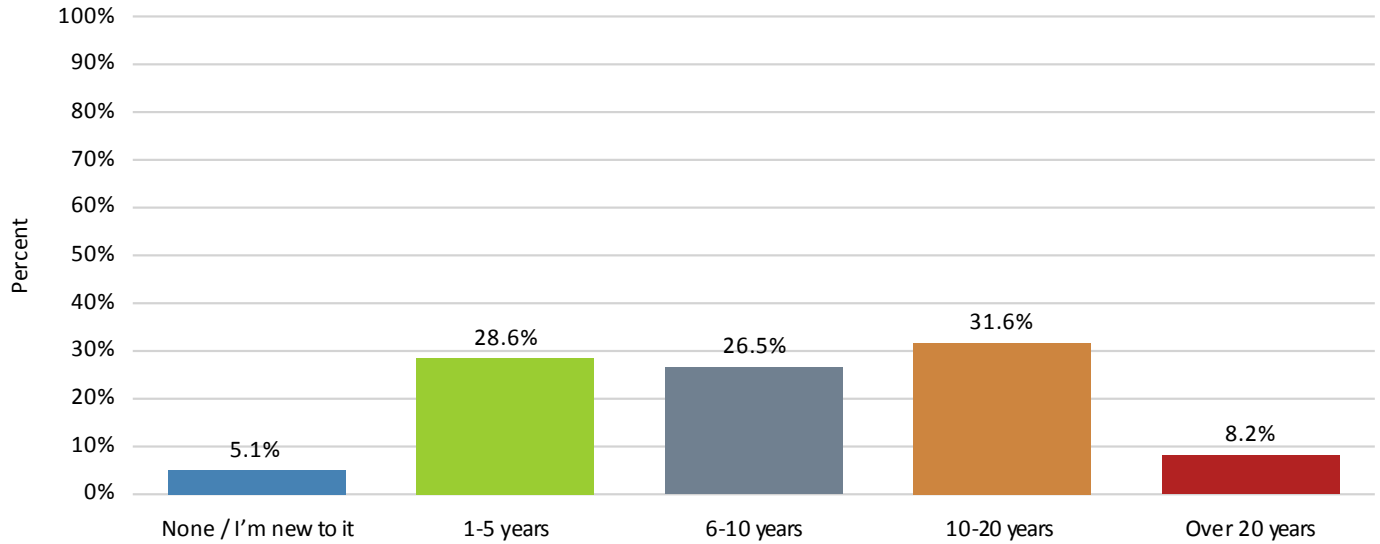


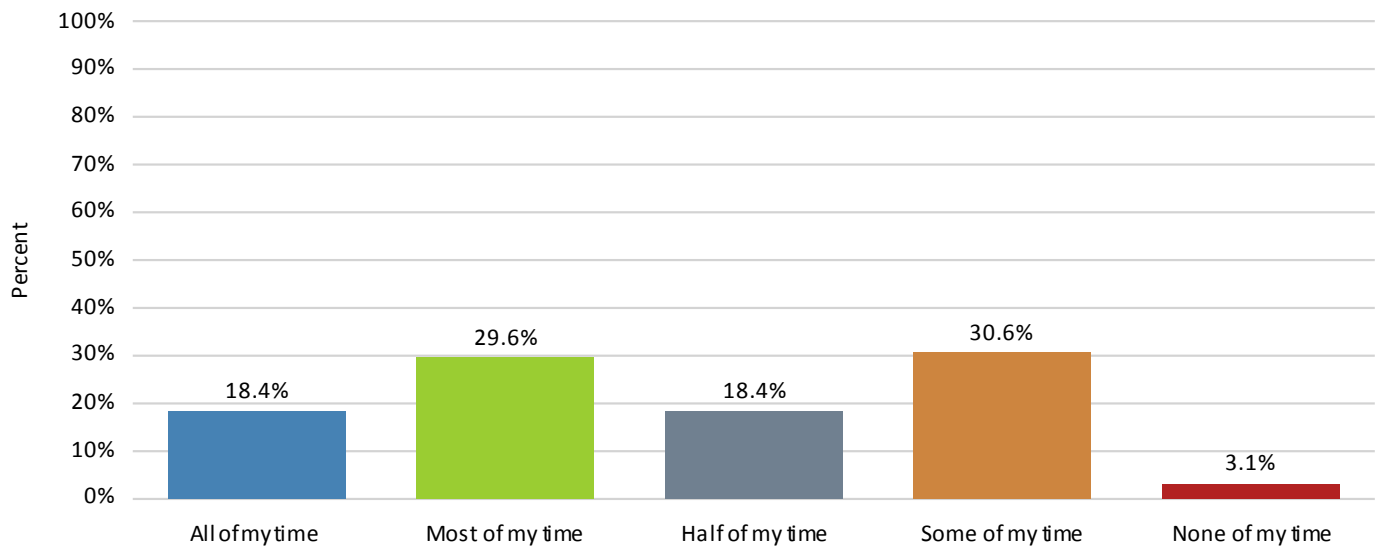
IEMA ESIA Membership Survey

1. How many years' experience do you have working in ESIA?



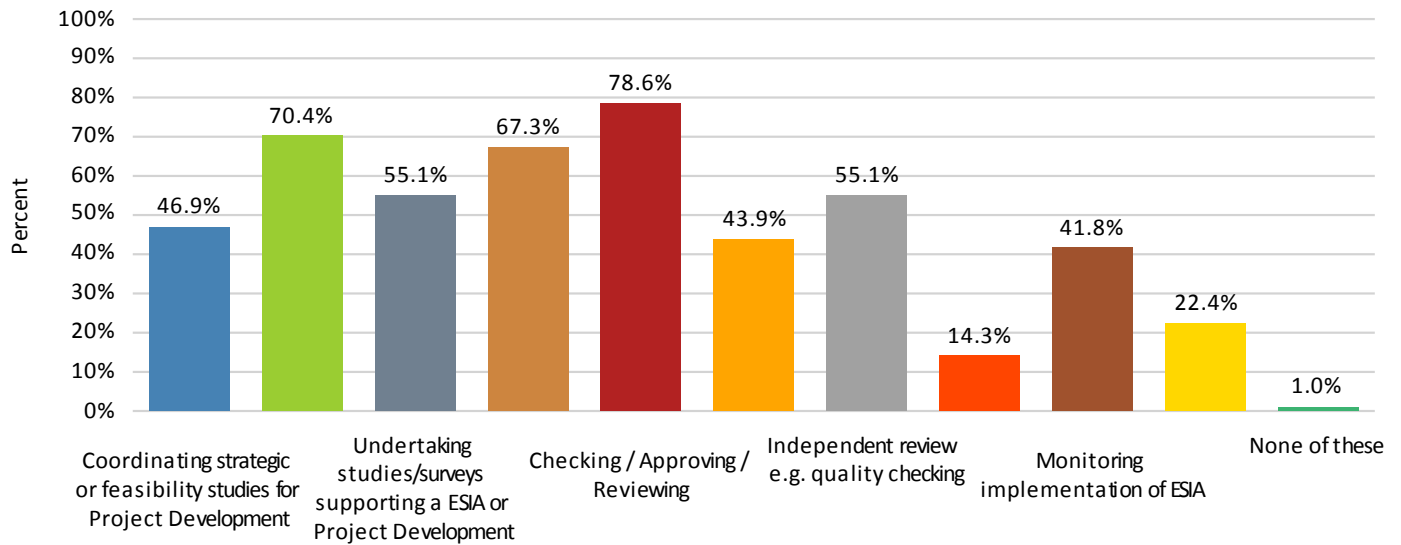
Name	Percent
None / I'm new to it	5.1%
1-5 years	28.6%
6-10 years	26.5%
10-20 years	31.6%
Over 20 years	8.2%
N	98

2. On average, what proportion of your work is spent on ESIA (e.g. EIA, SEA, HIA)?



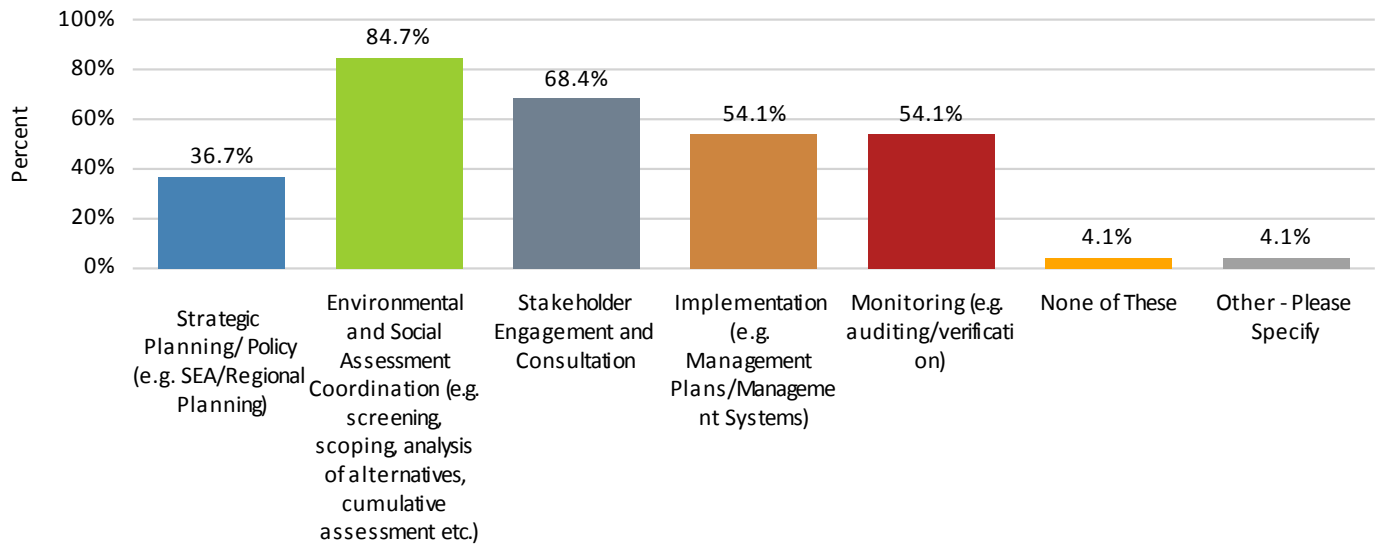
Name	Percent
All of my time	18.4%
Most of my time	29.6%
Half of my time	18.4%
Some of my time	30.6%
None of my time	3.1%
N	98

3. What kind of roles/projects have you undertaken in the ESIA process?



Name	Percent
Coordinating strategic or feasibility studies for Project Development	46.9%
ESIA Coordinator / project manager	70.4%
Undertaking studies/surveys supporting a ESIA or Project Development	55.1%
Author of chapter(s)	67.3%
Checking / Approving / Reviewing	78.6%
Undertaking non-statutory assessments to inform investment decision making	43.9%
Independent review e.g. quality checking	55.1%
Reviewing to approve or reject a proposed project	14.3%
Monitoring implementation of ESIA	41.8%
Auditing organisations	22.4%
None of these	1.0%
N	98

4. What procedural parts of the ESIA process have you been involved in?



Name	Percent
Strategic Planning/ Policy (e.g. SEA/Regional Planning)	36.7%
Environmental and Social Assessment Coordination (e.g. screening, scoping, analysis of alternatives, cumulative assessment etc.)	84.7%
Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation	68.4%
Implementation (e.g. Management Plans/Management Systems)	54.1%
Monitoring (e.g. auditing/verification)	54.1%
None of These	4.1%
Other - Please Specify	4.1%
N	98

andrew.hunter@environment-agency.gov.uk:

My role as a statutory planning consultee has involved responding to screening and scoping and assessing environmental effects and feasibility of mitigation measures.

