LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN LATIN AMERICA 2015

Country	TERMINOLOGY	ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES	DECISION-MAKING RESPONSIBILITY	DEFINITION OF EIA	TYPES OF EIA INSTRUMENTS	SCREENING
	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 an activity is subject to EIA and the extent of the respective study*
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.
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.
Bolivia	CD: Waiver Certificate DIA: Environmental Impact Statement EIA: Environmental Impact Study FA: 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, Climate Change, Management and Forest Development 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.
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.
Chile	DIA: Environmental Impact Statement EAE: 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, or communities' livelihoods; otherwise, only a DIA is needed.
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 ANLA 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.
Costa Rica	CBPA: Manual of Good Environmental Practices DJCA: Affidavit on Environmental Commitments D1, D2: Preliminary Evaluation Forms EAE: Strategic Environmental Assessment EsIA: 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): EsIA 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.
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.
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 EIA. Proponents must register the project in the online Environmental System (SUIA) of MAE, to request a certification of the project's location (*Certificado de Intersección*) in relation to conservation areas and forest protected areas.
El Salvador	AA: Environmental Audit EsIA: Environmental Impact Study FA: Environmental Form PMA: Environmental Management Program	MARN: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	MARN	Ensures that activities, works, and projects follow procedures to identify and quantify impacts and mitigation measures.	EsIA EAE: Strategic Environmental Assessment ERMA: Environmental and Risk Management Plan	Legislation defines the type of projects that require EsIA. Group A: does not require the presentation of any information to MARN Group B-1: FA Group B-2: EsIA (ERMA might be requested)
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.
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.
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.
Haiti	EIA: Environmental Impact Study EIS: 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. Legislation requires EIA and reporting for projects that have potentially negative impact, and defines procedures for environmental management.
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 EAE: 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
Jamaica	EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment PAF: Permit Application Form PIF: Project Information Form	Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change NEPA: National Environment and Planning Agency NRCA: Natural Resources Conservation Authority	NEPA NRCA	The critical appraisal of the likely effects of a policy, plan, program, project, or activity, on the environment. To assist the decision-making authority, assessments are carried out independently of the proponent.	Only EIA	Proponent submits PAF and PIF to NEPA, which will screen application and determine if an EIA is needed. Regulations also list type of project that must prepare an EIA.
Mexico	IP: Preventive Report MIA: Environmental Impact Assessment (*Manifestación de Impacto Ambiental*)	SEMARNAT: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	SEMARNAT	Procedure to protect environment, and avoid or reduce negative impacts by setting conditions for infrastructure projects or activities that could disrupt ecological balance, or violate established limits and conditions.	Category 1: requires regional MIA Category 2: requires specific MIA Category 3: only requires IP When activity is considered of high risk by law, a risk environmental study must be included in the MIA	Law and regulations list the types of works and activities that require MIA. States and Federal District (DF) can demand MIA under certain conditions.
Nicaragua	DIA: Environmental Impact Document EA: Environmental Assessment EIA: Environmental Impact Study EV: Environmental Evaluation FA: Environmental Form PGA: Environmental Management Program	MARENA: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources DGCA: General Office of Environmental Quality SERENA: Regional Secretaries of Natural Resources and Environment	MARENA SERENA Regional Councils Municipalities	Administrative instrument consisting of procedures, studies, and technical systems for predicting the impacts of a specific work, activity, or project for which an environmental permit is being sought.	Category I or II: EIA Category III: EV FA: for low-impact projects EAE: Strategy Environmental Assessment; for plans and programs (including municipal plans)	Law lists types of projects that require an EIA, EV, or DIA
Panama	DJ: Sworn Statement EsIA: Environmental Impact Study PMA: Environmental Management Plan RA: Environmental Resolution SIA: Social Impact Assessment	MINAM: Ministry of Environment AR: Regional Administration UAS: Sectoral Environmental Unit	MINAM AR UAS (after being trained and qualified by MINAM)	Early warning system based on continuous analysis that enables preventive decision making to protect environment; required prior to beginning specified activities, works, or projects.	EsIA-Category I: requires only a DJ EsIA-Category II: requires mitigation and prevention measures EsIA-Category III: requires a PMA SEA: Strategic Environmental Assessment (to be regulated)	Law and regulations list the types of activities, works, and projects that require an EsIA, depending on the risks associated with the project and its final category. MINAM can modify this list.
