

Introduction to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Capacity Development in Japan (20 mins)

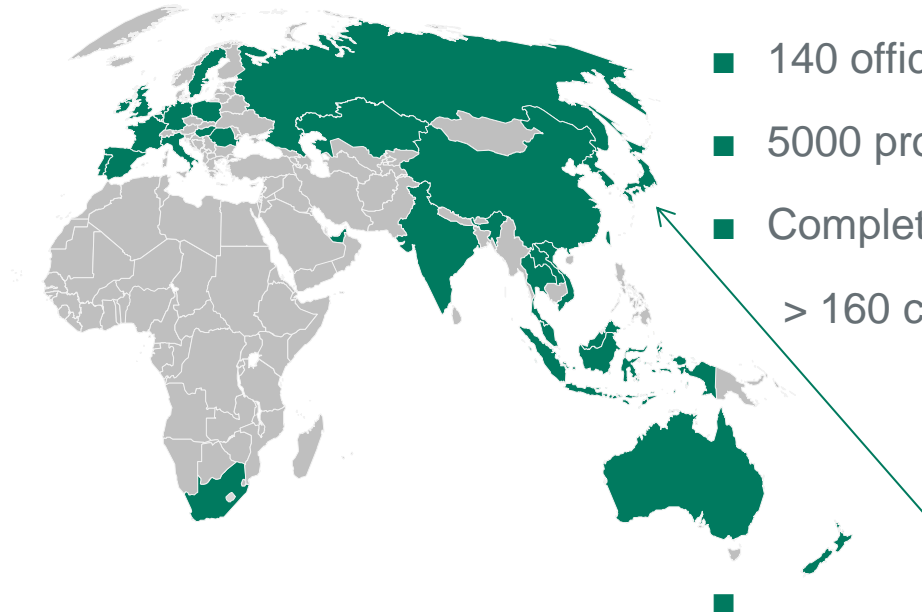
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ERM Japan Ltd.

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- 140 offices in 39 countries
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Japan

ERM in Asia Pacific – 25 Offices in 12 Countries



Country	No. of Staff*
China	113
Taiwan	35
Hong Kong	111
Japan	47
Korea	28
Indonesia	55
Malaysia	58
Singapore	23
Vietnam	14
Thailand	69
India	115

*No. of staff as of October 2013

Japan at a glance

- Total Area: Approx. 378,000 sq. km
 - Forest area : 68.6% (WB)
- Population : Approx. 127million
- Capital : Tokyo
- Time Difference: UTC+9
- Administrative divisions:
 - 47 Prefectures
- GDP: Approx. \$4.7 trillion (2012)
 - Agriculture: 1.1%
 - Industry: 26.3%
 - Services: 72.5% (2012 est.)
- Infrastructure
 - Roadways: 1,212,663km
 - Railways: 27,182 km