iain.bell@aecom.com:

lender's technical advice, third party review

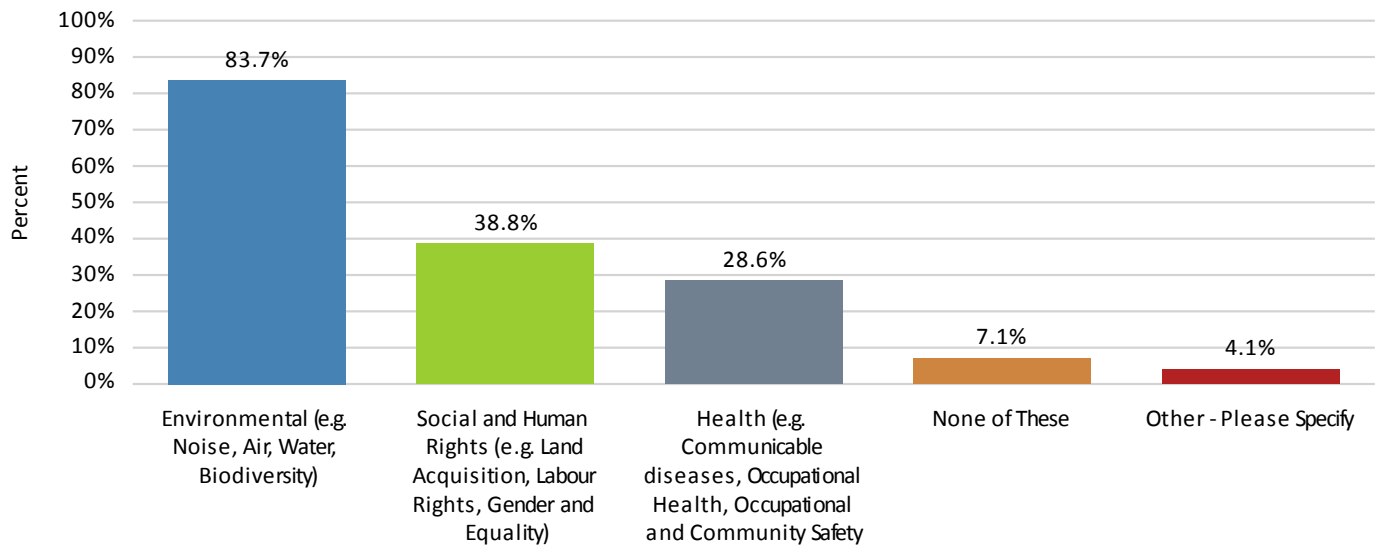
georgina.stickels@wfp.org:

review of Environmental and Social Assessment Coordination undertaken by others

larissa.schapkova@shell.com:

baseline studies, biodiversity plans

5. What technical disciplines of the ESIA process have you been involved in (e.g. undertaking topic specific assessments)?



Name	Percent
Environmental (e.g. Noise, Air, Water, Biodiversity)	83.7%
Social and Human Rights (e.g. Land Acquisition, Labour Rights, Gender and Equality)	38.8%
Health (e.g. Communicable diseases, Occupational Health, Occupational and Community Safety)	28.6%
None of These	7.1%
Other - Please Specify	4.1%
N	98

andrew.hunter@environment-agency.gov.uk:

I translate the views of specialists into relevant responses, in planning terms, in relation to the topic areas covered by our statutory planning consultee role.

iain.bell@aecom.com:

Cultural Heritage & Archaeology

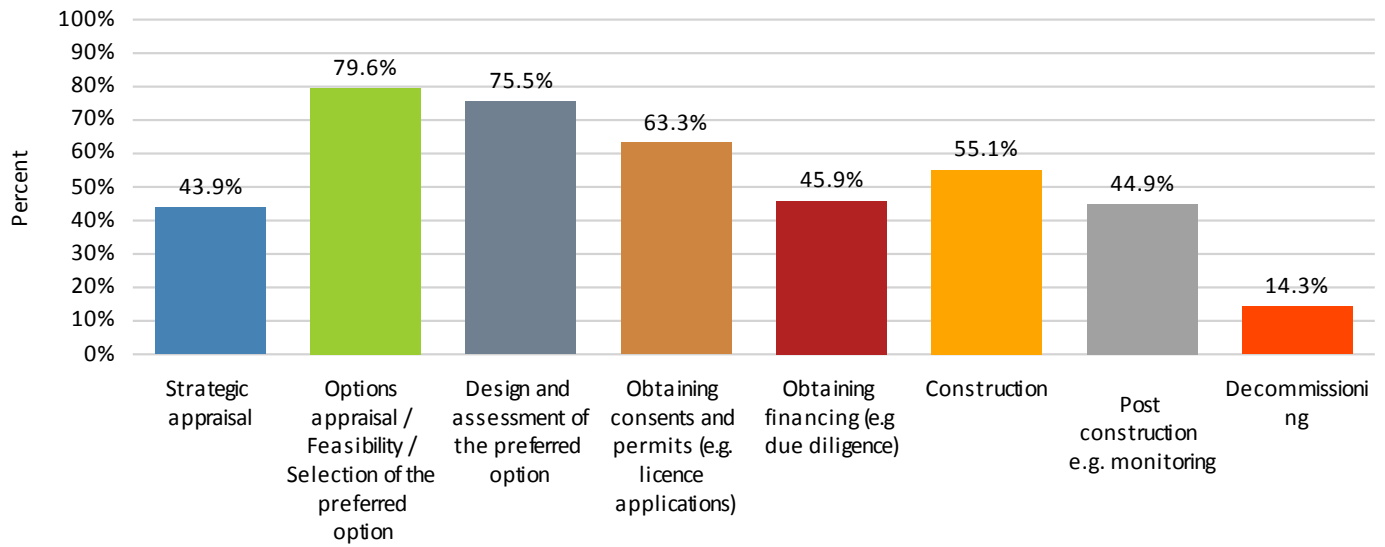
ptraves@savills.com:

socio-economic assessment

horneroger@btinternet.com:

Economic (as a contributor to addressing social needs)

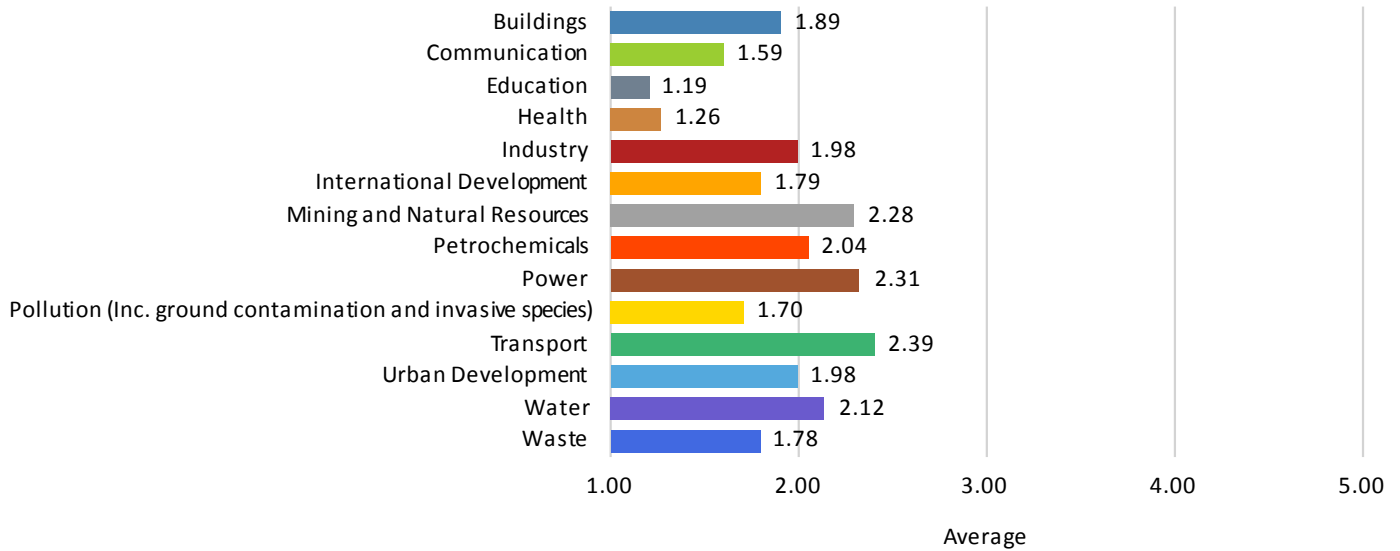
6. At what stage have you been involved in an ESIA process?



Name	Percent
Strategic appraisal	43.9%
Options appraisal / Feasibility / Selection of the preferred option	79.6%
Design and assessment of the preferred option	75.5%
Obtaining consents and permits (e.g. licence applications)	63.3%
Obtaining financing (e.g. due diligence)	45.9%
Construction	55.1%
Post construction e.g. monitoring	44.9%
Decommissioning	14.3%
N	98

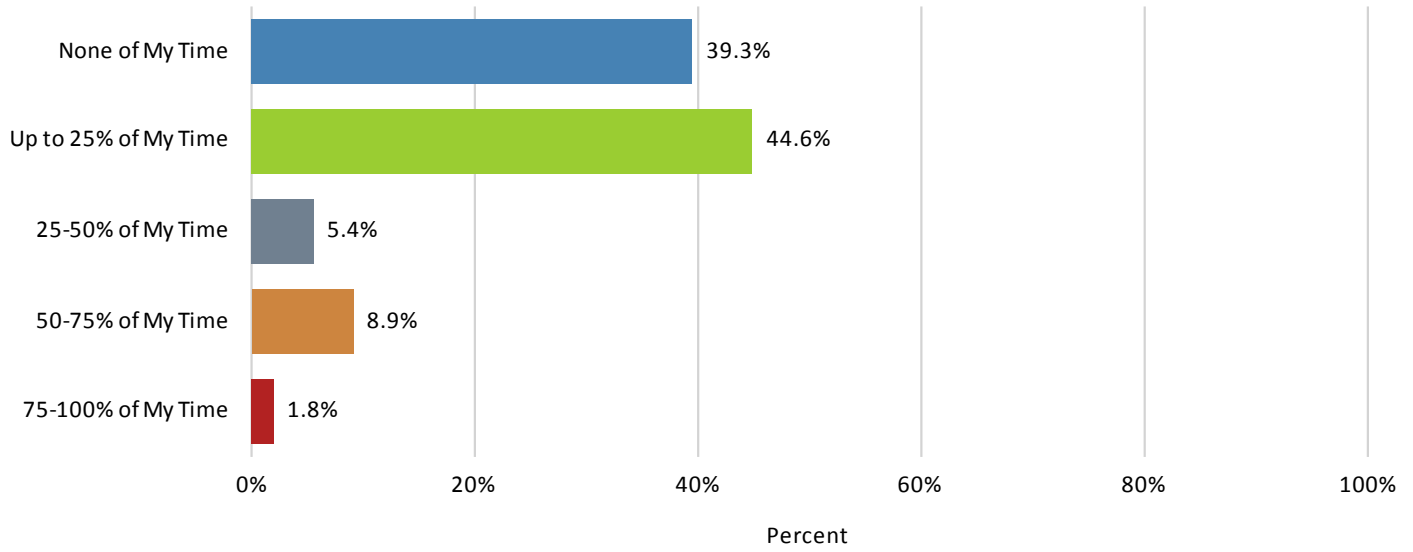
7. Which of these sectors is your ESIA work related to, and how much of your time (approximately) is dedicated to this area?

Please ensure your responses do not add up to more than 100% of your time.



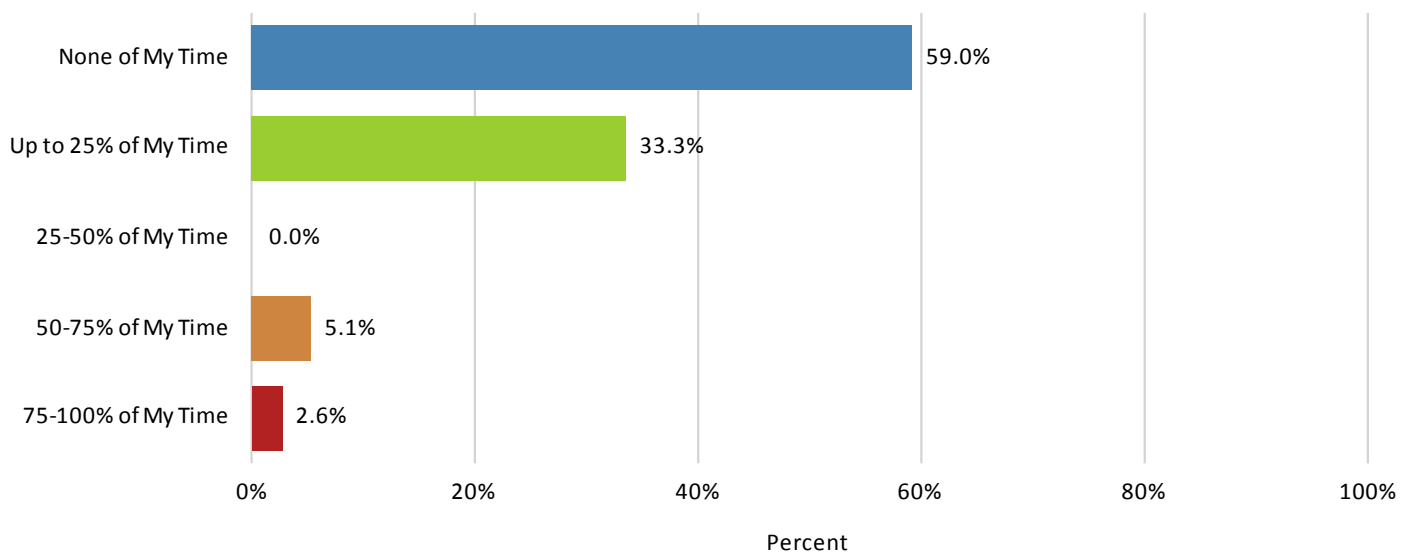
Question	Average	N
Buildings	1.89	56
Communication	1.59	39
Education	1.19	36
Health	1.26	39
Industry	1.98	54
International Development	1.79	47
Mining and Natural Resources	2.28	53
Petrochemicals	2.04	51
Power	2.31	59
Pollution (Inc. ground contamination and invasive species)	1.70	43
Transport	2.39	64
Urban Development	1.98	55
Water	2.12	57
Waste	1.78	51