Paraguay	DIA: Environmental Impact Statement EDE: Effluents, Solid Waste, and Air Pollution Disposal Study EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment EIAP: Preliminary Environmental Impact Study	DGCCARN: General Directorate for Environmental Quality Control and Natural Resources SEAM: Secretary of Environment	SEAM DGCCARN	Environmental Law refers to EIA as a scientific study aiming to identify, prevent, and estimate the environmental impacts that activities, works, and projects might cause. Changes made by Decree No. 453, 2013.	DIA; EDE; EIA EIAP; EMP (generic) RIMA (Environmental Impact Report)	Regulations determine the types of works and activities that require EIA or EDE. Depending on the activity, SEAM might require an EIA, EIAP, or EDE; if an EIAP or EDE is not required, then the activity will need to comply with a generic EMP.
Peru	AC: Responsible authority in each sector DIA: Environmental Impact Statement EIA-d: Full Environmental Impact Assessment EIA-sd: Partial Environmental Impact Assessment EP: Preliminary Evaluation	MINAM: Ministry of Environment SEIA: National System of Environmental Impact Evaluation SENACE: National Service of Environmental Certification for Sustainable Investments Sectoral and subnational agencies	SENACE: EIA-d Sectoral agencies: EIA-sd OEFA: Agency for Assessment and Environmental Control, supervises project compliance	Participatory, technical, and administrative process aiming to prevent, minimize, and mitigate potential environmental impacts that can be generated by policies, plans, programs, and investment projects; and to enhance the positive effects.	Category I: DIA Category II: EIA-sd Category III: EIA-d SEA: Strategic Environmental Assessment	Environmental regulations list types of investment projects that are subject to EIA, criteria for classifying projects into categories, and guidelines for EIA-sd and EIA-d TORs.
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.
Venezuela	DI: Document of Intent EAE: 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.

Country	SCOPING	TERMS OF REFERENCE (TORs)	REQUIREMENTS	ALTERNATIVES	INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION	DISSEMINATION
	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*
Argentina	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.
Belize	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 contents of the EIA report and highlighting the conclusions and issues remaining to be resolved.
Bolivia	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.	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.	EIA must include analysis of alternatives and justification of selected option.	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 DIA published in Ministry's Bulletin. Public can access information on project classification and execution of EIA, except when it is legally protected.
Brazil	No scoping procedure. Regulations specify the scope of the EIA. Relevant authority will 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.	Public agencies that are interested in, or directly related to, the project receive a copy of the RIMA for their information and comment.	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.
Chile	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 on 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 EIA and DIA, with contents 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 a project's environmental assessment information provided in the SEIA.
Colombia	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 input or reports 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 decision, in the official bulletin. Anyone can request to be notified of the decision. Information is public throughout the process.
Costa Rica	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.
Dominican Republic	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.	The responsible sectoral agencies and local governments must be consulted prior to issuance of environmental permits or licenses.	Proponents must inform the public through media of their intention to carry out the project and must provide pertinent information about it. The ESIA must be available to the public once it has been submitted.
Ecuador	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 revises, 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. Information provided to the community must be in native language, when applicable.
El Salvador	MARN defines the scope of the EsIA in the TORs. Scope includes potential impacts and risks during construction, operation, and closure on the environment's and population's physical, biological, socioeconomic, and cultural resources.	MARN establishes TORs and guidelines for the EsIA. EIA has to be conducted by a multidisciplinary team of consultants registered and certified with MARN.	Must consider positive and negative impacts on physical, chemical, biological, socioeconomic, and cultural conditions at the site and in the site's area of influence. EsIA must include a PMA.	EsIA and EAE must include a description of alternatives to the policy, plan, program, or project.	MARN, central and regional units, and municipal environmental units.	Before an EsIA is approved, developers must publicly disclose it, in a format designated by MARN, through publication in print media having national circulation.
Grenada	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.
Guatemala	No formal scoping procedure. Scope includes evaluation of potential impacts on the physical, biological, social, economic, and cultural environments.	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 disclosing information about the project. Public is informed about project in print media and, depending on project location, in Mayan language.
Guyana	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, air and soil, 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 revises 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.
