.bz*
Bolivia	CD: Waiver Certificate DIA: Environmental Impact Statement EIA: Environmental Impact Study FC: Environmental Form OTB: Registered Local Grassroots Organization PASA: Environmental Implementation and Monitoring Plan PPM: Prevention and Mitigation Program	MMAyA: Ministry of Environment and Water Vice-Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, and Climate Change Departmental governments Municipal governments	Vice-Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, and Climate Change Departmental governments Municipal governments	Group of administrative procedures, studies, and technical systems to estimate the potential effects that works, activities, or projects might cause on the environment.	Category 1: full analytical EIA Category 2: specific analytical EIA of one or more factors Category 3: requires PPM and PASA Category 4: does not require EIA, PPM, or PASA	Based on FA, the relevant authority applies criteria set by regulations to determine EIA category. Regulations include list of exempted activities, for which a CD is issued.	No formal scoping procedure. Proponents must consult the community during the project classification stage and before carrying out the EIA.	Regulations establish basic content; for Category 2, the responsible authority defines the scope of the EIA. An interdisciplinary team of registered consultants must prepare the EIA.	EIA must include analysis of alternatives and justification of selected option.	Must consider positive and negative, direct and indirect, temporary and permanent, reversible and irreversible cumulative, and synergistic impacts on physical, chemical, biological, social, and cultural conditions and environments.	Sectoral agencies issue reports on the FA and EIA. If there are cross-sectoral repercussions, a cross-sectoral working group is formed to provide reports on classification and EIA.	Summary of EIA required. Synthesis of EIA published in Ministry's Bulletin. Public can access information on project classification and execution of EIA, except when it is legally protected.	After initiating the SINEIA process, public is informed of project through print media, and public has 15 days to submit in the municipality where the project is sited. According to regulations, all information from the EIA process is public.	Any individual can present observations and proposals through OTB during the stages of FA review, classification, EIA review, and authorization of the DIA.	PPM includes prevention and mitigation measures, contingency plan, and accident prevention program. PASA includes supervision and monitoring activities.	PASA establishes methods and times of inspection and supervision during the phases of implementation, operation, and closure.	Environmental Law, No. 1333, 1992; Regulation of Prevention and Environmental Control, Decree No. 24176, 1995 (amended by Decree No. 28592, 2006; Decree 1485, 2013); sectoral environmental regulations. *http://www.mmaya.gob.bo/*
Brazil	EIA: (*Estudo de Impacto Ambiental*) PBA: Environmental Management Plan (*Projeto Básico Ambiental*) RIMA: Environmental Impact Report (*Relatório de Impacto Ambiental*)	CONAMA: National Environmental Council IBAMA: Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources Municipal governments State governments	States Municipalities IBAMA (sometimes)	Requirement for a permit prior to construction, installation, expansion, or operation of facilities and activities, as defined in regulations.	Preliminary License: LP (*Licencia previa*) Construction License: LI (*Licencia de instalación*) Operating License: LO (*Licencia de operación*)	CONAMA's regulations include a list of projects that require an environmental license; based on the list, the responsible authorities define the criteria used to determine whether an EIA/RIMA is required.	No scoping procedure. Regulations specify the scope of the EIA. Relevant authority may specify additional guidelines for preparation of the EIA, according to project's features and the area's environmental characteristics.	Regulations define general guidelines and technical activities. IBAMA or other responsible agencies define TORs. The responsible authority determines which studies are necessary. EIA must be conducted by a qualified multidisciplinary team that is not linked to the proponent.	Analyze positive, negative, direct, indirect, short-term, medium-term, long-term, temporary, permanent, cumulative, and synergistic impacts on health, safety, well-being, social and economic activities, biota, the environment, and natural resources.	EIA must consider and compare alternative technologies and locations for the project, including the option of not carrying out the project.	