8. Buildings



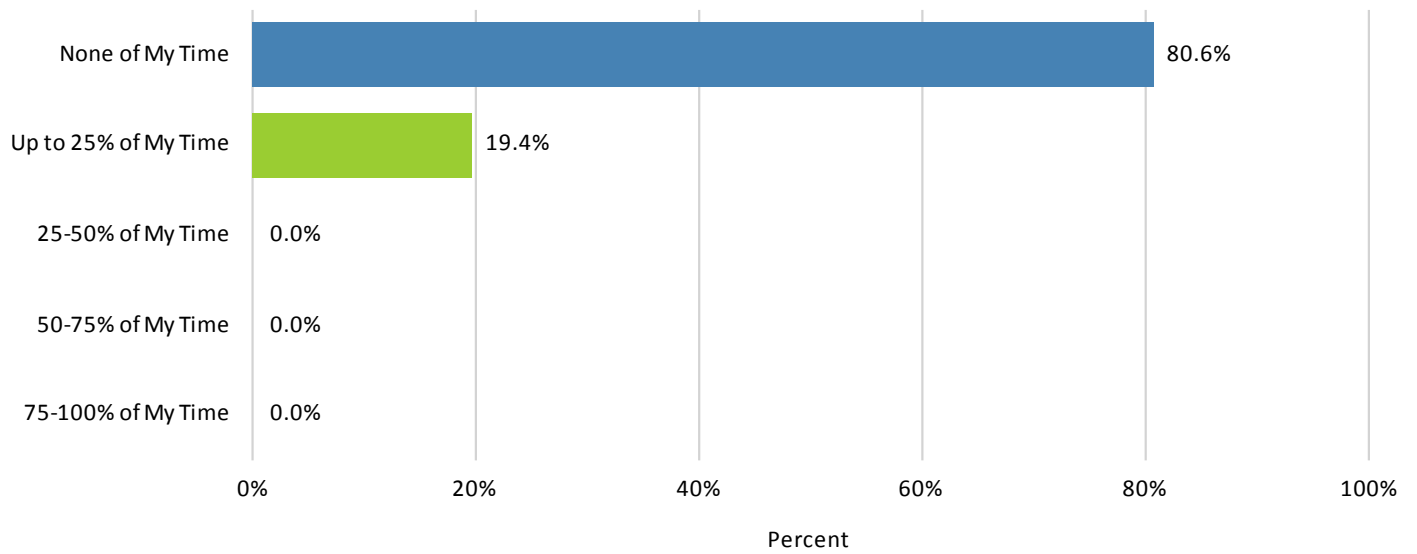
Name	Percent
None of My Time	39.3%
Up to 25% of My Time	44.6%
25-50% of My Time	5.4%
50-75% of My Time	8.9%
75-100% of My Time	1.8%
N	56

9. Communication



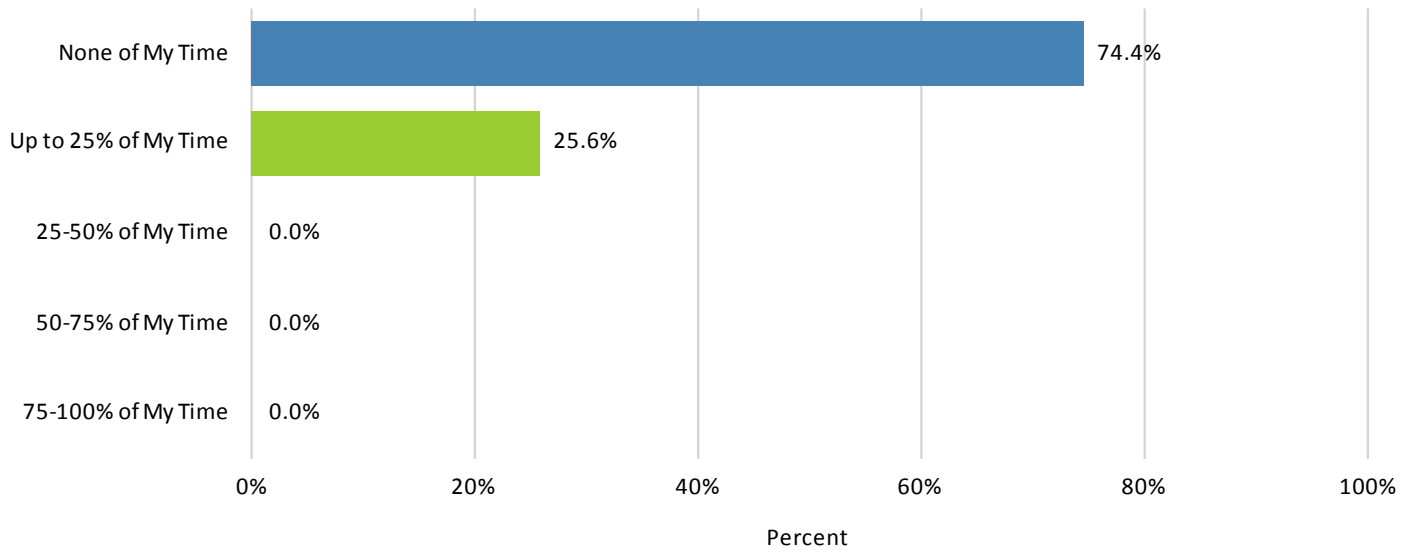
Name	Percent
None of My Time	59.0%
Up to 25% of My Time	33.3%
25-50% of My Time	0.0%
50-75% of My Time	5.1%
75-100% of My Time	2.6%
N	39

10. Education



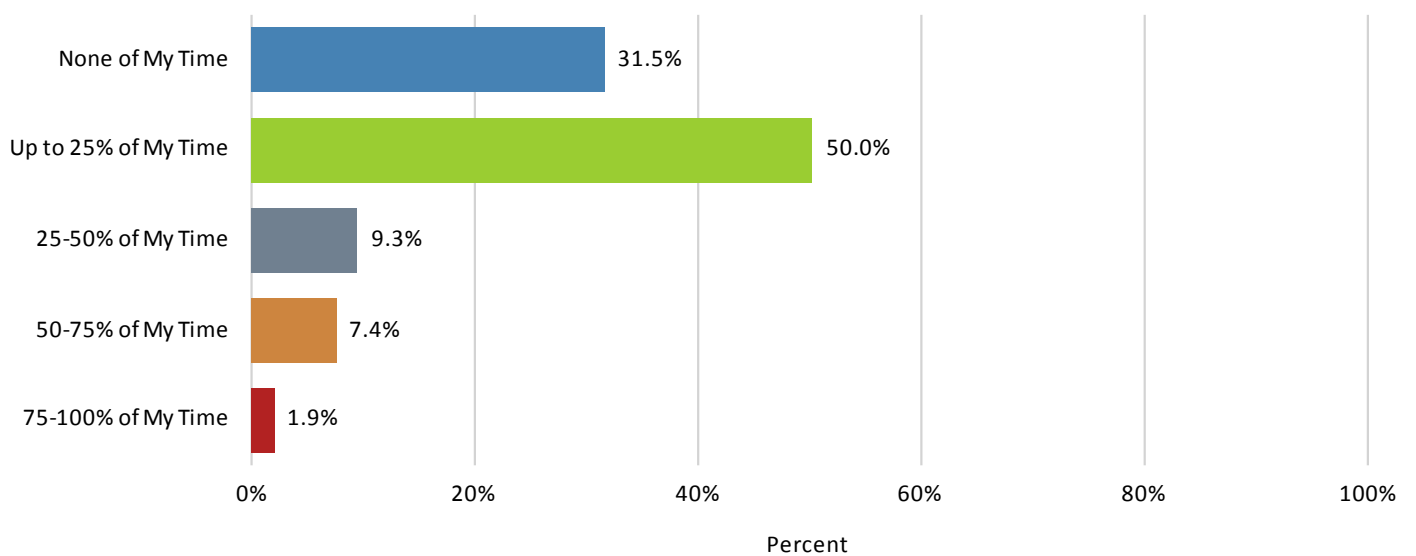
Name	Percent
None of My Time	80.6%
Up to 25% of My Time	19.4%
25-50% of My Time	0.0%
50-75% of My Time	0.0%
75-100% of My Time	0.0%
N	36

11. Health



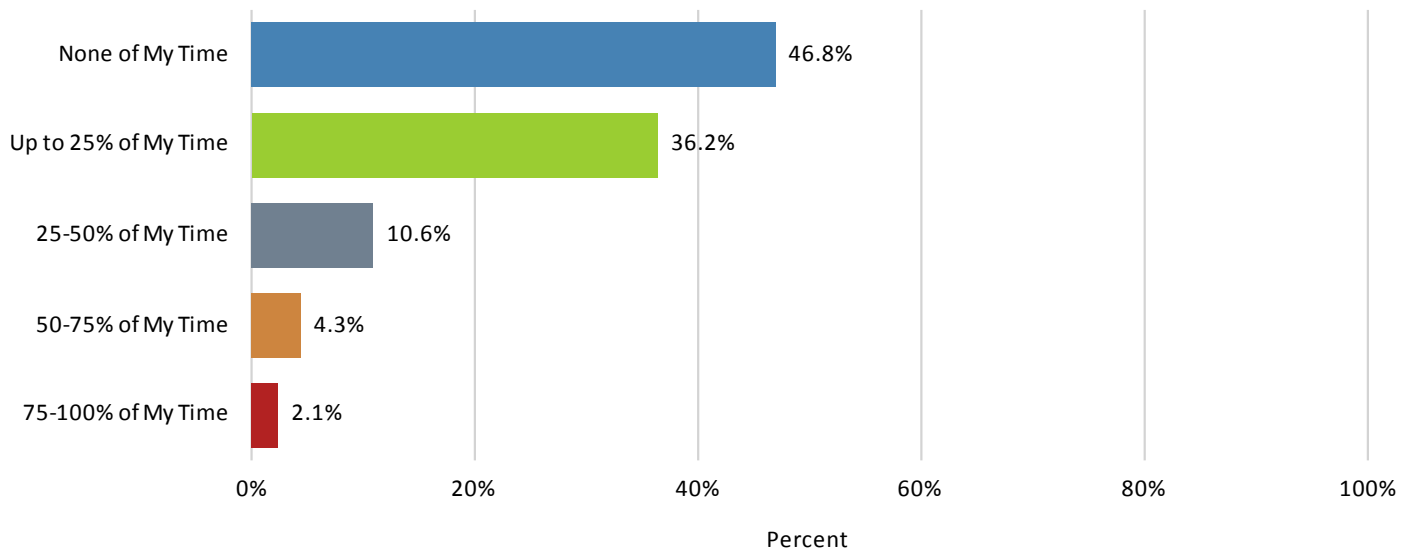
Name	Percent
None of My Time	74.4%
Up to 25% of My Time	25.6%
25-50% of My Time	0.0%
50-75% of My Time	0.0%
75-100% of My Time	0.0%
N	39

