

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT**  
**ACT (NEMA), 1994**

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THE GAMBIA

No. 13 OF 1994.

Assented to by The President,  
this Twenty-Fourth day of May, 1994.

LS

D. K. JAWARA  
*President.*

AN Act for the control and  
management of the environment and  
to make provision for matters  
connected therewith.

Preamble WHEREAS It is necessary to assure all persons living in the Gambia the fundamental right to an environment adequate for their health and well-being, ensure the integration of environmental considerations, in all development strategies and related activities and to conserve and promote the rational use of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations,  
WHEREAS It is necessary to protect and improve the health and quality of life of all Gambians through sound environmental management, and to preserve and restore the equilibrium of ecological processes, in accordance with the Banjul Declaration of 18th February 1977,  
WHEREAS increased public environmental awareness and the promotion of effective public participation and community involvement are essential to environmental management.  
WHEREAS it is desirous to prevent pollution and where it occurs ensure that the true and total costs of environmental pollution are borne by the polluter in accordance with the polluter pay's principle.  
AND WHEREAS The Gambia is committed to promote international co-operation in the protection of the environment by implementing its international commitments.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED by the Parliament of The Gambia as follows:

27th May, 1994

## **PART 1 PRELIMINARY**

1. This Act may be cited as the National Environment Management Act, 1994,

### Interpretation

2. In this Act unless the context otherwise required,

“Action Plan” means The Gambia Environment Action Plan described in section 20.

“Agency” means the National Environment Agency established under section 9;

“Air quality” means the concentration prescribed under or pursuant to this Act, of a pollutant in the atmosphere at the point of measurement;

“Ambient air” means the atmosphere surrounding the earth but does not include the atmosphere within a structure or within any underground space;

“Analysis” means test or examination of any matter, substance or process for the purpose of determining its composition or qualities or its effect (whether physical, chemical or biological) on any segment of the environment or examination of emissions or recordings of noise or sub-sonic vibrations to determine the level or other characteristics of the matter, noise or sub-sonic vibration or its effect on any segment of the environment;

“Analyst” means a person appointed as such under section 45;

“Beneficial use” means a use of the environment or any element or segment of the environment that is conducive to public health, welfare or safety and which requires protection from the effects of wastes, discharges, emissions and deposits;

“Biological diversity” means the variability among living organisms from all sources including inter-alia, terrestrial ecosystems and aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part and this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystem;

“Chemical” means a chemical substance in any form whether by itself or in a mixture or preparation whether manufactured or derived from nature and includes industrial chemicals, pesticides, fertilizers, and drugs;

“Coastal zone” means the zone identified as such by way of regulations;

“Council” means the National Environment Management Council established under Section.

“Developer” means any person who proposes or has undertaken the development of a project;

“Effluent” means waste water or other fluid of domestic, agricultural or industrial origin, treated or untreated and discharged directly or indirectly into environment;

“Element”, in relation to the environment, means any of the principal constituent parts of the environment including water, atmosphere, soil, vegetation, climate, sound, odour, aesthetics, fish and wildlife;

“Environment” means the physical factors of the surroundings of the human being including land, water, atmosphere, climate, sound, odour, taste, the biological factors of fauna and flora and the social factor of aesthetics and includes both the natural and the built environment;



“Environmental audit” means the systematic documentation and periodic and objective evaluation of how well environmental organisation, management, and equipment are performing in conserving the environment and its resources;

“Environmental impact assessment” means a systematic examination conducted to determine whether or not an activity may have any adverse impacts on the environment;

“Environmental impact statement” means the statement described in section 22;

“Environmental monitoring” means the continuous or periodic determination of actual and potential effects of any activity or phenomenon on the environment whether short-term or long-term;

“Environmental planning” means both long-term and short-term planning that takes into account environmental issues;

“Environmental resources” mean the resources of the air, the land and the water including their aesthetical qualities;

“Ex-situ” means conservation outside the natural habitat of the biological organism;

“Executive Director” means the Executive Director of the Agency;

“Genetic resources” means genetic material of actual or potential value;

“Good environmental practice” means practice that is in accordance with technical norms and specifications and consistent with the provisions of this Act and any other law;

“Hazardous substance” means any chemical pesticide, waste, gas, medicine, drug, plant, animal or microorganism which is injurious to human or animal health or the environment;

“Hazardous material” means any material, which has been identified by the Agency to be a hazardous material under section 36;

“Inland zone” means the zone identified as such by way of regulations;

“In-situ” means conservation within the natural ecosystem and habitat of the biological organism;

“Inspector” means any environmental inspector appointed or designated as such under

section 41;

“Lead department” means any ministry, department, parastatal agency, public officer in which or whom any law vests functions of control or management of any segment of the environment.

“Local environment plan” means the plan provided for under section 21;

“Mixture containing oil” means a mixture with such oil content as may be specified by the Council or, if such oil content is not specified, a mixture with an oil content of one hundred parts or more in one million parts of the mixture;

“Occupational air quality” means the concentration prescribed under or pursuant to this Act of a pollutant in the atmosphere within a structure or underground space in which human activities take place;

“Oil” includes

- (a) crude oil, diesel oil, fuel oil and lubricating oil; and
- (b) any other description of oil which may be prescribed by the Council;

“Owner” means,

- (a) in relation to any premises;
  - (i) the registered proprietor of the premises;
  - (ii) the lessee or sub-lessee of premises, whether registered or not;
  - (iii) the agent or trustee of any of the owners described in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) or where such owner as described in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) cannot be traced or has died, his legal personal representative;
  - (iv) the person receiving the rent of the premises whether on his own account or as agent, or trustee for any other person or as receiver or who would receive the rent if such premises were let to a tenant; and
- (b) in relation to any ship, the person registered as the owner or charterer of the ship or in the absence of registration, the person in actual possession of the ship except

that in the case of a ship owned by any country and operated by a company which in that country is registered as the ship's operator owner shall include such country;

"Ozone layer" means the layer of atmosphere ozone above the planetary boundary layer;

"Noise" means any undesirable sound that is intrinsically objectionable or that can cause adverse effects on human health, or the environment;

"Pollutant" means any substance whether liquid, solid or gaseous which directly or indirectly;

- (a) alters the quality of any segment or element of the receiving environment so as to affect any beneficial use adversely; or
- (b) is hazardous or potentially hazardous to health and includes objectionable odours, radio-activity, noise, vibration, temperature change or physical chemical or biological change to any segment or element of the environment;

"Pollution" means any direct or indirect alteration of the physical, thermal, chemical, biological, or radioactive properties of any part of the environment by discharging, emitting, or depositing wastes so as to affect any beneficial use adversely, to cause a condition which is hazardous or potentially hazardous to public health, safety, or welfare, or to animals, birds, wildlife, fish or aquatic life, or to plants or to cause a contravention of any condition, limitation, restriction under this Act;