National EIA Law



EIA Triggers by EIA Law in Japan

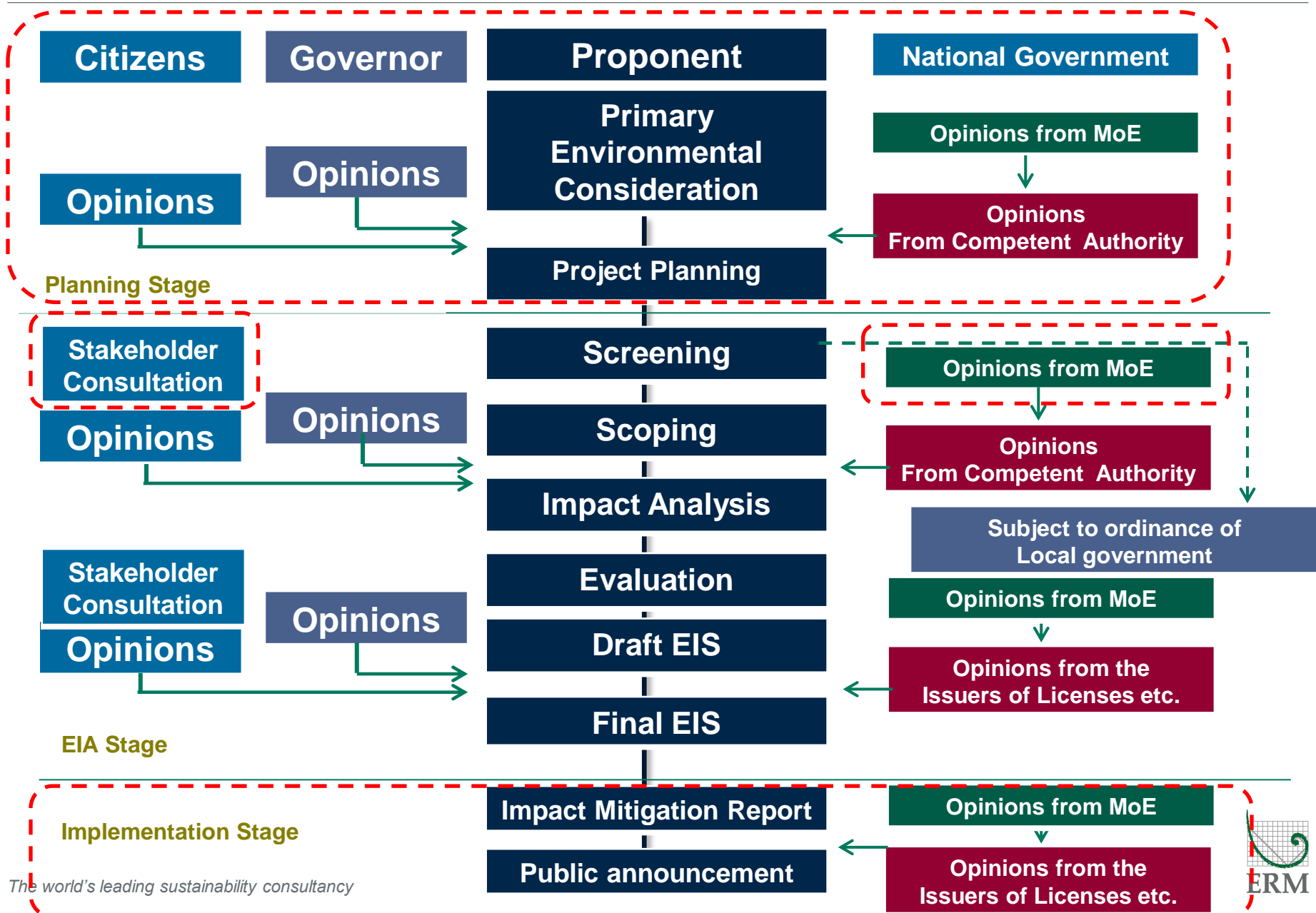
- Road
- River(Dam, diversion channel, lake-related development)
- Railway
- Airport
- Power Plant
- Waste Disposal Site
- Landfill and Reclamation
- Land Readjustment
- New Residential Area Development
- Industrial Estate Development
- New Town Infrastructure Development
- Distribution Center Complex Development
- Residential or Industrial Land Development
- Port and Harbor Planning



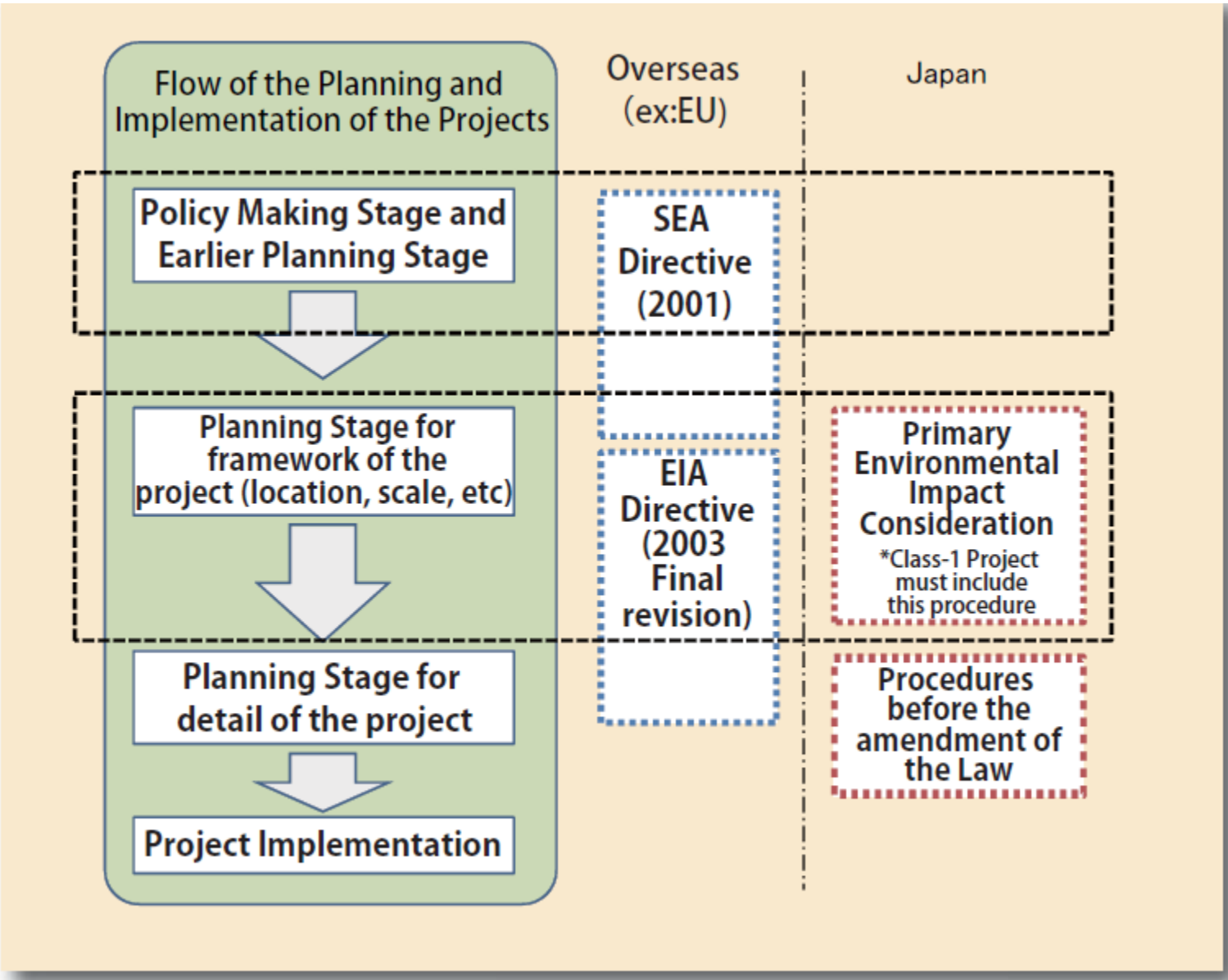
Photo: Bureau of Port and Harbor, Tokyo Metropolitan Government