12. Industry



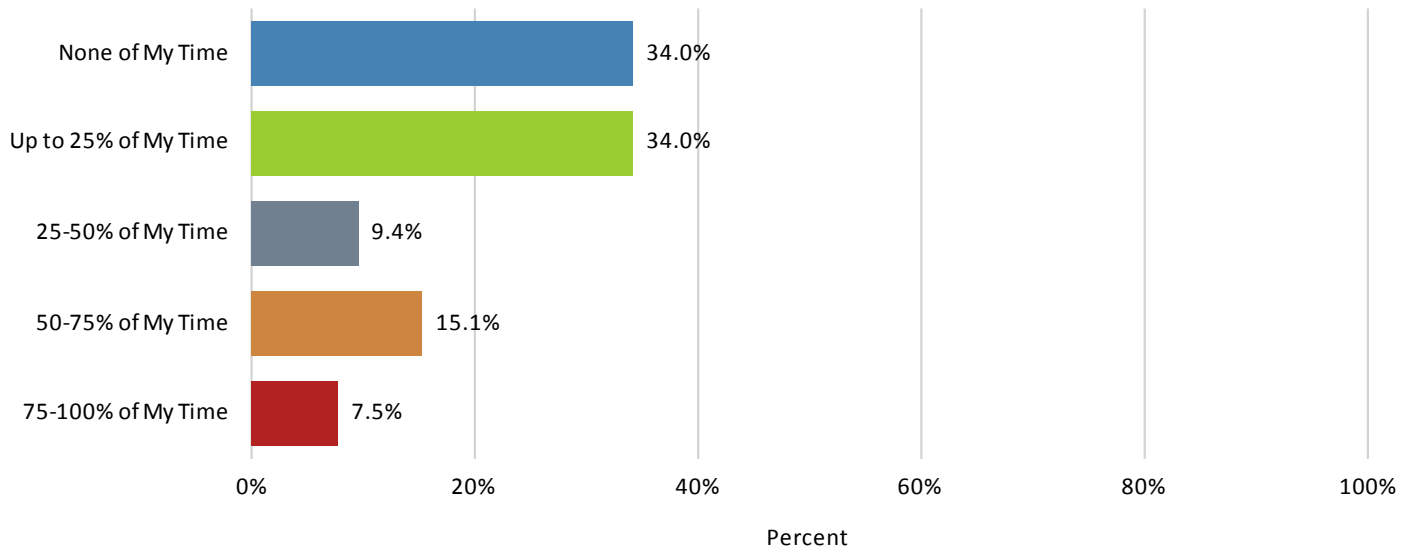
Name	Percent
None of My Time	31.5%
Up to 25% of My Time	50.0%
25-50% of My Time	9.3%
50-75% of My Time	7.4%
75-100% of My Time	1.9%
N	54

13. International Development



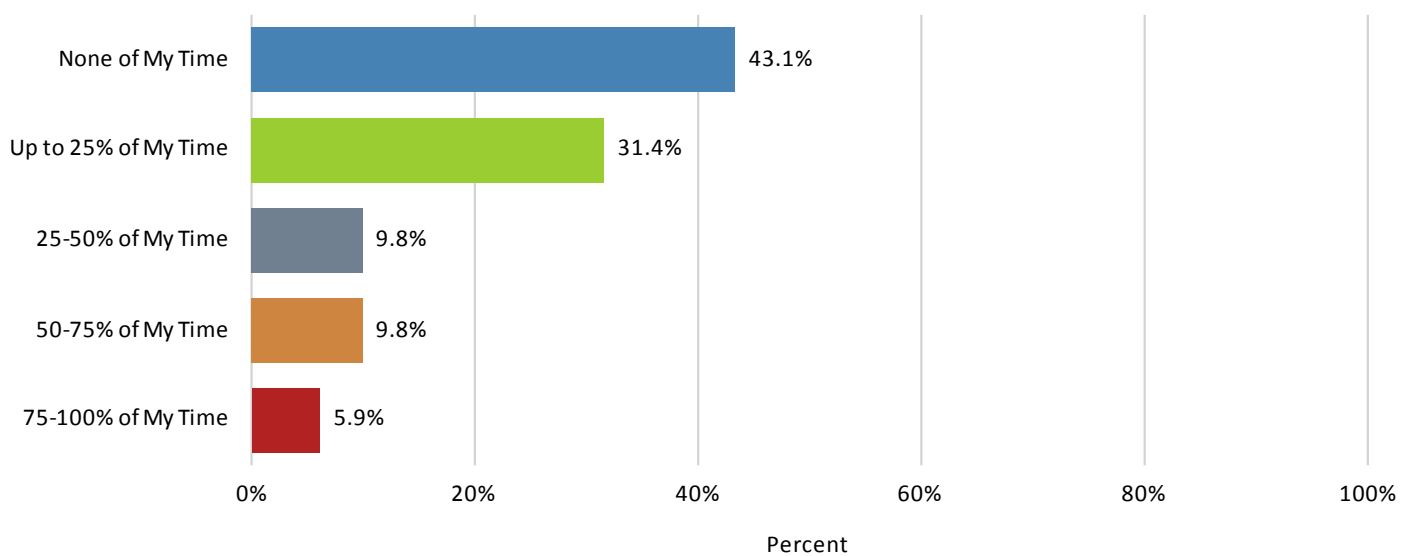
Name	Percent
None of My Time	46.8%
Up to 25% of My Time	36.2%
25-50% of My Time	10.6%
50-75% of My Time	4.3%
75-100% of My Time	2.1%
N	47

14. Mining and Natural Resources



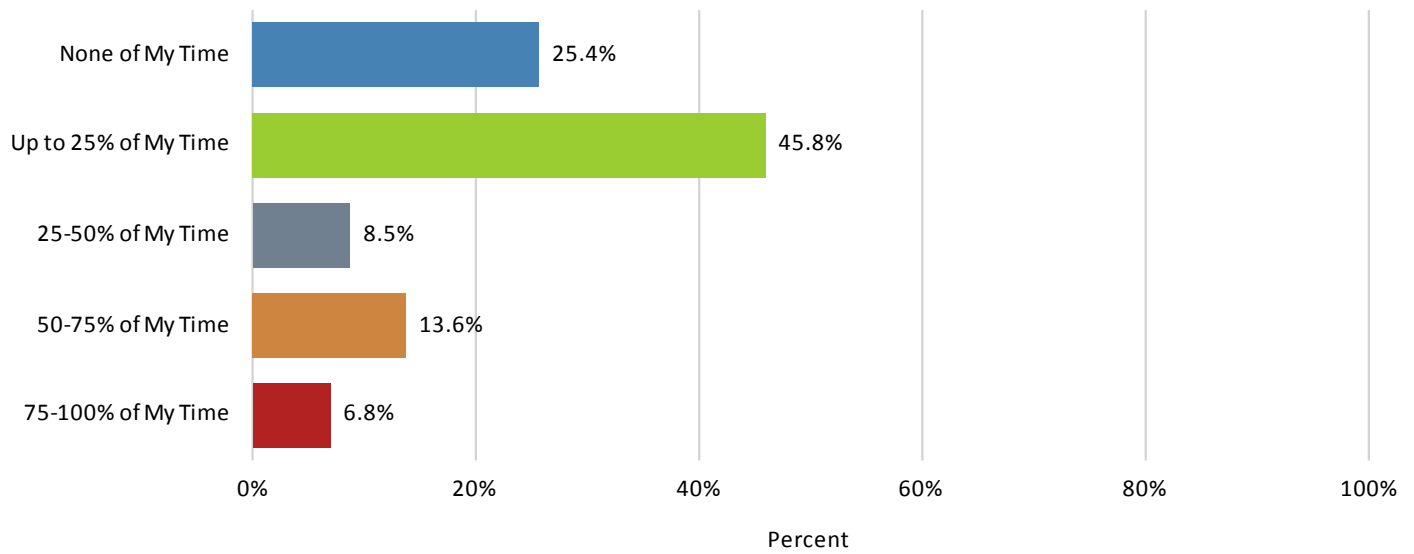
Name	Percent
None of My Time	34.0%
Up to 25% of My Time	34.0%
25-50% of My Time	9.4%
50-75% of My Time	15.1%
75-100% of My Time	7.5%
N	53

15. Petrochemicals



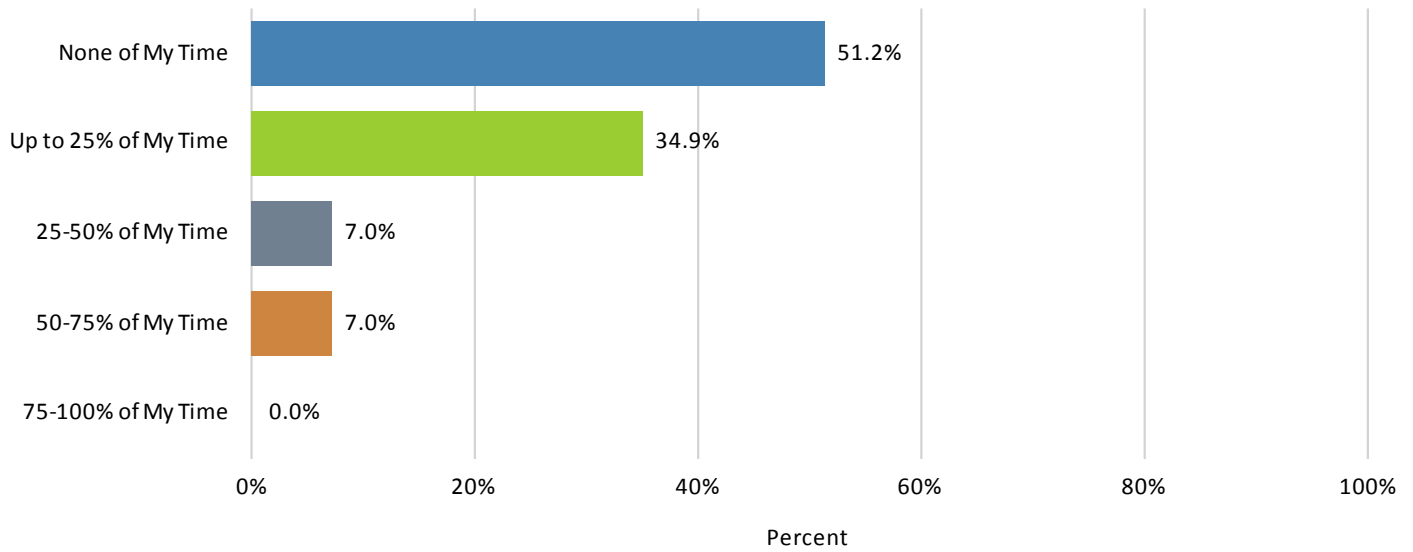
Name	Percent
None of My Time	43.1%
Up to 25% of My Time	31.4%
25-50% of My Time	9.8%
50-75% of My Time	9.8%
75-100% of My Time	5.9%
N	51

16. Power



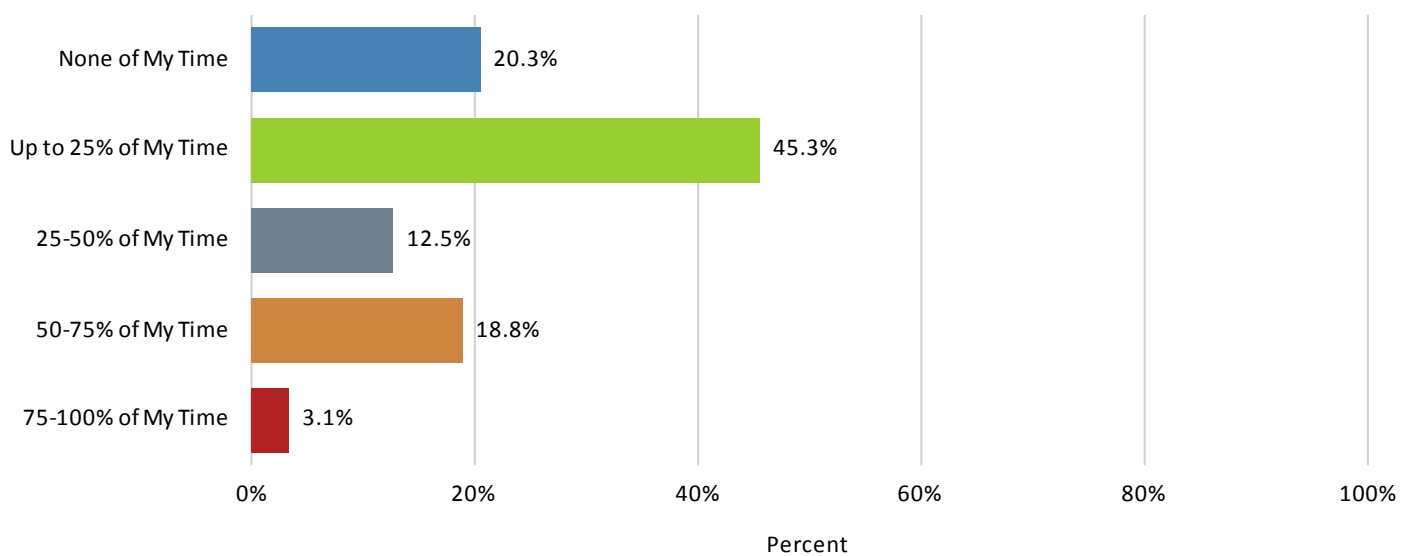
Name	Percent
None of My Time	25.4%
Up to 25% of My Time	45.8%
25-50% of My Time	8.5%
50-75% of My Time	13.6%
75-100% of My Time	6.8%
N	59