"Practicable" means reasonably practicable having regard, among other things, to local conditions and circumstances and to the current state of technical knowledge;

"Practicable means" includes the provision and the efficient maintenance of a manufacturing or other plant and the proper use thereof and the supervision by or on behalf of the occupier of any process or operation;

"Premises" includes messages, buildings, land, and hereditament in every, tenure, machinery, plant or vehicle used in connection with any trade carried on at any premises;

"Prescribed" means prescribed by or under this Act or continued in operation by this Act under regulations, standards and guidelines made pursuant to this Act;

“Project” means any activity, which has or is likely to have an impact on the environment;

“Project brief” means a summary statement of a proposed development and its likely environmental effect;

“Proprietary information” means information relating to any manufacturing process, trade secret, trade mark, copyright, patent or formula protected by law or by international treaties to which The Gambia is a party;

“Radiation” includes ionizing radiations and any other radiation likely to have adverse effects on human or animal health and the environment;

“Segment” in relation to the environment means any portion of the environment expressed in terms of volume, space, area, quantity, quality or time or any combination thereof;

“Soil” includes earth, sand, rock, shales, minerals and the fauna and flora in the soil and derivatives thereof;

“Standard” means the limits of pollution established under section 28 or under regulations made pursuant to this Act or any other law;

“Sustainable development” means development that meets the needs of this generation without compromising the needs of future generations

“Sustainable use” means present use which does not comprise the ability to use the same resource by future generation;

“Technical Advisory Committee” means the committee established under section 13 of this Act.

“Trade” means any business or undertaking whether originally carried on at fixed premises or at varying places which results in the discharge of wastes and includes any activity prescribed to be a trade, business or undertaking for the purposes of this Act or any other law;

“Vessel” includes ship, boat, floating structure, or aircraft;

“Waste” includes any matter prescribed to be waste, and any rejected matter, whether liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, which is discharged emitted, or deposited in the environment in such volume, composition or manner likely to adversely affect the

environment;

“Water” includes drinking water, river, stream, watercourse reservoir, well, dam, canal, channel, lake, swamp, open drain, or underground water;

“Wetland” means an area permanently or seasonally flooded by water where plants and animals have become adapted, and

“Technical Working Group” means the Working Group established under section 16.

## **PART II GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

### Duty to maintain a decent environment

3. (1) Every person shall have a duty to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment including the duty to inform the Agency of activities that affect or are likely to affect the environment adversely.
- (2) The Agency shall on its volition or upon receipt of information referred to under sub-section (1) instruct the person whose activities affect or are likely to affect the environment adversely.
  - (a) to discontinue such activities, or
  - (b) subject such activities to environmental monitoring or auditing as may be necessary.
- (3) The Agency may instruct any public officer to take measures to prevent or discontinue any act deleterious to the environment.

### Attorney General to bring public interest action

4. (1) Notwithstanding section 3 the Agency may petition the Attorney General requesting him to bring a public interest action if;
  - (a) any person instructed under section 3, refuses to follow the instructions given, or
  - (b) the activities of a person have adversely affected or are likely to adversely

affect the environment.

- (2) Every person shall have the capacity to bring a public interest action to protect the environment provided that the fiat of the Attorney General authorising such action is first obtained.

## **PART II**

### **ADMINISTRATION**

#### Establishment of the National Environment Management Council

5. There is hereby established a Council to be known as the Environment Management Council.
6. (1) The Council shall consist of the following:
  - (a) the President, who shall be Chairman and who may designate the Vice President to act as Chairman;
  - (b) the Minister responsible for natural resources;
  - (c) the Minister responsible for agriculture;
  - (d) the Minister responsible for local government and lands;
  - (e) the Minister responsible for health and social welfare;
  - (f) the Minister responsible for finance and economic affairs;
  - (g) the Minister responsible for trade, industry and employment; and
  - (h) such other person as the President may co-opt;
- (2) The Executive Director of the Agency shall be the Secretary to the Council.

#### Functions of the Council

7. The Council shall:

- (a) be the policy making organ of the Agency;
- (b) co-ordinate all policies, whether by government or the private sector, which have or are likely to have a significant impact on the environment;
- (c) integration of environmental considerations in all aspects of social and economic planning;
- (d) harmonise the plans and policies of the various sectors dealing with the environment and approve all environmental plans and policies;
- (e) promote the use of renewable sources of energy and the conservation of traditional sources;
- (f) supervise the work of the Agency;
- (h) establish the terms and conditions of service of the staff of the Agency;
- (i) commission and publish studies on the environment promote public awareness of the environment;
- (j) adopt standards, guidelines and regulations proposed by the Agency; and
- (k) perform such other matters as Government may assign to the Council;

#### Proceedings of the Council

8. (1) The Council shall meet at least once in every three months at such times and places as the Chairman may appoint.
- (2) The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Council and in his absence he shall designate the Vice-President to preside.
- (3) The decisions of the Council shall be carried by majority vote of the members present and voting, and in the event of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a casting vote.
- (4) At every meeting of the Council one half of the members shall constitute a quorum.
- (5) The Chairman may invite any person to attend and participate in the discussions of the Council provided that such person shall not have a right to vote.

- (6) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Council may determine its rules of procedure.

#### Establishment of the Agency

9. (1) There is hereby established an Agency to be known as the National Environment Agency which shall be the Secretariat of the Council.
- (2) The Agency shall be the principle body responsible for the management of the environment and shall co-ordinate all activities of the Government in the field of the environment.
- (3) The Agency shall be a body corporate with capacity to sue and be sued in its corporate name.
- (4) The Agency shall be composed of the Executive Director and such other members as may be prescribed by the Council.
- (5) The Executive Director shall be responsible for managing the affairs of the Agency.

#### Functions of the Agency

10. The Agency shall perform the following functions:
- (a) implement the policies of the Council on the environment;
- (b) liaise with the various ministries, departments, and agencies of Government on all issues relating to the environment and ensure that environmental concerns are integrated into all spheres of national planning and project implementation;
- (c) liaise with the private sector, inter governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, governmental agencies of other states on all issues relating to the environment;
- (d) prepare proposals for environmental policies and strategies for the Council;
- (e) initiate legislative proposals, standards, guidelines, and regulations in accordance with the provisions of this Act;



- (f) review and approve environmental impact assessments submitted in accordance with this Act or any other law;
- (g) undertake studies and submit reports and recommendations to the Council on such matters as are likely to have an impact on the environment;
- (h) promote public awareness of environmental issues through gathering, analyzing and disseminating information about the environment and publishing periodic reports on the state of the environment;
- (l) attend to any complaint relating to the environment addressed to it;
- (j) carry out environmental audits and monitoring; and
- (k) carry out such other functions as the council may assign to it or as may be incidental or conducive to the exercise by the Agency of any powers provided for under this Act.