Sectoral agencies issue reports on the EIA and EIA. If there are cross-sectoral repercussions, a cross-sectoral working group is formed to provide reports on classification and EIA.	The information in the RIMA must be comprehensible. The public must have access to the RIMA in locations determined by regulation. The license request must be published.	Citizens can present observations on the RIMA within a specified period; the responsible authority can hold a public hearing if deemed necessary; civil entities, fifty or more citizens, and the Office of Public Prosecutor (*Ministério Público*) can request a public hearing.	EIA/RIMA must include mitigation measures and support a Monitoring Program. Proponents must submit a PBA.	EIA/RIMA includes preparation of a Support and Monitoring Program that defines the parameters that must be considered.	No provisions.	Law 6.938/81 National Environmental Policy, 1981 (Amended by Law 140/11); CONAMA Resolutions 001/86, 1986, and 237/97, 1997; Interministerial Ordinance No. 60, 2015. Sectoral and state legislation. *http://www.mma.gov.br*
Chile	DIA: Environmental Impact Statement EIA: Strategic Environmental Assessment EIA: Environmental Impact Study RCA: Environmental Qualification Resolution SEIA: Environmental Impact Assessment System	ME: Ministry of Environment SEA: Environmental Assessment Service Environmental Superintendency Evaluation Commissions Other agencies with environmental and sectoral responsibilities	SEA Evaluating Commissions Executive Director of Environmental Evaluation Service	Procedure to determine if the environmental impact of an activity or project complies with national regulations Mandatory for the type of projects defined by legislation.	DIA: description of impacts and declaration of compliance with environmental legislation EIA: full impact study	Environmental law defines the type of projects or activities that require an EIA, but only if these might represent risk to human health or cause significant impact on natural resources, resettlement, cultural patrimony, landscape, livelihoods; otherwise, only a DIA is needed.	No formal scoping process. Minimum scope, specified in legislation, includes analysis of potential impacts on human health, natural resources, social conditions, protected areas, and landscapes, and cultural, archaeological, and historical heritage.	Regulations establish minimum content. There is no specific provision for who can conduct the study.	Legislation specifies minimum contents for an EIA, which are required to include evaluation of direct, indirect, cumulative, and synergistic impacts on physical, biotic, social environments, land use, landscapes, and historic and cultural heritage.	No provisions.	Legislation requires coordination among SEA, regional, and sectoral agencies. Agencies that participate in the EIA process must provide input on project qualification, environmental impacts, and compliance with the environmental law.	Summaries of the EIA and DIA must be submitted to SEA and file is disclosed to the public. Indigenous peoples who participated in the EIA process are informed of the scope and effects of the RCA. Public access to project's environmental assessment information provided in the SEIA.	SEA determines mechanisms for community participation. Citizens can submit comments on EIA within a specified period. SEA may carry out a consultation process if indigenous peoples might be affected.	The RCA defines norms, measures, and conditions for the implementation of the project, including Mitigation, Remediation, Compensation, and Monitoring Plan. The Environmental Superintendency supervises compliance with the RCA.	EIA must include an Environmental Monitoring Indicator Plan. This plan must be prepared in accordance with the general instructions issued by the Superintendency, and must include the period and frequency of delivery of reports evaluating the results.	The Environmental Superintendency will oversee ongoing compliance with the conditions, rules, and measures set out in the RCA.	Environmental Law, No. 19300, 2010; Law No. 20417, 2010; Regulation of the EIA System Decree 95, 2001; Decree No. 40, 2012 (amended by Decree No. 63, 2014; Decree 8, 2014). *http://www.sea.gob.cl*