17. Pollution (Inc. ground contamination and invasive species)



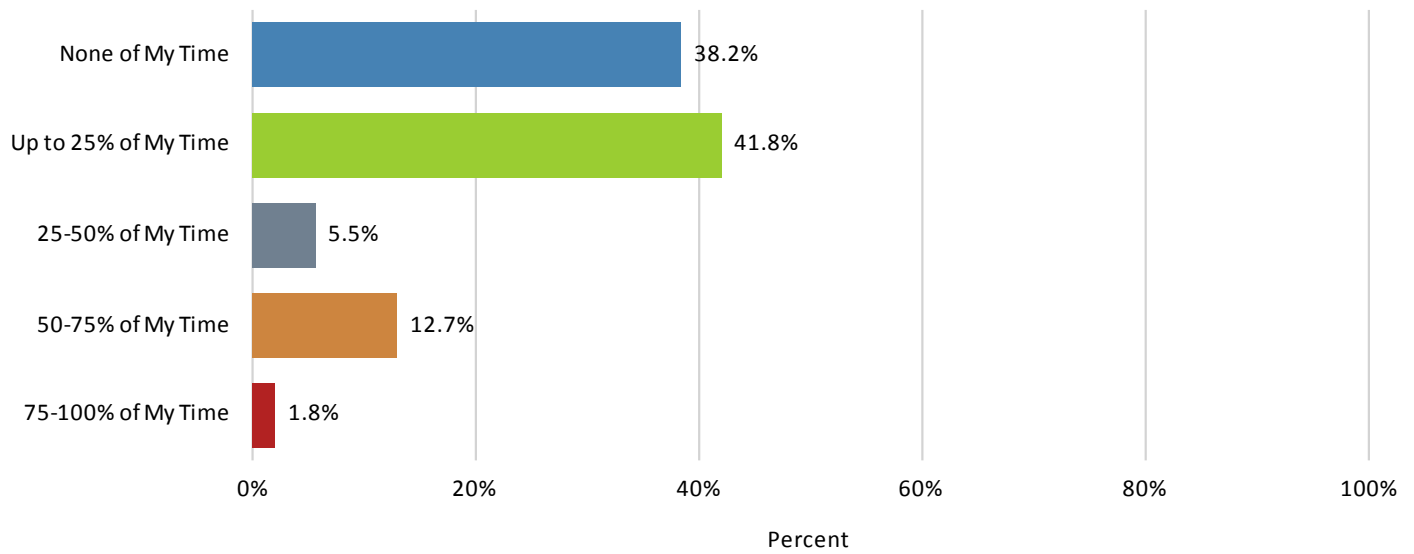
Name	Percent
None of My Time	51.2%
Up to 25% of My Time	34.9%
25-50% of My Time	7.0%
50-75% of My Time	7.0%
75-100% of My Time	0.0%
N	43

18. Transport



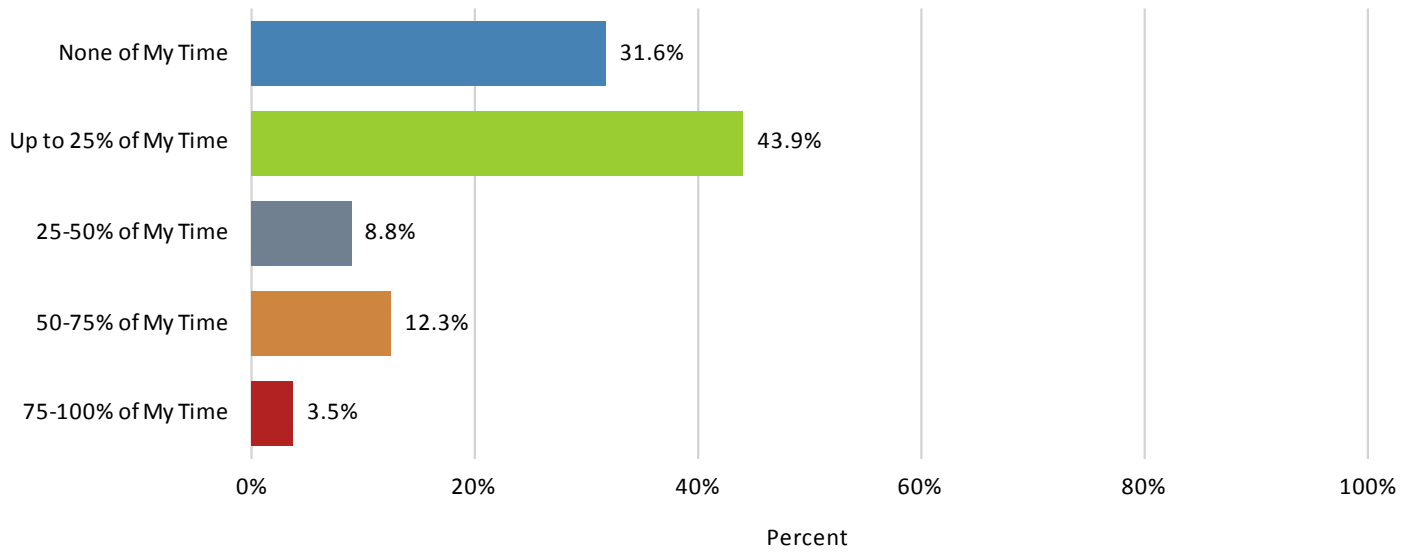
Name	Percent
None of My Time	20.3%
Up to 25% of My Time	45.3%
25-50% of My Time	12.5%
50-75% of My Time	18.8%
75-100% of My Time	3.1%
N	64

19. Urban Development



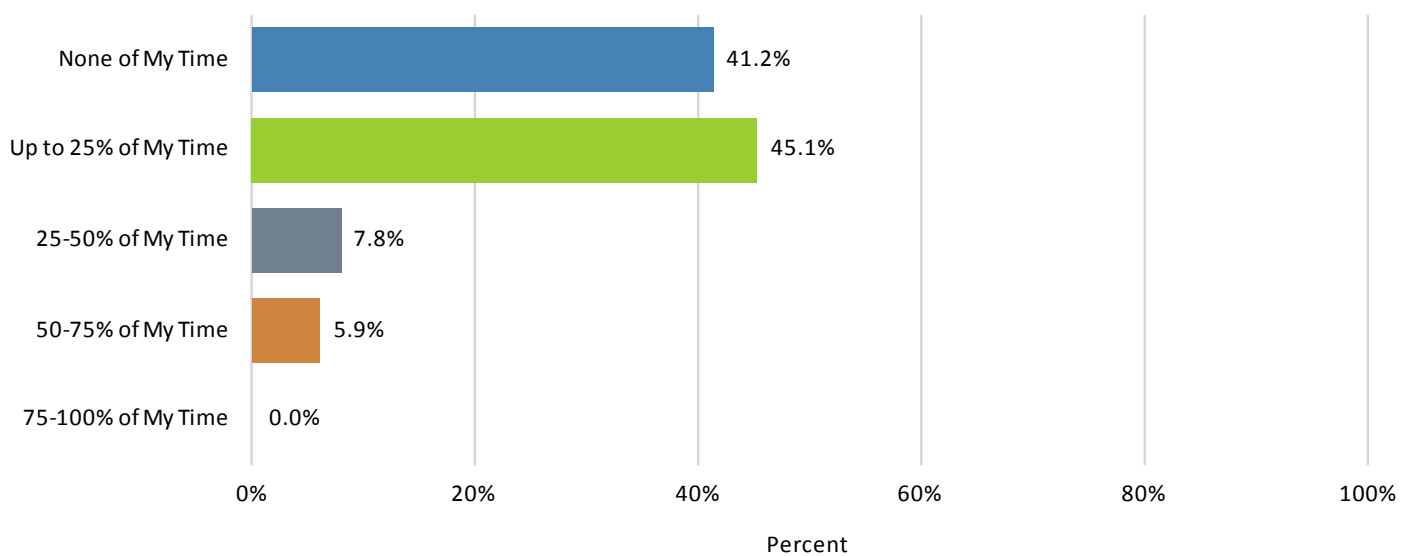
Name	Percent
None of My Time	38.2%
Up to 25% of My Time	41.8%
25-50% of My Time	5.5%
50-75% of My Time	12.7%
75-100% of My Time	1.8%
N	55

20. Water



Name	Percent
None of My Time	31.6%
Up to 25% of My Time	43.9%
25-50% of My Time	8.8%
50-75% of My Time	12.3%
75-100% of My Time	3.5%
N	57

21. Waste



Name	Percent
None of My Time	41.2%
Up to 25% of My Time	45.1%
25-50% of My Time	7.8%
50-75% of My Time	5.9%
75-100% of My Time	0.0%
N	51

22. Please give us your view on the 'big picture' of ESIA in its current state. Does ESIA achieve or contribute towards positive outcomes? Are there areas of practice that need substantial reform? Is the focus of ESIA still correct? Are the outputs of the ESIA process appropriate? Please take this opportunity to share your view.

jack.scott@echarris.com:

This question is actually 4 questions. That's rather a lot for an online questionnaire.

1. Positive outcomes for whom?
2. Probably. I'm not best placed to answer.
3. Broadly, yes.
4. Appropriate for whom?

In summary, I agree with whatever Rob Evans thinks.

mihai.coroi@mottmac.com:

The ESIA methodology needs substantial reform because it does not allow for positive outcomes. Most impact are made non-significant using subjective criteria. ESIA process and regulations only focus on significant residual impacts. No compensation is required for non-significant residual impacts and therefore most ESIA's achieve a net loss of biodiversity for example. The exception is where international lenders are involved and there is a requirement for offsetting. This is not the case in the UK.

mary.maguire@aecom.com:

ESIA contributes towards a positive outcome but the range of types of assessment which umbrella under the heading ESIA can dilute the overall positive outcomes.

mntamark@bechtel.com:

OK

lucy.wood@bartonwillmore.co.uk:

ESIA fulfils a vital role in achieving favourable environmental outcomes. The issue, from a UK practice perspective, is one of proportionality. There is room for a more focussed approach, which comes down to appropriate scoping and the tools within local government to take a more pragmatic approach.

hargravew@bv.com:

Yes it does contribute towards positive outcomes, enabling issues to be considered at an early project stage and iteratively re-assessed as progress is made. The focus can sometimes change depending on client pressures and expectations.

cheryl.white@jacobs.com:

The biggest issue for EIA is statutory bodies and competent authorities being afraid to descope at the scoping stage based on the information available. Too often issues are scoped in because someone may ask about them rather than being a likely significant effect. Even when consultants descope and try to do a proportionate EIA, often things get scoped back in my stakeholders and competent authorities not understanding this matter.

dhruv.bhakta01@gmail.com:

I am still looking to find work in the field as I have recently graduated so my perspective is weak on the subject.

lois.campbell@arcadis.com:

I believe that ESIA is important for collating baseline data and ultimately contributing to more positive environmental outcomes from the Project. I do believe more data sharing needs to take place to benefit environmental outcomes and long term environmental/sustainability objectives and reforms are needed to enable this to happen, particularly outside of Europe in countries with less well established environmental processes.

michael.thomson@jacobs.com:

I think in general ESIA does contribute to positive outcomes but the process needs to be streamlined. It seems it is quite common that pages and pages of assessment are written just to come to the conclusion that there won't be a significant impact. Like with most things, if you get bogged down by all the little (and often unnecessary) details, you lose sight of the real issues at hand.

stephanie.baldwin@mottmac.com:

My experience is that ESIA does contribute, and sometimes drives, positive outcomes for projects.

In recent years, I have noticed a reduction in application of ESIA due to increased permitted development rights for proponents with a corresponding increase in risks and environmental incidents. This has also resulted in the reduction of ESIA teams being able to be part of iterative design process, identifying and developing appropriate environmental and social mitigation measures.