#### Appointment, removal, etc of the Executive Director

11. (1) The Executive Director shall be appointed by the President in consultation with the Public Service Commission.
- (2) The Executive Director shall have such training and experience as may be prescribed by the Council.
- (3) The Executive Director shall serve for such period as may be determined by the Council unless,
  - (a) he resigns in writing addressed to the President; or
  - (b) he is removed for;
    - i. gross misconduct, or
    - ii. inability to discharge his duties whether arising from infirmity of body or mind or for any other cause;

#### Establishment of the Administration and Finance Committee

12. (1) There is hereby established the Administration and Finance Committee whose members shall be appointed by the Council and shall comprise such numbers as the Council may determine.
- (2) The Committee shall:
- (a) be responsible for the appointment and discipline of staff of the Agency in accordance with the Agency's Manual of Procedures; and
  - (b) perform such other functions as may be prescribed in the Agency's Manual of Procedure.
- (3) Notwithstanding sub-section (2) (a), the Public Service Commission may at the request of the Agency second public servants to the Agency.

#### Establishment of the Technical Advisory Committee

13. (1) There is hereby established the Technical Advisory Committee which shall be an advisory body to the Agency.
- (2) The Technical Advisory Committee shall consist of fifteen members whose expertise shall reflect the various fields of environmental management.
- (3) The members of the Technical Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the Council on the advice of the Executive Director and shall serve in a personal capacity for such period and on such terms and conditions as may be specified by the Council.
- (4) A member of the Technical Advisory Committee may at any time resign his position in writing addressed to the Executive Director.
- (5) Wherever a vacancy arises on the Technical Advisory Committee due to any cause, such vacancy shall be filled in accordance with sub-section (3).

#### Functions of the Advisory Committee

14. The Technical Advisory Committee shall advise the Agency on any issue which may be deferred to it by the Agency and in particular, it shall;

- (a) review the achievement by the Agency of any goals and targets set by the Council, and advise the Agency;
- (b) review and advise the Agency on any environmental impact assessments of major projects;
- (c) review and advise the Agency on any environmental plans;
- (d) review and advise the Agency on any environmental standards, guidelines and regulations made pursuant to this Act; and
- (e) perform such other advisory services to the Agency as are necessary.

#### Proceedings of the Technical Advisory Committee

15. (1) The Executive Director shall be Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee.
- (2) The Technical Advisory Committee shall meet at such time and place as the Chairman may appoint.
- (3) The Technical Advisory Committee may, where it deems it necessary, invite any person to attend and participate in the meetings of the Committee provided that such person shall not have a right to vote at such meeting.
- (4) The Executive Director shall designate from among the staff of the Secretariat, Secretary to the Technical Advisory Committee.
- (5) Subject to the provision of this Act, the Technical Advisory Committee shall adopt its own procedure.

#### Technical Working Group

16. (1) Where a matter requires specialized technical consideration, the Executive Director may establish a Technical Working Group for the purpose.
- (2) The Technical Working Group shall advise the Agency and conduct its affairs in accordance with the powers and procedures laid down in the instrument of their appointment.

#### Local Environment Committees in Banjul and Kanifing Municipal Areas

- (a) the Banjul Environment Committee which shall be a Committee of Banjul City Council; and
  - (b) a Ward Environment Committee in each Ward.
- (2) There is hereby established in the Kanifing Municipal Area, established under the Kanifing Municipal Council Act, Act No.7 of 1991.
  - (a) the Kanifing Environment Committee which shall be a Committee of the Kanifing Municipal Council; and
  - (b) a Ward Environment Committee in each Ward.
- (3) Each environment committee shall serve for such term and on such conditions as may be prescribed.

Local Environmental Committees in the provinces Cap 33.01

- 18. (1) There is hereby established an Area Environment Committee for each Area Council established under the Local Government Act, and for each village.
- (2) The Area Environment Committee shall be a Committee of the Area Council and shall be composed of such members of the Council and the Divisional coordinating Committee as may be prescribed.
- (3) The village Environment Committee shall be composed of ten members elected by the adult members of the village community provided that the following shall be represented.
  - (a) the village elders;
  - (b) the voluntary groups active in the village especially in the field of the environment;
  - (c) the women;
  - (d) the youth, and
  - (e) the extension workers;

- (4) A Committee established under this section shall serve for such term and on such conditions as may be prescribed.

Functions of the local Environment Committees

19. (1) The Area Environment Committee, the Banjul Environment Committee and the Kanifing Environment Committee shall carry out the following functions:
- (a) integrate environmental considerations into all plans, projects, and strategies of the Area Council, the City Council or the Municipal Council, as the case may be;
  - (b) co-ordinate the activities of the Agency relating to the management of the environment and natural resources within their jurisdiction;
  - (c) initiate and promote by-laws relating to the environment to be adopted by the various municipalities.
  - (d) co-ordinate with the Agency and other ministries dealing with the environment; and co-ordinate the village or ward environment Committees, as the case maybe;
  - (e) receive reports from village Environment Committees or Ward Committees, as the case may be;
  - (f) integrate the views of the public, through wide consultation, into environmental policies and decisions;
  - (g) develop a local environment plan as provided for in section 21; and
  - (h) prepare a state of the environment report for the area under its jurisdiction at such intervals and in such form as may be prescribed.
- (2) The Village Environment and the Ward Environment Committee shall:
- (a) carry out public education campaigns and encourage the public to participate in making decisions about the environment;
  - (b) mobilize the people within their jurisdiction on the basis of voluntary self-

- help to identify and restore degraded resources;
- (c) introduce and popularize environmentally sound methods of land use;
- (d) report any activities deleterious to the environment to public officers; and
- (e) involve all persons within their jurisdiction in decision making

## **PART IV**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING**

#### Planning at the national level

20. (1) The Action Plan shall be the key instrument for national environmental planning.
- (2) The Action Plan shall be prepared by the Agency in consultation with the public and revised at least once every ten years and at such other times as may be necessary to take into account new developments and emergent needs.
- (3) The Action Plan shall relate to all matters affecting the environment and shall identify key environmental issues and strategies for preventing, controlling or mitigating any deleterious effects on the environment, and shall include the conservation of an sustainable use of natural resources.
- (4) The Agency shall take into account the views of the public in the preparation of the plan through conducting open public consultation.
- (5) The Action Plan and any revision thereto shall be approved by resolution of Parliament and shall be a binding document.