Colombia	AAUs: Urban Environmental Authorities DAA: Diagnostic of Environmental Alternatives EIA: Environmental Impact Study PMA: Environmental Management Plan	MINAMBIENTE: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development ANLA: National Authority for Environmental Licenses CARs: Regional Autonomous Corporations (including Sustainable Development Corporations) AAUs (in cities larger than 1 million)	MINAMBIENTE CARs AAUs	Basic instrument for decision-making regarding projects, works, or activities that require environmental license, which will be required according to law and regulations.	EIA DAA PMA (mainly for mining and oil operations)	Law and decrees list the type of projects, works, and activities that require EIA.	No formal scoping process. Scope includes impact on elements of the biotic, abiotic, and socioeconomic environments that can suffer degradation, including significant changes to landscapes.	MINAMBIENTE issues TORs for each sector, and they are publish on the web site. Environmental authorities can adapt TORs or create new ones if needed. MINAMBIENTE defines general methodology and structure for EIA. No regulation on who can carry out study.	Identification and evaluation of impacts on biotic, abiotic, and socioeconomic elements, both adverse and beneficial, total or partial, that can be attributed to a project, civil work, or activity.	Responsible authority determines if DAA is required, defines TORs, and determines which alternatives must be included in the EIA.	Law establishes period for responsible authority to request technical information from other entities. ANLA, CARs, or AAUs can hold a meeting with the proponent to make a one-time request for additional information.	Responsible authority must publish a notice when it initiates the EIA process, and its decisions in official bulletin. Anyone can request to be notified of the decision. Information is public throughout the process.	Any individual may intervene in an administrative procedure for environmental permits and licenses. Certain authorities and members of the public may request a public hearing. In indigenous territories, prior consultation is required.	PMA includes measures for preventing, mitigating, remediating, and compensating for environmental impacts. PMA also includes supervision, monitoring, contingency, and closure plans.	Environmental authorities are responsible for supervision and monitoring at all stages of compliance with the environmental license and PMA. Supervision is carried according to the EIA Supervision Manual.	Environmental authority in charge can request reports during the supervision and monitoring process.	Law No. 99, 1993; Decree No. 2820, 2010; Decree No. 2041, 2014. *http://www.anla.gov.co*
Costa Rica	CBPA: Manual of Good Environmental Practices DJCA: Affidavit on Environmental Commitments D1, D2: Preliminary Evaluation Forms EAE: Strategic Environmental Assessment EIA: Environmental Impact Study P-PGA: Environmental Management Plan	MINAE: Ministry of Environment and Energy SETENA: National Environmental Technical Secretariat	SETENA	Technical Instrument with a format defined by SETENA and signed by the developer. Instrument describes activities, works, and projects, the environmental impact and the required prevention, mitigation, and compensation measures.	Category A and B1 (without approved regulatory plan): EIA Category B2 (without approved regulatory plan): P-PGA Category B2 (with approved regulatory plan) and C: DJCA EEA: Evaluation of Cumulative Impact EPR: Evaluation of Regulatory Plans	Two-stage screening: (i) legislation lists the type of activities, projects, and works that require EsIA; and (ii) application of Form D1 or Form D2, depending of project category.	No scoping procedure by consultation. SETENA defines scope in TORs for the EsIA.	SETENA defines guidelines and TORs for the preparation of EsIA and P-PGA. It also defines team composition required to prepare studies, which must be conducted by consultants who have been registered by SETENA.	Identification of positive and negative, direct and indirect, cumulative, and synergistic impacts on physical, chemical, biological, social, and cultural conditions and environments. EsIA must predict and evaluate potential impact; and proposed prevention, mitigation, or compensation measures.	The EsIA must include an analysis of different alternatives and the rationale for selecting the alternative that was chosen as the one having the highest environmental benefit.	The public, sectoral agencies, and local governments have right to provide comments about EsIA to SETENA during EsIA evaluation and during operation of the project. Local governments and institutions related to the project must be consulted.	Access to all types of EIA instruments in SETENA is open to any citizen. SETENA must periodically disseminate in print media the list of EsIAs under evaluation. Proponents must send copies of EsIA to municipalities.	Citizens have right to present comments to SETENA at any stage of the EIA process and during the operation stage. Citizens also have right to provide comments after the publication of notice in national newspaper inviting comments, and during public hearings for Category A and some Category B projects.	