Very little monitoring of ESIA predictions occurs post construction. Increased feedback was anticipated as a result of forthcoming changes in the EIA Directive - which would have been of great benefit to evolving the ESIA process in general. Brexit result leads to the question of how this can be meaningfully incorporated into UK legislation now.

tom.hullock@googlemail.com:

From my perspective it depends on where you work in the world. The challenge for me is trying to get this up and running in a country where my Company is only doing it to do the "right thing". When costs are prohibitive, it is put aside. How do you get the importance of ESIA recognised at a national level?

chris.guirdham@morgansindall.com:

takes a long time too much red tape

tundesunmola@gmail.com:

I believe global stakeholders engagement and capacity building campaigns should be aggressive to create more awareness and also generate feedback to help provide continuous improvement of current standards and regulation.

stephen.isaac@earthssystemseurope.com:

I believe that ESIA certainly helps achieve positive environmental outcomes but I believe there needs to be far more effort to address - data gaps; recognising the interactions and cumulative effects between the different environmental disciplines (e.g. air quality and noise impacts on the same receptors); the success of environmental monitoring once the project has 'officially' ended in terms of invoices being paid etc

k_roettcher@hotmail.com:

E tends to be quite well covered, especially in Europe, less so internationally. S is not well covered, especially where Project proponents are not dependent on fulfilling international financing Standards in order to proceed. H is occasionally included (ESHIA). S not well covered in the UK and UK overseas territories.

Also Impact assessments, as they tend to be paid for by the Project proponents, often include sentences which weaken the findings substantially, such as "if all conditions are implemented then the Impacts are considered to be acceptable". IF.

blankl@live.co.uk:

I am only working outside of the UK (I live in Turkey and generally work, part-time, on projects in developing countries), often reviewing (or being asked to improve) ESIA's produced in countries with little experience; little regulatory interest (ESIA's are a necessary document but are not always taken seriously); and little or no quality control of documents (and lack of knowledge amongst those who produce them!). There is often a lot to be done to bring ESIA's to international standards. I do not know whether this is relevant to your work, as the UK and EU situation is different, but you might want to point towards the need for minimum international standards and for more training.

Regarding good ESIA's I would like to see better non technical summaries. A scientific or academic document is one thing, ok for a trained regulator, but what often falls by the wayside is adequate information understandable to stakeholders.

peterquigley@willsbros.com:

Current state of ESIA is critical in my opinion, there remains a large group of development professionals who engage with ESIA as a agency hurdle rather than a infrastructural imperative in achieving sustainable development. While I believe the course is set for continued growth in the use and benefit of ESIA the size and scope of these benefits can be negatively impacted by short termism in economic and social spheres. At the cost of natural capital, social harmony and human grief.

ESIA does contribute positively and is as I have said imperative to addressing complex programmes of work and ultimately sustainable development in a complex social, economic and environmental matrix.

There are areas of practice that need substantial reform IMO.

No I don't believe the focus is still correct (if ever it was). A fundamental of environmental science is the connectedness of all things which expresses it self in the world we experience all about us including social and economic realities. ESIA in maintaining a trinity of inputs social economic and environmental I believe subverts its own objective by raising the social which is a subset of the environmental and economic which is a subset of the social sphere to equal status with those matters upon which it rests. Politically understandable it is nonetheless detrimental and this fact needs now to be understood and promulgated at this point. by this I mean that if ESIA means a plan to address all known and unknown (contingencies) affecting the implementation of a project, call it a stakeholder management plan if you like. I have seen projects whose implementation represents a best fit solution to stakeholder demands rather than an unfolding of environmentally sympatric solution to a particular set of environmental constraints.

sasha.slogrove-saayman@amey.co.uk:

I believe ESIA in its current state does achieve positive outcomes, but this is generally reliant of client and country. I am not sure how you would be able to implement any change in that. If you want the work, you work for the client, and if it means you need to go somewhere out of the way, then that is what needs to be done.

I definitely believe in the IFC, World bank and Equator Principles processes and think their processes are quite effective. I also however believe that some improvements can be made tot he process by being a bit more country specific.

fraser.paterson@xodusgroup.com:

Improving with increasing convergence of international lenders' safeguards / standards / reuirements

baughnh@bv.com:

Generally I think that the ESIA process helps to achieve better and more positive project outcomes. I feel there is a challenge between scoping (to focus scope down to key issues) and LPA often applying a precautionary approach (including more in scope).

harry.parker@quod.com:

ESIAs have a lot of positive content that UK EIA would benefit from including health and social assessments. The problems with ESIA are salami slicing of projects, particularly if one aspect of development is linked to international funding and the other isn't. This has a general devaluing of the ESIA and can make it more difficult for ESIA practitioners to promote good and effective ESIA (e.g. pressures of why go above the minimum if neighbouring development / associated facility will cause much more significant effects and be approved).

julia.barrett@mottmac.com:

Positive. ESIA seems to focus very much on understanding potential effects so as to inform management plans during construction, but there is not so much focus on informing decisions in the first place or on on-going long term monitoring. The outputs are appropriate, but I believe that the message around undertaking ESIA for funding agencies etc could be strengthened, so that initial findings from an ESIA work are used to evaluate projects and plans to establish if they are appropriate.

claire.penny@arcadis.com:

I feel that ESIA is a useful and effective tool for ensuring good E&S and H&S performance on projects.

gregmunford@hotmail.com:

TBC

patrick.kamanda@unra.go.ug:

ESIA does achieve positive outcomes. The social Impact assessment need to address project affected persons concerns but has been mainly skewed to practitioners & developers interests.

brendan.cuddihy@arup.com:

It is a positive factor in decision making and lifts the bar in terms of assessment of projects globally.

andrew.marlow@oneplanetsolutions.co.uk:

It provides a strategic framework for the direction of organisations. Additional development of societal norms is needed.

andrew.crosland@mfe.govt.nz:

EIA is often used as a tick box exercise and not as part of the actual decision making process.

kenneth.walker@kbr.com:

I think the focus is correct, however the manner in which ESIA is undertaken needs to be made more consistent to be more effective. Outputs are appropriate but need to be tailored more specifically during early stages of project development, which should then feed into the later stages and final decommissioning of development.

maz_cameron@hotmail.com:

I think ESIA does contribute towards positive outcomes as it focuses the project teams mind in looking after the environment as the client usually wants to avoid significant adverse effects.

One area of improvement would be ensuring that people have the correct experience/qualifications to carry out ESIA. There is still a lot of confusion and misunderstanding from technical specialists. Another area for improvement is the monitoring during construction and operation of developments. It is hard to get clients to agree to spend more money if they don't see the benefits.

The documents for an ES are usually very long and the Appendices are very technical but a lot of the information has to be supplied to the consultees as it is usually all relevant and requested. So yes if done properly I think the process is appropriate.

colin.holm@northyorks.gov.uk:

Yes

andrew.hunter@environment-agency.gov.uk:

ESIA is increasingly contributing towards positive outcomes. That said, many of the technical issues listed below need addressing. I'm not certain that it's about substantial reform - probably more about raising standards and quality and sharing best practice among professionals.

rjabright@gmail.com:

Generally we're on the right path but there is no consistency, further guidance/training should help this.

philip.legouais@mottmac.com:

Can be really effective but I think is a bit old fashioned. Still more focused on preventing harm by identifying Impacts and then mitigating them, rather than determining sound outcomes from a project.

There is also a fundamental lack of connectivity between SEA processes and EIA which means major opportunities to meaningfully tackle macro level issues are lost and we end up fiddling around the edges at a project level (I think climate adaptation and resilience is a good example of this). This is particularly the case with investment ESIA as there is rarely any SEA done and there so easily could be when developing investment programmes/priorities.

iain.bell@aecom.com:

Better than nothing. ESIA coordinators need to build appropriately skilled teams of technical experts to undertake technical work. These experts should also be the ones undertaking site visits, site survey and consultation - whatever the cost. There is a gap between mitigation commitments and the long-term monitoring of mitigation measures, management plans etc. as the company drafting the ESIA will not necessarily be engaged to do monitoring of compliance. Also need to close the competence gaps between (a) international companies with good generic experience but little local experience and (b) local companies with excellent understanding of local conditions, stakeholders etc. but often poor language, drafting and presentation and formulaic formats.

sam.timbrell@mottmac.com:

Usually get positive outcomes for the environment / reduces the negative impacts, however, this is accompanied by a lot of paperwork that it seems no-one really reads unless they want to object to the project.

ajaotoyin2013@gmail.com:

ESIA should contribute towards positive outcome

rachael.ford@wspgroup.com:

In the GCC ESIA is still predominantly a tick box exercise undertaken in parallel / after the design, when meaningful changes to the design cannot be made. The Regulators also don't have a good understanding of ESIA processes and proportionality of the development; requiring detailed ESIA for small projects and less stringent assessments for others.

a.keem@live.com:

It seems to me that the ESIA somehow is under-rated and in rarely occasions i came across clients who appreciate the outcomes of the assessments. Perhaps, the market in the Middle East (where i have my experience at) is still young to fully integrate the ESIA outcomes into the project's design.

maryanne.paterson@jacobs.com:

ESIA does contribute to positive outcomes but the average person does not have a clear understanding of the process or how to effectively engage in it to influence developments they are affected by. ESIA is too focused on following the set process and not sufficiently engaged with communities and stakeholders.

arsuciu@mol.hu:

Yes, in countries where the legislator is strong.

sshoopala@yahoo.com:

none

helen.roberts@erm.com:

Process contributes towards a positive outcome, but more work required to make ESIA documents accessible and proportionate

steve.racher@ch2m.com:

I think ESIA does contribute to positive outcomes. I feel though that the focus is generally on the assessment and reporting in the ES (ie the statutory end product). I feel the vast majority of ESIA activity (in the public sector at least) occurs at a non-statutory level. I also feel there is not much focus generally on the early stages of assessment (strategic appraisal & through optioneering etc) and I also feel when a development reaches the development/design of a preferred option stage, significant assessment work takes place iteratively as the design is refined; there does not seem to be much focus on this aspect of ESIA (beyond recognising that it is a good thing to do).

anthony.kubale@arcadis.com:

ESIA's are correct and beneficial however there is a tendency still to provide the status quo and therefore they are often too big and not specific to the project. It would be good to see more proportionality to fit the project.

pburgess@slrconsulting.com:

There is still a major problem in producing proportionate assessments. This is because at scoping there is simply not enough evidence to justify scoping out not significant issues within topics. Therefore, even if preliminary survey and assessment data is discussed with consultees once data/evidence is collected - it costs the client a lot of money to discuss, agree and write up the justification for not significant effects. In most cases clients/lawyers and stakeholders will require all of the effects (whether significant or not) and the justification for each written up in the ES. I think the biggest problem left for practice is how to manage and present that information and I would hope that in the future technology may help in digital presentation of an ES.

I think it achieves positive outcomes when used as a option/alternatives assessment tool.

I think the way that the monitoring of the findings and an ES during construction and operation and how this is reported and fed back into EIA practice could be vastly improved.

nathan.vear@kapaciti.com:

It's often more a means to an end, and plays little role in the planning process. Yes it informs officer recommendations, but local planning committee's will generally vote based on political and community issues, or on economy development opportunities. National infrastructure projects are a different matter.

Once projects are being constructed or are delivered, there is little or no resource available to monitor, audit, or follow up on the impacts appraisals, and little recourse if adverse impacts are identified. The world has moved on... And often the people charged with follow-up responsibilities...

Alternatives given are often once clearly unacceptable ones and, with the preferred option supposedly easily mitigated.

lucysianwood@gmail.com:

Need to improve scoping so that it is evidence based and the resulting scope of the assessment is proportionate to the proposed project and relevant to the particular industry and geographical area.

christina.petrides@energisedenvironments.com:

Over the last few years the plethora of ESIA practitioners and planning consultants undertaking EIAs without full understanding or knowledge of the regulations and/or strategic approach that is required, has led to mistakes and a general misconception by clients over the purpose of an EIA. Whilst its purpose is to achieve a positive outcome (for both developers and the environment) this often not the case, with rushed jobs and incomplete assessments undertaken or mitigation measures that are never implemented. Environmental Statements are still too long and cumbersome and EIA is still seen as a 'tick-box' exercise part of planning rather than the specialist area that it should be.

pwemyss@gmail.com:

ESIA is essential to positive outcomes. There are many studies on this subject and many different interpretations. Many pages could be written on this topic. However, the area of weakness that I come across most often is the lack of consistency in risk assessment (Risk Matrices).

magdolna.tolgyesi@mottmac.com:

If an integrated ESIA is made for an IFI the client's focus is mainly on compliance with standards (check) and minimizing risks (questions), consultants however tend to cover every related issues and/or lost in details. The balance and focus is hard to find. If separate EIA and SIA etc. processes are in place though, these allow for more focussed or stepwise approach as well as approval. The integration seems effective only if it highlights the major issues and answers the IFI's questions and should come to the point therefore.

paul.eijssen@rhdhv.com:

Impact assessment is an important tool in decision making. But it has a bad image because of lengthy reports, long processing time and high costs. Better scoping, more interesting reporting etc could help to get people more involved.

ben.gouldman@erm.com:

ESIA seems to be contributing to effective positive changes regarding how employees are managed, for projects all over the world in sectors such as mining, power and chemicals. In the UK the EIA reports have been growing in size and volume over the past decade and this has caused noticeable delays in project deadlines. The ESIA written style needs to be reformed to focus on consistency and becoming more concise, to make the reports manageable for being reviewed by non-ESIA specialists.

abinchy@slrconsulting.com:

?

mark.mccarthy@mottmac.com:

I think more meaningful monitoring and reporting post 'consent' of a project would address environmental and social impacts in the long terms and ensure that the commitments specified in the ESIA are fully realised.

meghan.egleton@erm.com:

ESIAs have come a long way in the last five years, however the writers often do not have implementation experiences / client understanding, and thereby limit the value given to their clients in being able to pick up the ESIA and move into implementation.