EIA system in Japan

Newly introduced



Primary Environmental Consideration



How to Conduct IA and Evaluation

Environmental & Social Conditions
(Baseline Condition, Environmental Policies, Plans, Laws and regulations applied in the area)

Project Plan
Location, Scale, Structure, Traffic Volume, Speed, Construction Method for Road

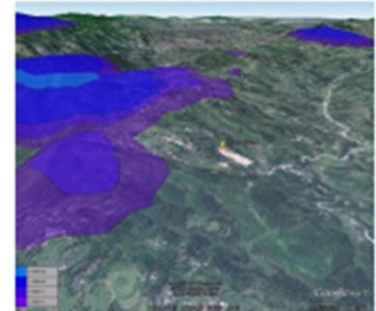
Prediction of Impacts

Examination of Mitigation Measures

Evaluation by Checking

- 1) whether the Project will satisfy the Laws and Regulations ?
- 2) whether the best efforts will be made to avoid/reduce impacts?
- 3) whether the best efforts will be made to mitigate impacts?

Quantitative analysis is preferred including the effectiveness of mitigation measures.



Major National Environmental Laws in Japan

Item	Name
General	-The Basic Environment Law -Environmental Impact Assessment Law
Air Quality	-Air Pollution Control Act
Water Quality	-Water Pollution Control Law -Law concerning Special Measures for the Conservation of Lake Water Quality
Noise	-Noise Regulation Law
Vibration	-Vibration Regulation Law
Odor	-Offensive Odor Control Law
Soil	-Agricultural Land Soil Pollution Prevention Law -Soil Contamination Countermeasures Act
Waste	-Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law
Natural Environment	-Nature Conservation Law -Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Local EIA System



Administrative Structure in Japan

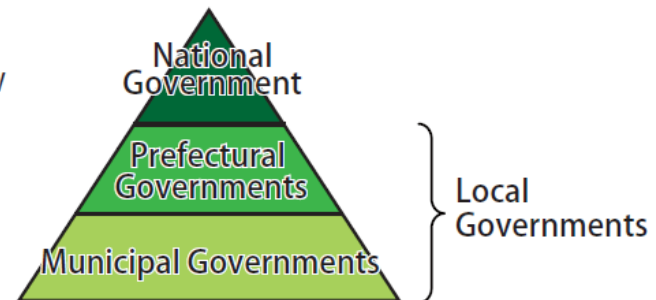
- All the prefectures and most large cities (ordinance-designated cities stipulated in the Local Autonomy Law) have established EIA systems by local ordinances.
- Compared with the Environmental Impact Assessment Law, the system of local governments is characterized by the following points
 - Adding project types (which is not subject to the Environmental Impact Assessment Law) subject to the assessment (Factories, Buildings and others)
 - Applying the system to small-scale projects
 - Holding public hearings to ask citizens' comments
 - Providing procedures regarding third-party organization evaluation.

TOPICS : Administrative Structure in Japan

Local governments consist of prefectures and municipalities (cities etc.). Prefectures are responsible for a widespread administrative duties, while municipalities are responsible for local administrative duties as fundamental administrative bodies.

Ordinance-designated cities stipulated in Local Autonomy Law can handle some portion of prefectural administrative duties.

In addition, local governments can issue their own ordinances (local ordinances) within the laws.



Projects subject to EIA - Road as an Example-

- EIA triggers by local governments covers broader projects than national triggers.
- Local EIA ordinance may cover other small projects such as Factories and Buildings.