EsIA must include an EMP that provides a comprehensive plan to prevent, mitigate, correct, compensate for, or restore environmental impacts that could occur. The EMP must also include a budget, timelines, and definitions of responsibilities for implementing these measures.	SETENA establishes procedures for supervision and oversight, and it is responsible for enforcing compliance with EIA license. Developer's environmental consultants must be registered with SETENA and must provide progress reports to this agency. SETENA can also make announced audits to the projects.	Developers must (i) hire an environmental professional to be legally responsible (*Regente Ambiental*) for project's environmental compliance with license; (ii) report project performance in a sealed log (*Bitácora*) record signed by SETENA; and (iii) send periodic progress reports to SETENA.	Environmental Law, No. 7554, 1995; Decree No. 31849, 2004; Decree No. 37803, 2013. *https://www.setena.go.cr*
Dominican Republic	DIA: Environmental Impact Statement EP: Environmental Permit ESIA: Environmental Impact Study LA: Environmental License PMAA: Environmental Management and Adaptation Program SEA: Strategic Environmental Assessment	MIMARENA: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	MIMARENA	Instrument for environmental policy and management that consists of procedures, studies, and technical systems to estimate the effects that works, activities, or projects may have on the environment.	Category A: ESIA (project requiring LA) Category B: DIA (project requiring EP) Category C: Environmental Certificate (*Constancia Ambiental*) Category D: Certificate and Registry of Minimum Impact	Law defines the types of projects, works, and activities that require ESIA — and determines the type of study required for each category – according to the potential environmental impact; for projects not included in the list, MIMARENA determines if EsIA needed.	No formal scoping procedure. Scope determined by MIMARENA and includes impacts on natural resources, environmental quality, health, and on other factors.	MIMARENA defines TORs or can ask proponents to propose these. ESIA must be prepared by registered consultants operating in an interdisciplinary team.	Identification, prediction, and control of environmental impacts. "Impact" is defined as any significant alteration, positive or negative, of environmental categories and natural resources caused by human activity or natural events.	Project alternatives must be considered in the ESIA.	No provision made.	The responsible sectoral agencies and local governments must be consulted prior to issuance of environmental permits or licenses.	MARN will specify in the TORs the mechanism for disseminating information about the project. Public is informed about project in print media and, depending on project location, in Mayan language.	Proponents must consult the public during preparation of EIA. Responsible authority can summit comments and opinions during period of evaluation. MARN defines consultation requirements in the TORs.	PGA includes measures by proponents to mitigate projects' environmental impacts. A PGA may be required as a complement to the EIAL.	Mandatory supervision by DIGARN and Voluntary Audits done by proponent.	Regulation establishes mechanism (audits) for environmental control and supervision of the project during its implementation.	Law for the Protection of the Environment, Decree No. 64-86, amended in 1993; Regulations for the Evaluation, Control, and Environmental Supervision, Governmental Agreement No. 60, 2015. *http://www.marn.gob.gt*
Ecuador	CR: Certificate of Registration DIA: Environmental Impact Statement GBPA: Manual of Good Practices EIA: Environmental Impact Study FA: Environmental Form (*Ficha Ambiental*) LA: Environmental License PMA: Environmental Management Plan	MAE: Ministry of Environment (also National Environmental Authority of Application, AAA) AAAr: Responsible Environmental Enforcement Authority AAAC: Cooperating Environmental Enforcement Authority	MAE, Subsecretary of Environmental Quality AAAr accredited by SUMA (Unified System of Environmental Management) National Council for Sustainable Development (when MAE is the project proponent)	Instrument to prevent or minimize environmental damage caused by public and/or private investments. Ensures access for public officials and the public to relevant environmental information about a proposed project or activity prior to a decision on the implementation or execution of the activity or project.	Category I: CR and GBPA Category II: FA, PMA, and LA Category III: DIA, PMA, and LA Category IV: EIA, PMA, and LA	Legislation defines the type of projects that require an EIA or ESIA (as determined by the sectoral agency). EAB and EPA set criteria for determining if a project requires EIA.	