#### Planning at the local level

21. (1) The unit for environmental planning at the local level shall be:
- (a) the City of Banjul,
  - (b) the Kanifing Municipal Area; and
  - (c) each administrative division.
- (2) The Environment Committee of each environmental planning unit shall prepare a

local environment plan which shall

- (a) be in conformity with the Action Plan;
- (b) be binding on all organs, agencies and persons within the planning unit;
- (c) be coordinated with plans prepared under the Physical Planning and Development Control Act; Act No. Of 1991
- (d) contain such matters as may be prescribed, and shall take into account local concerns and needs expressed through public consultations;
- (e) be approved by the Banjul City Council, Kanifing Municipal Council or the Area Council; and
- (f) be disseminated to the public.

## **PART V**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, AUDITS AND MONITORING**

#### Submission of project briefs for assessment

- 22. 1. A developer of a project provided for under Part A of the Schedule shall be required to submit a project brief to the Agency stating.
  - a. the nature of the project;
  - b. the activities that shall be undertaken;
  - c. the possible products and by-products of the activities anticipated;
  - d. the number of people the project shall employ;
  - e. the area of the land, the air, or the water that may be affected; and
  - f. any other matters as may be prescribed.
- 2. If after considering the project brief, the Agency in consultation with the lead department is of the view that the proposed project will not have any adverse impact on the environment,

it may approve the project.

3. If pursuant to the consideration in sub-section (2), the Agency determines that the project may have a significant impact on the environment, it shall require that an environmental impact study be made in accordance with the provisions of section 23.
4. The Agency shall adopt guidelines and regulations for the making of preliminary environmental impact assessments to determine whether an environmental impact study should be made.
5. In making an environmental impact assessment or environmental impact study under this section, the provisions of Part B of the Schedule shall be taken into account.

#### Schedule

6. No licence or permit required under any law shall be granted to any person desiring to develop a project specific in Part A of the Schedule unless he complies with this section and sections 23 and 24.

#### Environmental impact studies and environmental impact statements

- 23.1. Where the Agency has determined that an environmental impact study be conducted under section 22 the developer shall make an environmental impact statement on completing the study.
2. The Agency shall make guidelines according to which the environmental impact study shall be made:
3. Without prejudice to the generality of what may be included in an environmental impact study conducted according to sub-section 2, the environmental impact statement shall state.
  - a. a description of the proposed activity or project and of activities it is likely to generate;
  - b. a description of the potentially affected environment including specific information necessary for identifying and assessing the environmental effects of the proposed activity;
  - c. a description of the technology and processes that will be used;



- d. reasons for selecting the proposed site and rejecting alternative sites;
- e. environmental impacts of the proposed activity including the direct, indirect, cumulative short-term and long-term effects and the possible alternatives;
- f. an identification and description of measures proposed for eliminating, minimising or mitigating the anticipated adverse impacts;
- g. An identification of gaps in knowledge and uncertainties which were encountered in compiling the required information;
- h. An indication of whether the environment of any other state or areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction are likely to be affected and the alternatives and mitigating measures;
- i. a brief description of how the information provided for in this section has been generated; and
- j. any other matter relevant to environment assessment that may be prescribed.

4. The environmental impact statement shall be submitted to the Agency.

5. The Environmental impact statement shall be a public document which may be freely consulted by any person provided that the Agency shall protect any information which it considers to be proprietary.

#### Consideration and review of the environmental impact statement

24.           a.       invite public comments on the environmental impact statement in general;
- b.       invite the comments of those persons who are most likely to be affected by the proposed project by specifically drawing attention to the environmental impact statement;
- c.       consider the environmental impact statement and the public comments hereon and request any interested government department or agency to make further comments;

- d. consider the environmental impact statement and all the comments made; and
- e. require the holding of a public hearing if it deems it necessary.

2. The Agency decides whether to

- a. approve the project if it is satisfied that the project will not have an adverse effect on the environment;
- b. require that the developer redesign the project taking into account all environmental factors and the comments made;
- c. reject the project if it has reasonable cause to believe that the project may cause significant injury to the environment; and
- d. take any other measures that may be prescribed;

3. In executing its duties under sections 22, 23 and this section the Agency shall act within reasonable time to within such time frame as may be prescribed.

Environmental Audits

25. 1. In executing the project, the developer shall take all practicable measures to ensure that the expectations of the environmental impact assessment are complied with.
2. The developer shall within a specific period after the completion of the project or the commencement of its operations undertake an initial environmental audit of the project and make a report to the Agency.
3. The Agency shall carry out a periodic audit of each project to ensure that the predictions made in the environmental impact assessment are complied with and the Agency may, in so doing,
- a. use inspectors in accordance with section 42; and
  - b. require that the developer keeps records and submits reports to the Agency at such periods as the Agency deems necessary on how far the project

conforms in operation with the predictions made in the environmental impact assessment

4. The developer shall take all reasonable measures to mitigate any undesirable effects of the project not contemplated in the environmental impact assessment and shall report such measures to the Agency

#### Monitoring of existing projects

- 26.1. The Agency shall monitor the operation of all projects in existence at the date of commencement of this Act with a view to determining their compliance with the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder;
- 26.2. The Agency shall, where it determines that the project does not comply with this Act, or any regulations made thereunder require that the developer take remedial measures in such a manner and period as the Agency shall determine.

#### Schedule

- 26.3. The Agency shall require all operators of existing projects covered by Part A of the Schedule to prepare and submit annual reports on how far their projects comply with the provisions of this Act.

#### Monitoring of natural phenomena

27. The Agency shall monitor natural phenomena which have possible negative impacts on the environment and take or recommend preventive measures.

### **PART IV ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS**

#### Establishment of criteria and standards

28. (1) The Agency shall establish criteria and measurement of environmental quality in general and in particular, of
  - (a) air quality;
  - (b) water quality;
  - (c) smell;

- (d) noise;
  - (e) vibrations;
  - (f) radiation;
  - (g) soil quality;
  - (h) buildings and other structures;
  - (i) industrial products;
  - (j) materials used in industry, agriculture and for domestic uses;
  - (k) effluent; and
  - (l) solid waste.
- (2) The Agency shall, in consultation with the lead department, establish the minimum standards for environmental quality in general and in particular for:
- (a) air quality, including ambient air quality, occupational air quality and emissions for both stationary and mobile air pollution sources;
  - (b) water quality, taking into account different uses including drinking water, water for industry, agriculture, fisheries, wildlife and recreational purposes;
  - (c) effluent discharges;
  - (d) noise;
  - (e) smell;
  - (f) vibrations;
  - (g) soil quality;
  - (h) radiation;

- (i) buildings and other structures;
- (j) industrial products;
- (k) materials used in industry, agriculture and for domestic purposes and ;
- (l) solid waste disposal.