Typically ESIA writers do not understand how construction phase works; and so in my line of work, I often find extraordinary commitments made for construction phase that cannot be possible or practical for the client to implement. This means time is lost as we have to renegotiate / realign the expectations of Lenders / regulators on what is achievable.

peter.duncan@mwhglobal.com:

My big picture view is that there is a lot of competing space within the EIA framework - health, social, sustainable development; and whilst they are all inherently linked, my personal concern is that they become disparate entities, tagged onto the EIA framework and potentially falling out of the decision making process in terms of deciding on the most appropriate form of development. My view is that regulators may not have the required expertise (due to constant budgetary constraints) to interpret the related information into a meaningful outcome that will correctly accommodate the health and social impacts.

ptraves@savills.com:

I think that socio-economic assessment can highlight the positive aspects of development. However, with urban extensions for example, planning conditions and s106 contributions address many of the potential effects without the need for EIA.

rebecca.mclean@sweco.co.uk:

I think it can but it is pretty ineffective at times as people are too scared to scope out non significant issues in fear of a later challenge. Consultants are fairly brave but the consultees are not there yet. I think we need to be look or reporting on climate change adaption and resilience much more and making this a standard part of any EIA, just now it is pretty much an add on I think.

ursula.stevenson@pbworld.com:

In the projects that I manage the topics covered by ESIA use robust methodologies and outcomes are being effectively carried over to construction/ operation. In my opinion, current areas for improvement are:

- 1) Integration of health into EIA. HIA is a separate process and there is a need to determine when a separate HIA is also required and when assessment of health can be integrated into EIA without a stand-alone HIA. in this case we need to be able to use a practical process and applicable methods, which reflect elements of both EIA and HIA.
 - 2) Proportionality and presentation of EIA so that key impacts can be identified and better communicated in a way that is understandable to stakeholders (public, statutory, non-statutory organisations) without them necessarily having to read lengthy reports (unless they want to!).
-

rowena.ekermawi@arup.com:

No comment

info@supplychainfuture.co.uk:

There is a significant gap growing between EIA and SIA. There are also many SIA related tools coming onto the market (of extremely variable quality and effectiveness). IEMA can contribute to positive outcomes by bringing these together - which is why I am keen to be involved.

I would suggest that the area of language and communication would benefit from reform - so that plain english is used (rather than technical jargon) wherever possible.

katherine.hunt@jacobs.com:

I think ESIA is important and does contribute towards positive outcomes, particularly in countries where there isn't developed environmental policies or practices.

irina.davis@jacobs.com:

ESIA at the strategic level would need to reflect the new notion of sustainable development with an adoption of the 2030 agenda for 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

claire.squires@advisian.com:

My experience of ESIA has been varied, however I feel generally clients are unwilling to really fund appropriate assessments and baseline surveys. Snapshot surveys for air and water quality that offer limited value are the norm. Remotely sensed data is under utilised. Social surveys are variable in their quality / suitability - the use of local consultants to encourage capacity building as well as facilitating surveys can contribute to problems of quality. There is clear merit in completing the ESIA and I have seen changes design changes effected as a result of the porcess - the biggest problem is implementation and follow up. Mitigation measures not being followed up and poor or ineffective construction phase monitoring by lenders and their technical advisors means that positive outcomes are missed or limited. Continuity of staff of projects by phases also is an issue.

dorney.burgdorf@jacobs.com:

Should be more focus on social issues. Generally environmental issues on target.

fcrawford@savills.com:

The process should be less fixed and more flexible or a 'live' document which can be changed in light of mitigation measures or should different scenarios arise.

lauren.osmond@erm.com:

Depends what is meant by positive outcomes. ESIA done well in my experience is a good tool for communicating with stakeholders and achieving permits. What is not done well is following through to construction and operation - learning from success/failure of mitigation, or collection of an evidence base for mitigation.

horneroger@btinternet.com:

I believe ESIA does contribute to positive outcomes, in that without it important issues would remain unconsidered. The only major ESIA in which I've ben involved was not even titled as such, but is the basis for work currently in progress on development of the marine plan for the Firth of Clyde. Over an extended period of a number of years we assessed the economic, social and environmental issues and the interaction between them, for the marine environment and the communities (many of them disadvantaged) living around it.

georgina.stickels@wfp.org:

As someone who hasn't been previously involved in ESIA, and is now working predominantly in developing countries, it's HUGELY daunting, and there are many concerns among non-environmental colleagues about high cost, burden of paperwork/studies in countries where background/baseline data is likely to be lacking, and in particular how to address seemingly competing environmental and social impacts.

sulrichs@rsk.co.uk:

Stakeholder Engagement and interaction process - often seen as a tick box exercise in order to receive permits and or funding. It often is nowhere near achieving its designed and aspired for outcomes as per EBRD / IFC requirements and standards.

joanne.murphy@environment-agency.gov.uk:

There is a group of people who have aspirational thoughts and common thinking in the way of good practice. Then there are a mass of practitioners who are quite developer led, or quite focused on old-school challenges and do not see the broader picture. The challenge is to bring that mass along with us as we continually improve the profession. The reality is there isn't much to be 'cutting edge' about, but there is a lot of well-understood good practice that isn't common place, for whatever reason - constraints imposed by developers, lawyers, finance - who knows. Perhaps we should look at why EIA attracts criticism, why it is seen as a burden and where do we need to focus activity to change attitude and culture?

larissa.schapkova@shell.com:

ESIA does contribute towards positive outcomes if it is applied and intimately integrated into the concept selection and development, and the project takes onboard. Unfortunately there are still examples when ESIA is viewed as "a permitting" process and ESIA reports are prepared to get through the approvals hurdle rather than steering the concept decisions.

clara.paine@arup.com:

Need more crossover between the social and environmental elements. Sometimes treated as discrete entities.

hannah@wwight.co.uk:

The key issue with ESIA is that many developers see it as a document to obtain finance. They do not realise that it needs to be implemented and commonly do not have a plan for how to implement it. A recent example is that a developer may sign up to (through the ESIA) implementation of international labour standards but in reality the project programme is designed so that workers' hours exceed international limits. Similarly, RAPs can be seen as documents to obtain finance and can bear no relation to resettlement processes actually undertaken. Better education of developers is required throughout the ESIA, pre-financial close phase, by experienced ESIA managers to explain that the project will be monitored against commitments made in the ESIA, RAP, SEP etc. Ecosystem services assessment implementation is also a key area of weakness currently.

abigail.harrison-strong@eni.com:

My experience with ESHIA in design is a very positive one. From working within the oil and gas industry at the front end of design the ESHIA is used as a tool to check impact on Environmental, Social and Health issues and can be used to enforce changes within the design if risks are deemed significant.

I believe the process could be improved through the standardisation of approaches, for example a standard risk matrix could be used internationally to ensure no in-company or in-country biased. I also believe further quantification would help to address issues with less prescriptive regulations and standards on an international level.

aliona.strokina@mottmac.com:

ESIA contributes toward improvement of consultation and disclosure both during project preparation and construction and at the operation phase. Promotes social responsibility of the private sector and informed decision making especially in countries with poor EIA procedures.

paul.darnbrough@energisedenvironments.com:

I think we need to reform the way we present the result of ESIA's to avoid producing huge documents that very few people read. I think we need to work harder to present information in the right context and in non-technical terms.

cousinsd@ebrd.com:

Too much of a tick box approach. Documents are getting bigger and lack focus on the real risks at times. Proportionate approach is not being adopted.

stephen.brindle@watermangroup.com:

ESIA as with other assessments needs to be incorporated into a wider 'Assessment of Things'

naomi.hull@mottmac.com:

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ildiko.almasi@gidconsulting.org:

Throughout my work I have read and prepared many ESIA's. The question that I often have is how much background, baseline is necessary to assess impacts. Sometimes the baseline data is too long and does not contribute to the assessment of actual project impacts. I feel that the ESIA should provide some background and baseline statistics and qualitative data to measure against, but essentially it should focus on actual and perceived impacts and mitigation measures. I feel that background statistics are sometimes disproportionately large compared to the actual assessment of impacts and the mitigation measures are often vague including statements such as better coordination, more assessments at a later stage or non-commitment approaches that address issues on an ad-hoc basis as opposed to a planned strategy.

stallardmichael@hotmail.com:

Central ethos and principles sound; statutory and policy framework too complex to be proportionate in view of all my clients, no matter what sector. Consequently, CBA of ESIA not positive ie various frameworks seen as 'red tape' and overly bureaucratic, costly, time consuming and high risk. Serious rationalisation required as per ethos (if not practice!!) of recent two DCLG/DECC/DEFRA 'red tape challenges' which arguably did little to actually reduce bureaucracy and burdens on sectors. For examples UK own planning and EIA framework now as complex as ever, with cost, time and risk for all sectors with little tangible gain commercially.

jrothwell@rsk.co.uk:

I think that social impact assessment needs more robust methodologies in place in order to progress.

hannah.leggatt@kier.co.uk:

It does contribute towards positive outcomes but I think that it needs to be a lot clearer to understand going forward.

rebecca.mulley@wspgroup.com:

Post consent the monitoring and implementation of mitigation is patchy and needs strengthening. Also the ESIA should be more targeted at the significant impacts rather than being a catch-all procedure.

jctconsulting@btinternet.com:

Feel that there is general lack of commitment, that can only be overcome by education of stakeholders.

bhavin.vyas@aecom.com:

Scoping phase and development of management and monitoring plans do not receive enough time and attention. Undertaking an ESIA is often very time consuming and costly but the result/conclusion is often that more studies are needed because the ESIA is not detailed enough to provide sufficient indicators to properly quantify and monitor impacts. Therefore there could be a case to either a) spend less time/budget on ESIA and use screening/scoping to commission more targeted and detailed technical studies straight away or b) invest more time/budget to allow the ESIA to do a full and proper quantitative assessment of impacts and develop more robust indicators for ongoing monitoring...

Treatment of health, labour and working conditions, and human rights is inconsistent across ESIA's - not clear whether these are better off incorporated into a fully integrated ESIA or whether they should stand alone assessments.

claireredmond@fsmail.net:

ESIA does contribute towards positive outcomes.

Reform required in terms of documents that are proportionate to the development and the significance of effects.

Should be greater emphasis on dealing with the effects of climate change.

Ensure meaningful stakeholder engagement and adequate reporting, particularly in relation to public consultation.

samantha.murphy@surreycc.gov.uk:

I think it can and should contribute to positive outcomes but like many assessments it will only work well if it is not retrofitted and if it is listened to. My main issue is quantifying topics or their outcomes. Many of those who view the assessments from the outside like councillors or members of the public want something tangible so where you can say it cause X increase in Y otherwise it's too "fluffy" for them and then they don't trust the assessment work

rachel.dimnick@amecfw.com:

Yes - although I think too many projects are still screened in as needing EIA and too many effects are scoped in during the scoping process. I think this is largely due to those involved in consultation process - in particular local authorities lacking knowledge of EIA / scoping etc and therefore taking a cautious approach. This is one of the factors as to why ES's end up as such long documents - but in addition, consultants need to remember that a scoping opinion is not a legally binding document - if you have a sound argument for scoping out an effect then it should be scoped out in spite of what might be stated in the scoping opinion. Secondly, due to case law etc consultants often feel like they need to cover all issues in case of a legal challenge.

adrian.barnes@greeninvestmentbank.com:

I have experienced instances of the ESIA process definitively contributing towards projects delivering sustainable outcomes. However there can be a tendency for ESIA to be overly process-focussed rather than outcome-focussed, leading to overly long assessment reports that do not focus on key issues.

claire_a_jones@hotmail.com:

I feel as if we lead the way in comprehensive impact assessments. Does the rest of Europe compile such thorough work? It is very costly, however, to the developer. For the larger developers I see this as simply part of their responsibility to the environment. But the quality of the ES is only as good as the LPA/statutory body interrogating the document and holding the developer to account - in some areas things are 'got away with' that wouldn't elsewhere. Let's not let our standards fall.