No scoping procedure. Proponents submit draft TORs to MAE for EIA. For Category III projects, MAE has guidelines for TORs on its Web site.	Proponents submit draft TORs to MAE, which reviews, rejects, or approves. Study to be conducted by proponent, and by professionals who have been evaluated by the Authority.	Identification and evaluation of impacts on people and biodiversity: economic valuation of impacts, PMA, and mechanisms for citizen participation.	EIA must include analysis of alternatives. AAAr can request modification of alternatives or inclusion of new ones.	MAE coordinates with AAAr. Provincial governments (that are accredited) have the authority to assess and approve EIA, PMA, FA, and LA.	Release of draft EIA and PMA must be published in several media with broad dissemination in the project area. Draft EIA must be available at locations where public can consult EIA, or on Web site. Proponents and local community must be in native language, when applicable.	Public consultation is required only for projects in Categories II, III, and IV. Proponents, in coordination with AAAr and registered facilitators, must execute mechanisms for citizen participation (meetings, workshops, hearings, information centers, and Internet) according to legislation.	PMA includes measures for mitigation, control, and compensation for impacts; plans for waste management, communication, health and safety, and monitoring.	EIA-d or EIA-sd includes plans for environmental management, mitigation, emergencies, compensation, monitoring, public participation, and supervision.	EIA-sd and EIA-d include a Monitoring and Supervision Plan. DEPA or Responsible authority does follow-up, evaluation, and oversight, either directly or through qualified and registered firms and institutions.	Proponents issue reports on environmental monitoring to the AC. DEPA monitor compliance with permits and regulations.	General Environmental Law, No. 28611, 2005; Law of the National System for Environmental Impact Evaluation, No. 27446, 2001, amended by Decree No. 1078, 2008. Regulation of SEIA, Decree No. 019, 2009; Resolution No. 157-2011-MINAM; Law No. 29968, 2012, Resolution No. 016-2015 OEFA/CD *http://www.minam.gob.pe*
Uruguay	AAP: Prior Environmental Authorization COM: Communication (summary of project) EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment EsIA: Environmental Impact Study IAR: Environmental Report Summary	MVOTMA: Ministry of Housing, Regional Planning, and Environment DINAMA: National Environment Directorate	DINAMA	Technical and participatory process for the identification and assessment of the environmental consequences of a project not yet implemented, in order to eliminate, mitigate, or compensate for negative environmental impacts.	Requirements: Category A: COM and AAP is granted by a Ministerial order Category B: COM, sectoral EsIA, and an AAP Category C: COM, full EsIA, and AAP	Regulations list the types of activities and works that require AAP and EsIA. The executive branch, per agreement between the President and the Minister of MVOTMA, can include additional types of activities, projects, or works that require AAP.	No scoping process. Scope includes impacts on public health, security, or quality of life; aesthetic, cultural, or sanitary conditions; and composition, quality, and diversity of natural resources.	Regulations define minimum content of EsIA. Suitable professional registered in DINAMA must be responsible for study.	Anticipate, identify, evaluate, and quantify potential negative, positive, direct, indirect, individual, and cumulative impacts and risks.	Alternatives must be considered only when the EIA is required to include an evaluation of the project site's environmental feasibility; this is mandatory when submitting a VAL (*Viabilidad ambiental de la localización*).	MVOTMA requires guidance from national or departmental agencies involved with works or projects. Regulations set the timelines for submitting opinions.	Project IAR is made available to the public, at MVOTMA, for a set period prior to approval by environmental authority. Notice about project is published in *Diario Oficial* and other newspapers. Public hearing might be held for Category C projects.	Interested parties can express opinions during evaluation; public hearings held in special cases. A summary of the EIA (IAR) is made public for consultation.	Environmental management, risk mitigation, and accident prevention plans required. EsIA includes mitigation, compensation, or restoration measures; site or project closure programs; and monitoring plan.	EsIA must include a monitoring plan for follow-up, supervision, and auditing compliance with action commitments associated to project phases (construction, operation, and abandonment) and relevant environmental factors.	No provisions.	Environmental Protection Law No. 17.283, 2000; Regulations of Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Authorizations, Decree No. 349/005, 2005. *http://www.mvotma.gub.uy*