## **PART VII**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

#### Incentives for good environmental behaviour and dis-incentives for bad environmental behaviour

29. (1) The Agency may propose to the Government for inclusion in the annual budget proposals.
- (a) tax incentives to encourage good environmental behaviour which promote the conservation of natural resources and the prevention or abatement of pollution.
  - (b) user fees to ensure that those who use environmental resources pay the proper value for the utilization of the resources; and
  - (c)
  - (d) disincentives including tax to deter bad environmental behaviour that leads the unsustainable use of natural resources or that causes pollution;
- (2) The Council may, by order published in the Gazette, promulgate other incentives and disincentives not of a fiscal nature.

#### Management of coastal zone, rivers and wetlands

30. (1) Unless expressly allowed to do so under any law or by the Agency in writing, no person may in relation to the coastal zone, rivers and any other wetlands;
- (a) use, erect, reconstruct, place, alter, extend, remove or demolish any part of any structure in, on, under, or over the sea bed;
  - (b) excavate, drill, tunnel or otherwise disturb;

- (c) introduce or plant any plant or part of a plant whether alien or indigenous;
  - (d) introduce any animal or micro-organism whether alien or indigenous;
  - (e) deposit or dump any substance which is likely to have adverse effects on the environment;
  - (f) divert a river or lagoon;
  - (g) drain any river, lagoon or wetland;
- (2) The Council may make regulations and guidelines for the management of the environment of the coastal zone, rivers and other wetlands and in particular may provide for:
- (a) the development of an overall management plan of the coastal zone taking into account the various sectoral interests;
  - (b) measures for the control of coastal erosion;
  - (c) the conservation of mangrove ecosystems on the basis of the principle of optimum sustainable yield;
  - (d) the harvesting of the minerals of the coastal zone including sand, clay, shells and the restoration of the mineral sites;
  - (e) the environmentally sound development of tourism resources especially the orderly and planned development of building structures along the coast;
  - (f) containment of oil spill emergencies;
  - (g) the management of freshwater wetlands;
  - (h) containment of salt water intrusion into rivers, aquifers and agricultural lands, and
  - (i) the exploitation of the offshore areas including the continental shelf, the territorial sea, and the exclusive economic zone.

- (3) The Council may declare protected zones in any area of the coastal zone, river, or wetland and exclude or restrict human activities, if it thinks that such an area;
  - (a) is at great risk from unsustainable human activities; or
  - (b) is of ecological cultural, or aesthetic significance;

#### Management of inland zone

- 1. (1) The Agency shall establish environmentally sound management procedures for:
  - (a) forests, including reforestation, afforestation, agroforestry, all forms of tree planting, and the development of wood plantations;
  - (b) soil resources;
  - (c) rangelands;
  - (d) natural heritage sites;
  - (e) mining operations.
- (2) The Agency may restrict or prohibit the use of any method for the exploitation of the natural resources of the inland zone.
- (3) The Agency shall take appropriate measures for the development and improvement of the urban environment in consultation with the lead departments.

#### Conservation of biological diversity

- 32. The Agency shall, in consultation with the lead departments;
  - (a) develop national strategies, plans and programmes for the conservation of biological diversity;
  - (b) integrate the conservation and sustainable utilization of ethnic resources in

diversity in existing government activities and the activities of private persons;

- (c) identify the components of biological diversity of The Gambia;
- (d) determine which components of biological diversity of The Gambia;
- (e) prepare and maintain an inventory of biological diversity;
- (f) determine existing and potential threats to biological diversity and devise measures to remove or mitigate their effects;
- (g) prohibit or restrict any trade or traffic in any component of biological diversity.

33. (1) The Agency shall promote the conservation of biological diversity in-situ.

(2) The Agency shall establish guidelines for :

- (a) land use methods that are compatible with the conservation of biological diversity;
- (b) the selection and management of protected areas so as to promote the conservation of the various terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems of The Gambia;
- (c) the selection and management of buffer zones near protected areas;
- (d) special measures for protection of species habitats and ecosystems faced with extinction;
- (e) prohibiting or controlling the production of alien species; and
- (f) identifying and integrating traditional conservation knowledge into the conservation policy.

#### Conservation of biological diversity ex – situ

34. (1) The Agency shall promote the conservation ex situ of those components of biological diversity which are threatened with extinction.



- (2) The Agency shall make guidelines for the environmentally sound establishment and management.
  - (a) germplasm banks;
  - (b) botanical gardens and herbaria;
  - (c) zoos and animal orphanages; and
  - (d) such other facilities as may be prescribed.
- (3) Species conserved ex-situ may be re-introduced into their native habitats and ecosystems provided that the Agency is satisfied that:
  - (a) the threat to the species no longer exists; and
  - (b) viable populations of the threatened species have been achieved.

#### Access to genetic resources

- 35. (1) The genetic resources of The Gambia shall constitute an essential part of the natural wealth of resources of the people of The Gambia.
- (2) The Council may make regulations and prescribed guidelines regarding access to the genetic resources of The Gambia, including:
  - (a) measures regulating the export of germplasm;
  - (b) measures for sharing of benefits derived from germplasm originating from the Gambia; and
  - (c) Fees to be paid for access to germplasm.

#### Management of the working environment

- 36. (1) The Council may prescribe measures for the management and improvement of the working environment.
- (2) The agency shall identify and classify materials, processes and waste that are

dangerous to human or animal health and the environment.

- (3) The Council shall make regulations and establish guidelines for the management of the materials, processes, and waste identified in accordance with sub-section (2).

#### Protection of the ozone layer

37. The Council shall make regulations controlling, prohibiting or restricting the manufacture or use of substances that deplete the ozone layer identified in accordance with the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

### **PART VIII POLLUTION CONTROL**

#### Prohibition of the discharge of materials, substances and oil into the environment

38.
  - (1) No person shall discharge any dangerous material, or substance, oil or mixture containing oil into any waters or any other segment of the environment except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Council.
  - (2) A person who discharges any dangerous material or substance, oil or mixture containing oil in any water or other segment of the environment contrary to sub-section (1) commits an offence.
  - (3) Where a person is convicted under sub-section (2) the court may in addition to any penalty imposed by it, require that person to:
    - (a) pay the cost of the removal of the dangerous substance or material, oil or mixture containing oil including any cost to Government in restoring the damage environment; and
    - (b) pay the costs incurred by third parties resulting from the discharge.
  - (4) The owner of a vessel, production of storage facility or motor vehicle from which a discharge occurs contrary to this section has the duty to mitigate the impact of the discharge by:
    - (a) giving notice of the discharge to the Agency and other public officers;

- (b) commencing clean-up operations using the best available methods; and
  - (c) Complying with such operations as the Agency may give.
- (5) The Agency may seize the production or storage facility, vessel or motor vehicle until the owner takes mitigation measures.
- (6) The Agency may dispose of the production or storage facility, vessel or motor vehicle seize in accordance with sub-section (5) to meet the cost of clean-up and restoration measures where the owner, after a passage of a reasonable time, fails to take the necessary measures.
- (7) The Agency shall not be liable to a suit for anything done by it in good faith under subsections (5) and (6).
- (8) Any person who hinders or obstructs the Agency or any person designated to the Agency to act under this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of not more than three thousand dalasis or to a term of imprisonment of not more than one year.