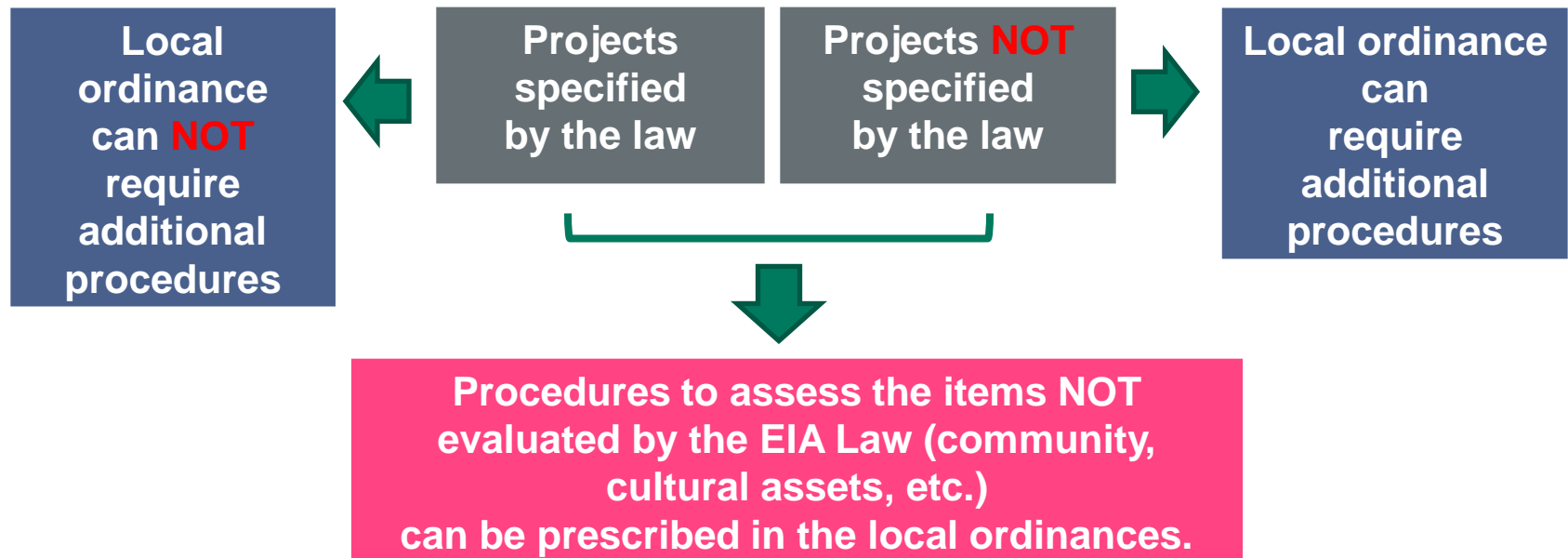


Road	EIA Trigger	
National Law	National expressway Metropolitan expressway National roads Large-scale forest road	All 4 lanes or more 4 lanes or more, 7.5km or longer Width: 6.5m or wider, 15km or longer
Metropolitan Tokyo City	Expressway, Limited Highway Other Roads Large-scale forest road	All 4 lanes or more, 1km or longer Width: 6.5m or wider, 15km or longer

Photo: Bureau of Port and Harbor, Tokyo Metropolitan Government

EIA Law and ordinance of Local government

- The Environmental Impact Assessment Law contains provisions related to the EIA systems of local governments to prevent overlap of procedures based on the Environmental Impact Assessment Law.



Capacity Development



Capacity Development

- Ministry of the Environment, Japan(MoE)
 - MoE is providing training programs for local administrators, practitioners and general public through various activities.
 - URL : <http://www.env.go.jp/policy/assess/index.html>

- Japan Association of Environment Assessment
 - Established in 1978, JEAS is the only organization of the about 170 members of environment assessment business companies and concerned organizations in Japan.

- Japan Society for Impact Assessment
 - Established in 1999 as an academic society, JSIA is the society of researchers, practitioners, and users of various types of impact assessment including NGOs.

Concerned Area in Laos



Concerned Area in Laos

- **Technical support for EIA review :10**
- Lack of guidelines in specific sector :0
- **Weak enforcement and commitment to ESIA and EMP :**
- Lack of reporting and data distribution :
- Lack of scientific of evidence for monitoring (equipment, online system) :
- **Need improvement of training system (e.g. project management) :**
- Exposure to new technologies (e.g. closure of mine) :
- Lack of public participation in scoping process :
- Lack of experience in Information disclosure and data management :
- Need project proponent to budget mitigation and monitoring measures (bond etc)
- Long term assessment (tourism, food security, ownership of land)
-> SEA
- Lack of pilot model project in each sector-> **share experience in JP**