Venezuela	DI: Document of Intent EIE: Specific Environmental Study EsIA: Environmental Impact Study. Also referred in the country as the Environmental and Sociocultural Impact Study (EIAySC) PMA: Environmental Management Plan	MINAEVH: Ministry of People's Power for Ecosocialism, Habitat and Housing (*Ministerio del Poder Popular para Ecosocialismo, Hábitat y Vivienda*)	MINEHV	Process for incorporating environmental concerns in policies, plans, programs, and projects; for predicting and assessing impacts; and for verifying compliance with legislation.	EsIA EAE	Proponents present a DI to MINEHV, which revises and defines instrument. Regulations also define activities requiring EsIA. MINEHV may require an EsIA, based on review of DI and type of project.	No scoping process. Legislation defines scope, which includes analysis of impacts on physical, natural, and socioeconomic environments.	Developer proposes TORs and MINEHV approves. Study prepared by interdisciplinary team of registered consultants.	Identification of potential impacts on various environmental components.	EsIA must describe alternative designs, locations, and technologies, and justify selected alternatives.	No provisions in the regulations.	MINEHV can order public consultations during the review and evaluation of the study.	EsIA includes an Environmental Supervision Program.	Environmental Monitoring Plan must be presented to MINEHV. Proponent or environmental consultant reports monitoring results to MINEHV, which also carries out inspections to verify compliance with authorizations.	MINEHV analyzes the reports presented by developer or environmental consultant, and makes recommendations or establishes additional conditions. MINEHV can carry out inspections and audits to verify implementation of the measures contained in the authorizations.	Environmental Law, 2006; Norms on Environmental Evaluation for Activities that Can Degrade the Environment, Decree No. 1.257, 1996; Decree No. 1.127, 2014; Decree No. 1.293, 2014. *http://www.minamb.gob.ve*
Grenada	EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment PPDA: Physical Planning and Development Control Act	Ministry of Economic Development, Trade, Planning and Cooperatives Ministry of Communications, Works, Physical Development, Public Utilities, ICT & Community Development (MCWPD) Land Development Authority	Physical Planning Development Control Authority (PPDCA) Physical Planning Unit (PPU) of the MCWPD	Instrument that may be required with any application to develop land in Grenada; to ensure sustainable land use, maintain and improve the quality of the physical environment, protect health, and conserve the natural and cultural heritage of Grenada.	Only EIA	PPDA lists different types of activities that require an EIA, including hotels of a certain size, marinas, desalination plants, hydroelectric projects, and coastal development.	No formal scoping in the law. The Minister responsible for planning may make regulations that specify details related to the content, criteria, and procedures for public participation and review.	PPDA indicates that the Minister will make regulations regarding procedures to decide the scope and minimum contents of the EIA, and regarding the qualifications, skills, and experience that an individual must possess to conduct the EIA.	The EIA report is assessed before any permission is granted for land development.	Analysis of alternatives is not required.	PPDCA include representatives from public sectors such as Ministry of Public Works, Health, Agriculture, Housing, and others. PPU coordinates with Land Development Authority and other agencies.	No provisions in the law.	Public consultation is not a requirement, but the Act states that the Minister responsible for planning may make regulations providing for public participation in the EIA process.	EMPs are not mentioned in the PPDA, but measures to prevent and reduce impacts of activities on natural resources and cultural heritage areas must be implemented by developers.	There are no provisions in the law, but monitoring guidelines are elaborated in the Guide: *Le guide des directives d'évaluation d'impact sur l'environnement.*	A report is required for certain projects of a nature defined under the Act.	Physical Planning and Development Control Act, No. 25, 2002; amended by Act No. 24, 2008; Waste Management Act No. 16, 2001. *http://www.gov.gd*