#### Prohibition of pollution

- 39.
  - (1) No person shall pollute or permit any other person to excess of any standards or guidelines established under section 28.
  - (2) A person who pollutes or permits any other person to pollute the environment in excess of any standards and guidelines established under this Act commits a offence.
  - (3) In addition to any sentence that may be imposed upon a polluter under sub-section (2) the Court shall require such person.
    - (a) to pay the full cost of cleaning up the environment and of removing the effects of the pollution; or
    - (b) to clean up the environment and remove the effects of the pollution.
  - (4) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-sections (2), and (3) the Court may also require the polluter to meet the costs of the pollution to third parties through compensation, restoration or restitution.

### Disaster preparedness

40. (1) The Agency shall prepare guidelines for the management of environmental disasters including:
- (a) major oil spills and gas leakages;
  - (b) spills of other hazardous substances;
  - (c) industrial accidents;
  - (d) natural disasters such as floods, droughts and major pest infestations, or other intrusions of alien species of fauna and flora; and
  - (e) fire;
- (2) The Agency may require any institution or individual employer to prepare a disaster preparedness plan appropriate to the risks anticipated in his establishment or premises.
- (3) A disaster preparedness plan prepared in accordance with sub-section (2) shall expressly state which Government agency or private person shall be obliged to implement the plan.

## **PART IX INSPECTION, ANALYSIS AND RECORDS**

### Environmental Inspectors

41. The Agency may, by notification in the Gazette, appoint environmental inspectors.

### Powers and duties of Environmental Inspectors

42. (1) An inspector may, in the performance of his duties under this Act or any regulations made thereunder, at all reasonable times and without a warrant.
- (a) enter any land, premises, vessels or vehicle to determine whether the provisions of this Act are being complied with;
  - (b) require the production of, inspect, examine and copy licences, registers, records, and other documents required under this Act or any other law relating to the environment and the management of natural resources;

- (c) make examinations and enquiries to determine whether this Act is complied with;
  - (d) take samples of any articles or substances to which this Act relates and, as may be prescribed, submit such samples for test or analysis;
  - (e) carry out periodic inspections of all establishments within the local limits of his jurisdiction whose activities are likely to have significant impact on the environment;
  - (f) carry out such other inspections as may be necessary to ensure that the provisions of this Act are being complied with;
  - (g) on the instructions of the Executive Director, seize any vessel, motor vehicle, plant, manufacturing plant, equipment, or any other thing which he believes has been used in committing an offence under this Act;
  - (h) on the instructions of the Executive Director, close any manufacturing plant or other activity which pollutes or is likely to pollute the environment contrary to this Act for such period as the Executive Director may determine;
  - (i) on the instructions of the Executive Director, issue an improvement notice requiring the occupier of any manufacturing plant or other activity to cease any activities deleterious to the environment which are contrary to this Act or to install new plant or safeguards within such reasonable time as the inspector may determine; and
  - (j) arrest any person whom he believes has committed an offence under this Act and hand over such person to the police for investigations.
- (2) An inspector may at any time install any equipment on any land, premises, manufacturing plant, motor vehicle or vessel for the purpose of monitoring compliance with this Act.
- (3) A person who tampers with any installation under sub-section (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of not more than one thousand dalasis or to a term of imprisonment of not more than three years.
- (4) Where an inspector enters premises the owner of such premises may demand that the inspector produce his document or authorisation or identity card before

exercising any powers under this section in respect of such premises.

Procedure for taking samples for analysis

43. (1) An inspector shall, before taking samples of any substance for analysis in accordance with section 42 inform the occupier that the samples will be taken for analysis.
- (2) The inspector shall take the sample in three parts and mark and seal them as their nature will permit and deliver them as follows:
- (a) the first to the occupier;
  - (b) the second to the laboratory for analysis; and
  - 8 The third to the Agency or its duly authorized agent.
- (3) Where the substance
- (a) is packed in small containers or packages;
  - (b) is likely to change, deteriorate or be damaged by exposure, or
  - (c) Would be dangerous or have other significant impacts on human health or the environment when opened.

The inspector shall take three containers or packages as samples and mark, seal and deliver them as provided in sub-section (2).

- (4) Where after analysis the results of analysis are disrupted, the sample delivered to the Agency or its duly authorized agent may be sent by a Court to a reference laboratory for analysis.

Establishment or designation of analytical laboratories

44. (1) The Council may, by notification in the Gazette, establish or where it deems it fit, designate existing laboratories to be analytical laboratories and reference laboratories.

- (2) The notification in sub-section (1) shall specify the functions of the laboratory and the local limits or subject matter that the laboratory shall serve.

#### Designation of analysts and reference analysts

- 45. (1) The Council may, by notification in the Gazette, appoint, or designate public officers where it deems it fit, to serve as analyst or reference analyst for the purpose of this Act.
- (2) The notification in sub-section (1) shall specify the functions, subject matter and local limits within which each analyst or reference analyst shall serve provided that he may be redeployed to other laboratories.

#### Certificate of analysis effects

- 46. (1) The laboratory or the reference laboratory shall issue a certificate of analysis of any substance submitted to it in accordance with this Act stating its findings.
- (2) The certificate of analysis shall state the methods of analysis used and shall be signed by the analyst or the reference analyst, as the case may be.
- (3) A certificate complying with the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be sufficient evidence of the facts stated therein.

#### Records to be kept

- 47. (1) The Agency may prescribe the activities for which records shall be kept and the content of the records that shall be kept for the purpose of this Act.
- (2) The records kept in accordance with sub-section (1) and any other records available at the site of an activity shall be made available to an inspector for purposes of:
  - (a) an environmental audit under section 25;
  - (b) environmental monitoring under section 26;
  - (c) pollution control under Part VIII.
  - (d) inspection under section 42; and

- (e) any other purpose that may be prescribed.
- (3) All establishments keeping records under this section shall transmit their records to the Agency at such intervals as the Agency may determine.
- (4) The Agency shall use the records transmitted to it in the preparation of the state of the environment report and for such other purposes it deems necessary.