Haiti	No formal scoping in legislation; further details on scope provided in the EIA Guideline (*Générale de Réalisation d'une Etude d' Impact Environnemental, Ministère de l'Environnement, Direction des Ressources en Eau, Service d'Etude Impact Environnemental, 2011*).	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.
Honduras	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 EsIA is made available in the municipality where the project is sited. According to regulations, all information from the EIA process is public.
Jamaica	Scoping required. NEPA provides generic TORs. Proponent publishes the first public notice to the public and takes into account comments in the preparation of the TORs.	Proponents submit draft TORs to NEPA, which reviews TORs and decides if acceptable. Study to be conducted by proponent and consultants.	Must include potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity and alternatives, including the following: direct, indirect, cumulative, and short and long-term effects; and identification of measures available to mitigate adverse environmental impacts of the proposed activity.	EIA must include analysis of alternatives and justification of selected option.	NEPA coordinates review of EIA with other public agencies, and coordinates public consultations.	Proponents must publish two public notices in national newspapers: (i) the first to inform the public of the project proposal and (ii) the second when submitting the draft EIA to NEPA. Proponent must make available the EIA in public places such as libraries.
Mexico	No formal scoping procedure. Scope includes consideration of ecosystems, their preservation and restoration, and protection of the environment.	SEMARNAT provides guidelines for the presentation of IP and MIA. IP and MIA can be prepared by any individual.	Environmental forecasts, and identification, description, and evaluation of the following impacts: environmental, cumulative, synergistic, significant or relevant, and residual.	Local and regional MIA must include environmental projections and evaluation of alternatives.	SEMARNAT is entitled to request technical opinions from other federal agencies. In some cases, state and municipal governments must be notified and have opportunity to comment.	SEMARNAT publishes weekly list of IP and MIA. Files of MIA are available to public.
Nicaragua	No formal scoping procedure. Scope includes activities that can damage the environment or natural resources, or that can have negative socioeconomic, cultural, biotic, abiotic, or aesthetic impacts.	Specific TORs developed by MARENA and proponent in coordination with sectoral authority. The EIA must be developed by individuals or corporations certified and registered by the DGCA.	Identification, prediction, and oversight of environmental impacts of projects and of their alternatives.	The EIA must include an analysis of alternatives to the project.	MARENA must consult on the EIA with UGAS (Sectoral Environmental Management Units), municipal governments, and Regional Councils in the Autonomous Regions.	MARENA publishes, in two national newspapers, the DIA's availability for public examination, and the place and schedule for consultation.
Panama	No scoping procedure in legislation. During EsIA preparation, proponents must develop and implement a plan for citizen participation (meetings, surveys) and respond to inquiries about project components from those who would be affected.	Regulations set minimum contents of EsIA; MINAM and UAS issue scope, guidelines, and TORs. Study conducted by multidisciplinary team of qualified professionals who are registered and certified by MINAM.	Identification, analysis, evaluation, and ranking of all negative and positive impacts and induced risks.	No provision made in law or regulations.	Regulations obligate MINAM to request opinions from public sectoral agencies related to environmental components or impacts of the project.	MINAM, through AR, discloses and makes EsIA presentation available to the public. Proponents publish summary of EsIA and facilitate public access to EsIA and other documents.
Paraguay	Scoping defined by regulation. Proponent submits EIAP or EDE to SEAM, which determines if local people are to be consulted. Scope includes impacts on biodiversity, health, security, cultural heritage, and community livelihoods.	SEAM sets specific TORs for completion of the EIAP, if needed. Studies must be conducted by environmental consultants listed in the Technical Registry (*Catastro Técnico*).	Analysis of potential positive and negative, direct, indirect, permanent, temporary, reversible, irreversible, continuous, discontinuous, regular, irregular, cumulative, and synergistic impacts.	EIA must describe alternative designs and locations for the project, and analyze consequences of not implementing the project.	SEAM can consult institutions and agencies likely to be affected by projects.	Information is disclosed on SEAM's Web site and in mass media (newspaper) in some cases.