Guatemala	EAI: Initial Environmental Evaluation EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment Study FAMI: Form for Activities of Minimum Initial Impact FAR: Form for Activities to Register PGA: Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	MARN: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (including regional offices) DIGARN: General Directorate of Environmental and Natural Resources Management	DIGARN MARN delegations / regional offices	Predictive Environmental Instrument that identifies and predicts the effects on the environment that a project, work, industry, or activity considered of high environmental impact according to regulations.	Category A: EIA Category B: EIA (B1) or EAI with PGA (B2) Category C: EAI (C1), FAMI (C2), FAR (C3) DIGARN can request: EEA (Evaluation of Cumulative Impacts), SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment), or an ERA (Environmental Risk Assessment)	Legislation lists the types of projects that require EIA. Proponents present evaluation instrument according to category and MARN reviews category, environmental report, and resolves.	No formal scoping procedure. Scope includes environmental impacts of a project, work, industry, or activity.	DIGARN defines and determines, with ministerial agreement, TORs and specific technical procedures for each category. Multidisciplinary teams of registered consultants must develop environmental studies.	Identification, prediction, and evaluation of environmental impacts of a project, work, industry, or activity.	No provision made.	Regulations request that DIGARN coordinate actions with, and consult with, other public entities and municipalities. Regulations set period during which public entities can submit comments.	MARN will specify in the TORs the mechanism for disseminating information about the project. Public is informed about project in print media and, depending on project location, in Mayan language.	Proponents must consult the public during preparation of EIA. Responsible authority can summit comments and opinions during period of evaluation. MARN defines consultation requirements in the TORs.	PGA includes measures by proponents to mitigate projects' environmental impacts. A PGA may be required as a complement to the EIAL.	Mandatory supervision by DIGARN and Voluntary Audits done by proponent.	Regulation establishes mechanism (audits) for environmental control and supervision of the project during its implementation.	Law for the Protection of the Environment, Decree No. 64-86, amended in 1993; Regulations for the Evaluation, Control, and Environmental Supervision, Governmental Agreement No. 60, 2015. *http://www.marn.gob.gt*
Guyana	AF: Application Form for Environmental Authorization EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment EIS: Environmental Impact Statement EMP: Environmental Management Plan EP: Environmental Permit	EPA: Environmental Protection Agency EAB: Environmental Assessment Board Sectoral agencies	EPA EAB Sectoral agencies	Study to be carried out at the planning stage to ensure that any developmental activity that may cause an adverse effect on the natural environment will be assessed before such activity is commenced, and to ensure these effects will be taken into account in deciding whether the developmental activity should be authorized.	EIA: for projects, construction works, or any other installations	Legislation defines types of projects that require an EIA or ESIA (as determined by the sectoral agency). EAB and EPA set criteria for determining if a project requires EIA.	Scoping required. After EPA reviews the AF and confirms to developer that an EIA is required, proponents announce project intention in a national newspaper and make a summary available to the public. The EAB is responsible to ensure public hearings and to review with EPA the scope of the TORs for the EIA.	Consultant hired by proponent to carry out the EIA and EPA sets the terms and scope of the environmental impact assessment, taking into account any submissions made by the EPA and the public during the scoping. Independent, qualified individual approved by EPA must conduct the EIA.	Identify, describe, and evaluate the proposed project's direct and indirect effects on the environment, including effects on human beings, flora and fauna, soil, water, air, cultural heritage, and the landscape.	It is required. In the EIA, the proponent describes the main alternatives studied and states the reasons for the alternative selected, taking environmental factors into account.	EAB, EPA, and sectoral agencies. EAB reviews EIA and recommends a decision to EPA.	Proponents must announce project in a daily newspaper and make available a summary of the project. EAB and EIS final recommendations are made public. EPA places some EIAs on its Web site.	Citizens are entitled to participate in the EIA process during scoping, preparation, and review of the EIS. Citizens can send comments to EPA or to sectoral agencies to appeal an EIA decision. EAB decides if a public hearing is required.	EIA must describe measures to reduce adverse impacts; and plans for emergencies, rehabilitation, and restoration of the environment. Proponents must consult EPA guidelines for preparation of EMP (2013).	EPA and sectoral agencies supervise and monitor projects.	No provision for reports.	Environment Protection Act, 1996; Environmental Protection (Authorisations) Regulations 2000; Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines, 2000; Environmental Guidelines for Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan, 2013. *http://www.epaguyana.org*