## **PART X**

### **INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS**

#### Freedom of environmental information

48. (1) Every person shall have freedom of access to any information relating to the implementation of the provisions of this Act or any other law relating to the management of the environment submitted to the Agency.
- (2) A person desiring information provided for in sub-section (1) shall make an application to the Agency and may be granted access on such terms and conditions as the Agency deems fit.
- (3) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) the Agency may refuse access or limit the access of any person to proprietary information submitted to it or to any other Government department or agency.

#### Gathering analysis and management of information

49. (1) The Agency shall gather, analyse, manage and disseminate environmental information.
- (2) The Agency shall have access, subject to any other law, to all existing environmental information of a public nature and shall coordinate the management of environmental information.
- (3) The Agency shall determine deficiencies in existing environmental information and exchange information with other persons, including international organizations, non-governmental organizations and governmental agencies of other states.
- (4) The Agency shall, at such intervals as it deems fit, publish a state of the environment report which shall highlight the achievements of the Agency in the



protection of the environment and the future challenges, problems, prospects and the strategies for addressing them.

- (5) The Agency may make other publications and adopt other measures and strategies for promoting public awareness of environmental issues and the need for conservation of natural resources.

#### Environment in the school curriculum

- 50. The Agency may, in collaboration with the Minister responsible for education, adopt measures and strategies for the integration of environmental education in the school curriculum.

### **PART XI OFFENCES**

#### General offences

- 51. A person who commits an offence under the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder for which no penalty is provided, is liable on conviction.
  - (a) in the case of a natural person, to a fine of not more than three thousand dalasis or to a term of imprisonment of not more than one year; and
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine of not more than twenty thousand dalasis.

#### Offences relating to inspectors

- 52. (1) A person commits an offence if he knowingly.
  - (a) hinders or obstructs an inspector in the execution of his duties under, this Act;
  - (b) fails to comply with a lawful order or requirement made by an inspector in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
  - (c) refuses an inspector entry upon any land or into any premises which he is empowered to enter by this Act;

- (d) impersonates an inspector;
  - (e) refuses an inspector access to records kept in accordance with this Act;
  - (f) fails to state or wrongly states his name or address to an inspector in the course of his duties under this Act;
  - (g) misleads or gives wrongful information to an inspector under this Act; or
  - (h) fails to carry out an improvement order issued by an inspector under this Act.
- (2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable on conviction,
- (a) in the case of a natural person, to a fine of not more than four thousand dalasis or to a term of imprisonment of not more than two years; and
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine of not more than forty thousand dalasis.

#### Offences relating to environmental impact assessment

53. (1) A person commits an offence if he;
- (a) fails to submit a project brief contrary to section 22;
  - (b) fails to prepare an environmental impact statement contrary to section 23; or
  - (c) Fraudulently makes a false statement in an environmental impact statement contrary to section 23.
- (2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable on conviction,
- (a) in the case of a natural person, to a fine of not more than one hundred and sixty thousand dalasis or to a term of imprisonment of not more than five years; and
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine of not more than fifty thousand

dalasis.

Offences relating to records

54. (1) A person commits an offence if he;
- (a) fails to keep records of the activities, products, by-products, and wastes required to be kept by this Act; or
  - (b) fraudulently alters any record required by this Act;
- (2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable on conviction.
- (a) in the case of a natural person, to a fine of not more than ten thousand dalasis or to a term of imprisonment of not more than two years; and
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine of not more than thirty thousand dalasis.

Offences relating to environmental standards and guidelines

55. (1) A person commits an offence if he;
- (a) violates any environmental standard established in accordance with section 28.
  - (b) violates any guideline made under this Act; or
  - (c) uses natural resources in a wasteful manner contrary to measures and regulations prescribed under Part VII;
- (2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable on conviction;
- (a) in the case of a natural person, to a fine of not more than twenty thousand dalasis or to a term of imprisonment of not more than five years; and
  - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine of not more than fifty thousand dalasis.

Offences relating to hazardous and dangerous materials, etc.

56. A person commits an offence if he

- (a) fails to manage hazardous and dangerous materials, processes and wastes in accordance with the provisions of section 36.
- (b) knowingly mislabels any wastes, chemical or dangerous process or other materials;
- (c) Withholds information about the management of wastes, chemicals or dangerous processes and substances; or
- (d) aids or abets the illegal traffic in wastes, chemicals or dangerous processes and substances.

(2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable on conviction.

- (a) in the case of a natural person, to a fine of not more than one hundred thousand dalasis or to a term of imprisonment of not more than six years.
- (b) in the case of a body incorporate, to a fine of not more than five hundred thousand dalasis.

#### Offences relating to pollution

57. (1) A person commits an offence if he

- (a) discharges any dangerous materials, substance, oil or mixture containing oil into any waters or any other segment of the environment contrary to section 38; or
- (b) pollutes the environment contrary to section 39.

(2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable on conviction,

- (a) in the case of a natural person, to a fine of not more than two hundred thousand dalasis or to term of imprisonment of not more than ten years.
- (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine of not more than one million dalasis.



## **PART XII**

### **JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS**

#### Immunity of officers acting in good faith

58. No person acting under this Act shall be liable to be sued in any civil court for any act done or ordered to be done by him in the discharge of his duties under this Act, provided that he acts in good faith.

#### Liability of bodies corporate etc.

59. (1) Where an offence under this Act is committed by a body corporate, the body corporate and every director or officer of the body corporate who had knowledge or should have had knowledge of the commission of the offence, and who did not exercise all due diligence to ensure compliance with the Act commits the offence.
- (2) Where an offence is committed this Act by a partnership, every partner or officer of the partnership who had knowledge of the commission of the offence commits the offence.
- (3) A person shall be personally liable for any offence under this Act whether committed by him on his own account or as an agent or servant of another person.
- (4) An employer or principal shall be liable for any offence committed by his employee or agent under this Act if the employee or agent acted within the scope of his employment.

#### Forfeiture, cancellation etc.

60. (1) The court before which a person is prosecuted for an offence under this Act or the regulations made thereunder may in addition to any penalty imposed on him order that the substance, equipment or appliances used in the commission of the offence be forfeited to the State and be disposed of as the court directs.
- (2) In making the order to forfeit under sub-section (1) the court may also order that the cost of disposing of the substances, equipment or appliance, be borne by the accused.
- (3) The court may further order that any authorization given under this Act be cancelled.

- (4) The court may also issue an order requiring that the convicted person restore the environment to its original state at his own cost.