Peru	Scoping define in legislation. Proponent proposes scope, and AC makes public EP and requests comments from stakeholders. Regulations also define the scope's mandatory themes for the EIA.	Developers propose TORs with EP and authority approves. Studies prepared by authorized organizations with multidisciplinary team.	Identification of possible direct and indirect impacts on physical and social environment, community livelihoods, and historic architectural heritage, among others.	EIA-d must include an analysis of alternatives and the selection of the most efficient one from environmental, social, and economic perspectives.	Responsible authorities can establish review mechanisms with sectoral, regional, or local authorities. Participation must be sought from officials responsible for relevant fields.	EIA available to public and must include brief summary. EIA-d and EIA-sd are available in regional office of the sectoral agency and on the Web site.
Uruguay	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.
Venezuela	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.	Approved EsIA will remain available to the public at MINEHV.

Country	CITIZEN PARTICIPATION	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)	MONITORING	REPORTING	EIA LEGISLATION
	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	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	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 summit 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	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.	PASA must include presentation of annual technical reports.	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	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	SEA determines mechanisms for community participation. Citizens can submit comments on EIA within a specified period. SEA must 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	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 performed 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	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	Proponents publish project information and organize at least one public visit to the project site. MIMARENA publishes the environmental study to receive comments. MIMARENA can hold a public hearing prior to issuing an authorization if considered necessary.	PMAA, which includes the prevention, mitigation, and compensation measures identified in the EIS. Includes self-monitoring program, risk-management program, and contingency plan.	MIMARENA conducts inspections and environmental audits to assure compliance with conditions attached to permit or license. PMAA must include an oversight subprogram and self-monitoring program.	As part of PMAA, periodic reports based on self-monitoring are required.	General Law of Environment and Natural Resources, No. 64-00; Regulations of the System of Environmental Authorizations (Resolution 02, 2011). http://www.ambiente.gob.do
Ecuador	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.	Monitoring mechanisms include (i) self-monitoring by proponent, (ii) environmental control by AAAR, (iii) environmental auditing and supervision by the community, and (iv) audits performed by consultants. In addition, the General Accounting Office can audit projects directly or through contractors.	Proponents must send reports to the appropriate AAAr, providing EMP results and fulfilling all other commitments, consistent with the schedule and level of detail established in the LA.	Environmental Law, 1999; Consolidated Text of Environmental Management (TULA), 2003, amended by Ministerial Agreement No. 006, 2014; Regulations of Mechanisms for Citizen Participation, Decree No. 1040, 2008 and Agreement No. 066, 2013. http://www.ambiente.gob.ec/ http://suia.ambiente.gob.ec/
El Salvador	If the quality of life, human health, and well-being could be affected by a project, work, or activity, a public hearing must be held in the affected municipality. Civil society has a specific time period to submit comments to MARN.	PMA must be incorporated into the construction, operation, and closure of the activity. PMA must include measures to prevent, mitigate, and compensate for impacts; a budget and plans for restoration and monitoring; and an ERMA if required by MARN.	Law and regulations establish a process of AA to ensure developer's compliance with the conditions set in the environmental permit for the project. The AA process can be carried out on the project, work, or activity by MARN, or by certified and registered auditors.	Supervision of projects, activities, and works is done through the monitoring plan. MARN or certified consultant can also perform periodic AA.	Environmental Law, Decree No. 233, 1998; Regulations of the Environmental law, Decree No. 17, 2000 and its amendments Decree No. 17, 2007 and Decree No. 39, 2009. http://www.marn.gob.sv/
Grenada	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	Proponents must consult the public during environmental assessment. The public can summit comments and opinions during project 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 EAI.	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. 68-86, amended in 1993; Regulations for Evaluation, Control, and Environmental Supervision, Governmental Agreement No. 60, 2015. http://www.marn.gob.gt