Haiti	EIA: Environmental Impact Study EIES: Environmental Impact Statement COTIME: *Commissions Techniques Interministérielles de Haut Niveau sur l'Environnement* (Intersectoral Technical Commissions)	MDE: *Le Ministère de l'Environnement* (The Ministry of the Environment) BNEE: *Bureau National des Evaluations Environnementales* (National Office for Environmental Assessment)	MDE BNEE COTIME	Instrument for analyzing impacts and risks, and for recommending mitigation measures.	EIA EIS	No screening procedure defined in legislation. Law, regulations, guidelines, and reporting for projects that have potentially negative impacts, and defines procedures for environmental management.	No scoping procedure. Proponents must consult with the community and the environmental authorities.	There is no specific provision in the legislation about the scope of the EIA or who is entitled to conduct the study.	Not defined in legislation. The Ministry of Environment issued the EIA Guideline (2011) that describes the scope for an EIA, classification of projects, and administrative requirements for doing an EIA, and lists potential negative impacts and possible mitigation measures.	Analysis of alternatives is not required.	There are no requirements for cross-sectoral coordination.	MDE must periodically publish the list of non-environmental objections that have been granted and denied, and of the private and legal persons that have been sanctioned administratively or judicially.	Public consultation is required by the Decree for Environmental Management (2006).	EIA requires an assessment of impacts and a description of potential mitigation measures.	The Ministry of the Environment will perform, in a timely manner, environmental audits to ensure proponents adhere to the environmental permit.	The Ministry of the Environment issued the EIA guidelines (2011) that describe the reporting requirements for the environmental assessment.	Decree of Environmental Management, 2006 (*Décret portant sur la Gestion de l'Environnement et de Régulation de la Conduite des Citoyens et Citoyennes pour un Développement Durable*). *http://www.mde-h.gouv.ht*
Honduras	AAs: Environmental Audits CBPAH: Manual of Good Environmental Practices EsIA: Environmental Impact Study PGA: Environmental Management Plan SINEIA: National Environmental Impact Assessment System	SERNA: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment DECA: Office of Environmental Evaluation and Control UMA: Municipal Environmental Unit	SERNA DECA UMA	Process aims to identify, predict, and describe positive and negative impacts of projects, works, activities, and programs proposed by the private or public sector, and aims to propose measures to mitigate impacts and plans for oversight and monitoring.	EsIA EAE: Strategic Environmental Assessment EIAC: Environmental Cumulative Assessment EIAE: Strategic Environmental Assessment	Law and regulations list the types of projects and activities that require an EsIA: Category 1: SINEIA F-01 form and CBPAH Category 2 or 3: SINEIA F-02 form and PGA Category 4: EsIA	Regulations establish scoping procedure. Proponent publishes information about the project in print media and the public, and NGOs have 15 days to submit comments to SERNA. DECA decides which comments need to be included in the TORs.	For Category 4 (high impact) projects, TORs are prepared by a DECA multidisciplinary team. EsIA must be prepared by qualified and registered consultants.	Description of project's components and project site; alternatives considered; results of consultations; evaluation of potential impacts on the physical and social environment; and plans for mitigation, contingency, and risk management.	The EsIA must include an analysis of alternatives for site selection and project design.	SERNA can consult (i) other institutions relevant to the project, (ii) SERNA-Technical Committee, and (iii) the UMA from the applicable municipality.	After initiating the SINEIA process, public is informed of project through print media, and public has 15 days to submit in the municipality where the project is sited. According to regul