## **PART XIII**

### **MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

#### Amendment of the Schedule

61. The Council may, by order published in the Gazette, amend the Schedule.

#### Delegation of powers and functions by the Council and the Executive Director

62. (1) The Council may by order delegate any of its functions and powers to a Minister, the Executive Director, a local government or any other public officer provided that the power so delegated shall not be sub-delegated.
- (2) The Executive Director may delegate any of his powers and functions, in writing, to any member of the senior staff of the Agency, a local government or other public officer provided that the power so delegated shall not be sub-delegated.

#### Power to make regulations

63. (1) The Council may, on the recommendation of the Agency, make regulations prescribing all matters that are required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed, or are necessary for giving effect to this Act.
- (2) Regulations made under sub-section (1) may adopt wholly or in part or with modifications any rules, standards, guidelines, regulations, by-laws, codes, instructions, specifications or administrative procedures prescribed under any law either as in force at the time of prescription or publication or as amended from time to time thereafter.

#### Inconsistent laws

64. Where the provisions of this Act are inconsistent with the provisions of any existing Act the provisions of this Act shall prevail.

#### Repeal

65. The National Environment Management Act, 1987 is hereby repealed.

Cap.72:01



## **SCHEDULE**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PART A**

#### **PROJECTS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

##### **1. General**

- (a) Any activity out of character with its surroundings.
- (b) Any structure of a scale not in keeping with its surroundings.
- 8 Major changes in land use.

##### **2. Urban Development, including,**

- (a) Designation of new townships, villages and residential areas.
- (b) Establishment of industrial estates.
- (c) Establishment of industrial estates.
- (d) Establishment or expansion of recreational townships in hilly areas, national parks and game reserves.
- (e) Shopping centres and complexes.
- (f) Hotels and other tourist facilities.

##### **3. Transportation, including,**

- (a) All major roads.
- (b) All roads in scenic, wooded or hilly areas.
- (c) Bridges.
- (d) Railways lines.

- (e) Airports and airfields.
  - (f) Pipelines.
  - (g) Water transport.
  - (h) Ports and landing sites.
4. **Dams, rivers and water resources, including,**
- (a) Storage dams, barrages and weirs.
  - (b) River diversions and water transfers between catchments.
5. **Aerial Spraying**
6. **Fisheries** especially large-scale commercial projects.
7. **Mining, including quarrying and open-cast extraction of:**
- (a) Precious metals.
  - (b) Diamonds.
  - (c) Metalliferous ores.
  - (d) Coal.
  - (e) Phosphates.
  - (f) Limestone and dolomite.
  - (g) Stone and slate.
  - (h) Aggregates, sand, gravel and laterite.
  - (i) Clay.
  - (j) Exploration for the production of petroleum in any form.

- (k) Off-shore activities.
- 8. **Forestry related activities, including,**
  - (a) Timber harvesting.
  - (b) Clearance of forest areas.
  - (c) Reforestation and afforestation.
  - (d) Establishment of wood plantation.
- 9. **Agriculture, including,**
  - (a) Large scale agriculture.
  - (b) Use of new pesticide.
  - (c) Introduction of new crops and animals.
  - (d) Use of fertilizers.
- 10. **Processing and manufacturing industries, including,**
  - (a) Mineral processing, reduction of ores and minerals.
  - (b) Smelting and refining of ores and minerals.
  - (c) Foundries.
  - (d) Brick and earthenware manufacture.
  - (e) Cement works and lime processing.
  - (f) Glass works.
  - (g) Fertilizer manufacture or processing.
  - (h) Explosives plants.

- (l) Oil refineries and petro-chemical works.
- (j) Tanning and dressing of hides and skins.
- (k) Abattoirs and meat-processing plants.
- (l) Chemical works and process plants.
- (m) Brewing and malting.
- (n) Bulk grain-processing plants.
- (o) Fish processing plants.
- (q) Pulp and paper mills.
- (r) Food processing plants.
- (s) Plants for the manufacture or assembly of motor vehicle.
- (t) Plants for the construction or repair of aircraft or railway equipment.
- (u) Plants for the manufacturing or processing of rubber.
- (v) Plants for the manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and sheet-metal containers.
- (w) Plants for the manufacture of groundnut briquettes or other briquettes.
- (x) Mechanical workshops.
- (y) Cottage industries.

**11. Electrical infrastructure, including,**

- (a) Electricity generation stations.
- (b) Electrical transmission lines (high voltages).
- 8 Electrical substations.

- (d) Pumped-storage schemes.

**12. Management of hydrocarbons, including.**

The storage of natural gas and combustible or explosive fuels.

**13. Waste disposal, including,**

- (a) Sites for solid waste disposal.
- (b) Sites for hazardous waste disposal.

**8 Sewage disposal works.**

- (d) Major atmospheric emissions.
- (e) Offensive odours.

**14. Natural conservation areas, including,**

- (a) Creation of national parks, game reserves, and buffer zones.
- (b) Establishment of wilderness areas.
- (c) Formulation or modification of forest management policies.
- (d) Formulation or modification of water catchment management policies.
- (e) Policies for management of ecosystems, especially by use of fire.
- (f) Commercial exploitation of natural fauna and flora.
- (g) Introduction of alien species of fauna and flora into ecosystems.
- (h) Establishment of natural heritage areas.

**PART B**

**ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED IN MAKING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS**

The following issues may, among others, be considered in the making of environmental impact

assessments.

**1. Ecological Consideration, in particular biological diversity:**

- (I) Effect of proposal on number, diversity, breeding habits, etc. of wild animals and vegetation.
- (ii) Gene pool of domesticated plants and animals, e.g. monoculture vs wild-types.

**2. Sustainable use including,**

- (I) Effect of proposal on soil fertility.
- (ii) Breeding populations of fish and game.
- (iii) Natural regeneration of woodland and sustainable yield.

**3. Ecosystem maintenance, including,**

- (I) Effect of proposal on food chains.
- (ii) Nutrient cycles.
- (iii) Aquifer recharge, water run-off rates, etc.
- (iv) Areal extent of habitats.

**4. Social consideration, including,**

- (I) Effects of proposal on generation or reduction of employment in the area.
- (ii) Social cohesion or disruption.
- (iii) Effect on human health.
- (iv) Immigration or emigration.
- (v) Communication – roads opened up, closed, re-routed.
- (vi) Local economy.

**5. Landscape including**

- (i) Views opened up or closed.
- (ii) Visual impacts (features, removal of vegetation, etc).
- (iii) Compatibility with surrounding areas.
- (iv) Amenity opened up or closed, e.g. recreation possibilities.

**6. Land Use**

- (i) Effects or proposal on current land uses and land use potentials in the project area.
- (ii) Possibility of multiple use.
- (iii) Effects of proposal on surrounding land uses and land use potentials.