Guyana	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 EAB 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	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	Once project has been registered in SERNA, public must be informed by print media, and public has 15 days to submit comments. For Category 4 projects, stakeholders are consulted by means of a public hearing; proponents provide notice of hearing by radio and print media.	PGA must include mitigation and preventive measures; contingency and monitoring plans; and other plans, as needed. PGA can be requested for projects, activities, and works in Category 2, 3, or 4.	DECA is in charge of monitoring and oversight of the project's environmental performance through visits and AAs. The local municipality's UMA is responsible for supporting overall supervision.	Proponent must hire an environmental professional who is responsible for the project and must present environmental reports to DECA. SERNA will perform supervision visits and audits as needed.	Environmental Law, 1993; Regulations of the National System of Environmental Assessment (SINEIA), Agreement 189-2009; Agreement 1178-2012. http://www.serna.gob.hn
Jamaica	Regulations request citizen participation, during scoping for the EIA and review of the draft EIA presented to NEPA. Public review can be held if requested by NEPA.	NEPA guidelines request the preparation of a mitigation action plan to reduce impact of project development.	NEPA guidelines indicate parameters such as water and air quality, noise, wildlife, and health and safety, among others. The regulations do not present details.	Regulations require to save all documents of the operation, including environmental monitoring reports.	Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act, 1991; Natural Resources Conservation (Permits and Licences) Regulations, 1996, amended 2004; Natural Resources (Prescribed Areas; Prohibition of Categories of Enterprise, Construction and Development) Order, 1996; NEPA Guidelines for conducting EIA, 1997, revised 2005. http://www.nepa.gov.jm
Mexico	MIA is available to public. SEMARNAT can conduct public consultations if requested by member of affected community. In special cases, public meetings are held for information and feedback.	Specific MIA must include measures to prevent and mitigate impacts. Regional MIA must include strategies to prevent and mitigate impacts (cumulative and residual) on regional environment.	SEMARNAT must inspect and monitor compliance with regulations and environmental authorizations.	SEMARNAT can require responsible parties to present information on compliance with environmental provisions.	General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection, 1998, amended by DOF 09-01-2015; Regulations of the General Law of Ecological Equilibrium, 2000, amended by DOF 31-10-2014 http://www.semarnat.gob.mx
Nicaragua	MARENA publishes a notice in newspapers to inform public about the project, DIA, date and location of hearing, and time frame for submitting opinions.	Final Resolution issued by MARENA establishes mitigation measures, monitoring requirements, and implementation of the PGA.	The environmental permit defines monitoring requirements. Auditors paid by developer but registered in MARENA will perform environmental audits and report on compliance with environmental permits.	No provisions in law or regulations.	General Law of Environment and Natural Resources, No. 217, 1996, and amended by Law No. 647, 2008; Regulations for Permits and Environmental Impact Evaluation, Decree No. 45, 1994; System of Environmental Assessment, Decree No. 76, 2006. http://www.marena.gob.ni http://www.sinia.net.ni/multisites/renea
Panama	Proponents must involve the public during EsIA preparation. The environmental authority must undertake a formal public hearing during evaluation of Category III projects. A hearing might be required for Category II projects.	PMA must include identification, analysis, evaluation, and ranking of all negative and positive impacts and induced risks. MINAM, AR, and UAS monitor, control, and supervise the implementation of PMA.	MINAM certifies environmental auditors to evaluate and support monitoring and oversight program.	Proponents must submit reports to MINAM on results of compliance with PMA and environmental monitoring.	General Law of Environment, No. 14, 1998 and amended by Law No. 8, 2015; Decree No. 123, 2009. http://www.anam.gob.pa
Paraguay	SEAM sets rules for community participation and consultation of project. SEAM can hold hearings to get community feedback, depending on the project's type. EDE and EIAP reports are disclosed on SEAM's Web site or in mass media.	EMP includes measures for prevention and mitigation of impacts, and methods for monitoring and control. EDE includes measures to prevent and monitor pollution. Project must have a person responsible for implementing the EMP.	SEAM conducts monitoring by means of audits (*fiscalizaciones*). Generic and specific EMPs include technical measures to ensure monitoring and control.	Regulation requires submission of audit reports every five years. The audit reports on compliance with the project's EMP.	Environmental Law 294, 1993; Decree No. 13.418, 2001; Decree No. 453, 2013. http://www.seam.gov.py
Peru	Proponents must consult public during preparation of EIA. Responsible authority conducts formal consultation for EIA-d or EIA-sd. Public hearings are mandatory for EIA-d and optional for EIA-sd, and the public can comment.	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. OEFA 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. OEFA 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	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	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

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Acknowledgments: Emilia Battaglini, Glenn Morgan, Abdelaziz Lagnaoui, Raúl Tolmos, Keiko Ashida, Gunars Platais, Gabriela Encalada, Rafael Corral, Margarita Caso, Sebastián Valdés, Marcelo Morandi, Roque Bogado, and Gabriela Vinales.

Editor: Stan Wanat. Design: LCRDE, Knowledge and Learning - Miguel Barreto. Photo by: Trey Ratcliff, CC.

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