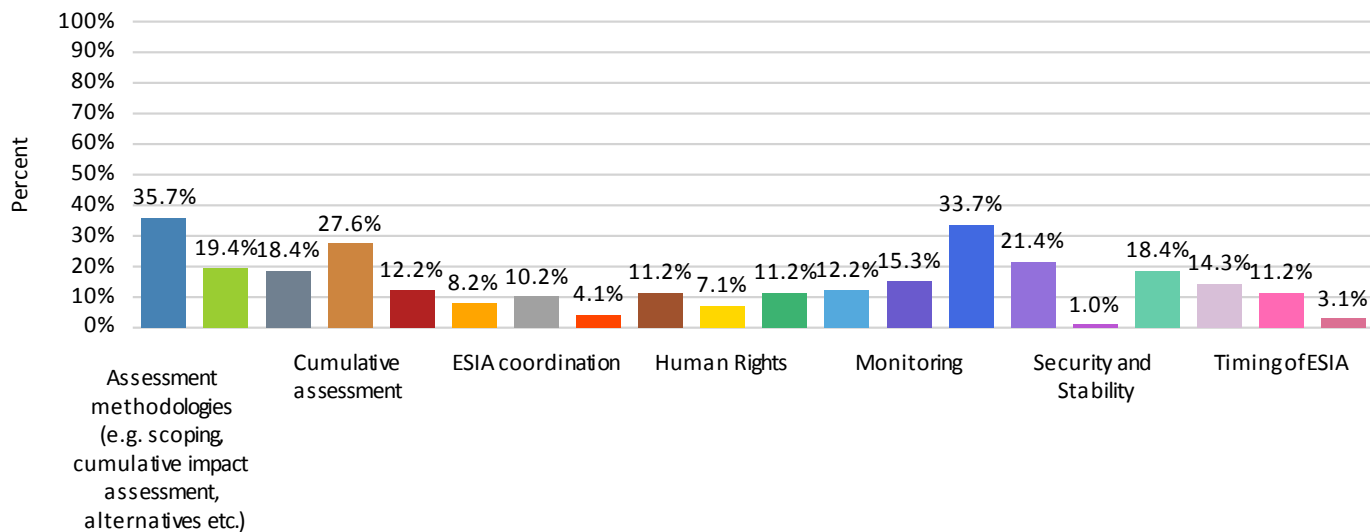
grant_s_murdie@hotmail.com:

My experience is mostly in developing countries where much of the time economic considerations trump social and environmental considerations and EIA and ESIA are seen as efforts to mitigate possible/likely harm once the decision to proceed with a project has already been made.

max.griffin@ukef.gsi.gov.uk:

ESIA helps projects meet international standards. Much is driven by the requirement to finance and hence IFC and similar Performance Standards drive the scope and application. Where IFC PS is currently lacking relates to Climate Change - both in terms of long term adaptation and to reducing project related carbon (these are both lightly covered and in my mind need strengthening in order to create more positive outcomes from the ESIA process)

23. What are the top three technical and/or process issues you would like to see addressed?



Name	Percent
Assessment methodologies (e.g. scoping, cumulative impact assessment, alternatives etc.)	35.7%
Climate Change	19.4%
Consistency	18.4%
Cumulative assessment	27.6%
Ecosystem Services	12.2%
Efficiency	8.2%
ESIA coordination	10.2%
Gender issues	4.1%
Health Impact Assessment	11.2%
Human Rights	7.1%
Iterative design	11.2%
Mitigation	12.2%
Monitoring	15.3%
Proportionality	33.7%
Scoping	21.4%
Security and Stability	1.0%
Social Impact Assessments	18.4%
Stakeholder engagement	14.3%
Timing of ESIA	11.2%
Other - Please Specify	3.1%
N	98

brendan.cuddihy@arup.com:

Quality of assessments

philip.legouais@mottmac.com:

Integration with SEA

paul.eijssen@rhdhv.com:

Reporting

24. Please feel free to provide an explanation or narrative of why you have selected the three issues above.

jack.scott@echarris.com:

I agree with whatever Rob Evans suggests.

mihai.coroi@mottmac.com:

I highlighted above the issue with the ESIA methodology. One of the main issues is that the mitigation hierarchy is not applied systematically. Many ESIA's state the mitigation and assess the impacts assuming the mitigation will be successfully implemented. However, research has shown that the majority of the mitigation is not successful or there is no monitoring data to draw conclusions. This process issue is of concern in the UK and international projects where IFIs are not involved. Proportionality is still a vague concept and needs addressing.

cheryl.white@jacobs.com:

I think some organisations still don't see the need for environmental inputs in the early stages. Early inputs leads to better scoping and proportionality for the actual assessment. potentially descoping a lot of statutory EIAs. Getting the early stages right is key to the quality of the overall env assessment (statutory or not).

michael.thomson@jacobs.com:

Far too often impact assessment is excessive due to scoping in unnecessary receptors (usually due to pressure from regulatory bodies). Consultants are usually technically competent and recognize the requirement to be proportionate in their assessment, however we are almost held hostage to the decisions of regulatory bodies.

k_roettcher@hotmail.com:

FPIC is virtually a non existent concept in actual implementation.

blankl@live.co.uk:

My reasoning for this choice:

I find a lot of ESIA's too narrow in focus and ignoring cumulative impacts. SEA, which should provide the wider focus, is either not done or not done well.

When I refer to ESIA coordination I refer really to quality control. As a professional who has (within international finance) reviewed many ESIA's and now (as the occasional freelance consultant) is often brought in to rescue deficient studies I am frequently appalled by lack of structure; insufficient scope; lack of depths of analysis; and lack of support provided for conclusions. There is a lot of junk being produced ! Stakeholder engagement: I am nowadays often confronted by inadequate consultation and lack of consideration of valid stakeholder concerns.

peterquigley@willsbros.com:

I see enhanced ecosystem service in its broadest and most generous meaning the ultimate objective of ESIA.

The Assessment methodologies are the processes we undertaken to achieve sustainability and monitoring the response to informing the human condition of knowing. Making reasoned and rational (hopefully) particular decisions that collectively will contribute to our sustainability.

fraser.paterson@xodusgroup.com:

Not done to same standard in UK compared with international development ESIA's

julia.barrett@mottmac.com:

Bets practice and consistent methodologies should be applied to ensure that the outcome of ESIA is sound, proportionate, covers the range of potential outcomes, addresses cumulative issues and identifies potential alternatives. This in turn should lead to iterative design, that is informed by the ESIA, and therefore will ultimately lead to the best solution for the objective. The timing of ESIA is intrinsically linked - the earlier this is commenced, the better the chances of incorporating appropriate design changes and / or mitigation.

patrick.kamanda@unra.go.ug:

The three issues have not previously been well addressed when they could greatly improve ESIA's

kenneth.walker@kbr.com:

I feel the early stages of ESIA are critical and need to be framed to be much more consistently delivered. These vary from region to region and can be highly subjective dependent upon who the client and government policy but the process and method should be similar.

andrew.hunter@environment-agency.gov.uk:

Ecosystem services approach is being increasingly recognised as a useful way to place value on the role that ecosystems part in supporting human activities and hence development to support activities.

Scoping represents an opportunity to narrow down the environmental issues, particularly the likely risks of significant effects. Unfortunately, consultants and planning authorities tend to take a cautious approach which often leads to lengthy environmental statements.

Proportionality to a large degree goes hand in hand with scoping. Addressing environmental issues in a proportional manner would almost certainly lead to environmental statements that are concise and precise. This is an area where IEMA should take the lead on.

sam.timbrell@mottmac.com:

These are the issues that mean that people outside EIA don't take the issues seriously as they are surprised how much work / paper is required. Additionally these are the areas that would most reduce costs and make the process more streamlined and focussed, meaning it would be more accessible to everyone.

a.keem@live.com:

1. Stakeholder Engagement: I am dealing with it as my core task in the current project i'm working at. So many challenges dealing with almost 15 stakeholders each of which have their own views on the project + their own enviro regulations and standards, ec.
2. ESIA Coordination: for my own understanding and knowledge
3. Cumulative assessment: for my own understanding and knowledge

maryanne.paterson@jacobs.com:

Proportionality and scoping should be linked as one should be a function of the other. Mitigation should be a priority in ESIA, and a clear outcome of the assessment process with a clear distinction made where mitigation is a requirement to avoid significant effects.

sshoopala@yahoo.com:

mnone

pburgess@slrconsulting.com:

Climate change - from personal experience this is not addressed in a consistent or robust manner.

Proportionality - for the reasons stated above, but also in terms of digital presentation.

Monitoring - more in terms of monitoring effectiveness of mitigation and the predicted effects vs reality and availability/sharing of that experience back into practice - could this help proportionality by providing evidence for specific developments to feed into statements of common ground?

HIA - from personal experience this is not addressed in a consistent or robust manner.

christina.petrides@energisedenvironments.com:

This links to the comment above regarding non-specialists undertaking EIAs: all too often there is no EIA strategy discussion with clients and planners to set out a course of action and a methodology framework; little understanding of how an EIA can feed into design evolution (and the benefits this has in terms of the environment, programme timeline and costs and the design itself), and no understanding of the benefits of a holistic, knowledgeable EIA management and ES production to consider the potential inter-linkages between topics and proposed mitigations (i.e. how one may affect the other) or consistency of approach.

ben.gouldman@erm.com:

Based on my experience of writing/reviewing ESIA chapters it has come to my attention that climate change related risks are frequently overlooked or described in insufficient detail.

ursula.stevenson@pbworld.com:

See response above.

In the case of social impact assessment, there is a general lack of expertise throughout the industry in the UK (a lot of progress has been made in the international development sector but this has not been adopted in the UK). In addition to increasing the number of 'experts', general practitioners would benefit from a greater awareness of the process so they can better identify where there is potential for social impact and when to seek appropriate expertise (i.e. so practitioners know how much they don't know).

info@supplychainfuture.co.uk:

The issue of social value/ impact has expanded massively in profile and importance in the last 4 years and many people are now trying to gauge their social impact. The areas where people are struggling most are (in my experience) proportionality and monitoring.

An observation - the project should not just address gender issues. Other issues related to equality and inclusion (e.g. race, disability, age, sexual orientation, trans) are equally important to many companies in the UK - and, crucially, to people

irina.davis@jacobs.com:

Identification of which issues are significant during the scoping stage.

claire.squires@advisian.com:

Confusion over impact and effect reigns.

Cumulative impact methods lacking generally in the industry.

ESIA timing either too early or too late in the process! Tied to financial close and not the state of the design - reports rushed as a tick box attitude adopted by those seeking loans.

fcrawford@savills.com:

Developers need to consider their impact on the environment more

The process should be iterative to allow flexibility and change for mitigation and monitoring

Mitigation measures should be flexible and achievable and should not be an after thought, but part of the design process

georgina.stickels@wfp.org:

I am working with colleagues in international development, looking to expand use by UN agencies and NGOs of ESIA in developing countries, including screening to determine when a full impact assessment is needed. In these countries baseline data, legislative frameworks, local capacity and infrastructure are often sorely lacking. We're keen to understand best practices to understand how less onerous versions can be developed, to ensure a consistent minimum level of protection/ consideration.

joanne.murphy@environment-agency.gov.uk:

Whilst other areas may be important, the issues I've ticked are different to those that usually receive attention.

hannah@wwwight.co.uk:

I work in SIA and it commonly makes up one chapter of the ESIA whereas social issues are often some of the most important to the success of the Project. I feel that SIA and stakeholder engagement need to be given more credence overall.

abigail.harrison-strong@eni.com:

Through having more stringent guidelines on methodologies, and mitigation a more consistent approach could be achieved giving less room for personal interpretation and therefore leading to a higher level of confidence in ESHAI recommendations.

aliona.strokina@mottmac.com:

Focus of professional interest

stephen.brindle@watermangroup.com:

There are setting the framework and ensuring that studies are proportionate and to a high standard. the rest cascades from this

ildiko.almasi@gidconsulting.org:

I feel that there is still no clear ways to incorporate human rights elements and gender issues in the SIA, however the data gathered for an SIA could easily cover the above mentioned issues. In many cases respect for human rights is required and a separate human rights impact assessment is requested when a mainstreamed approach would save time and resources. The same is true for gender assessments depending on the industry, country and project.

stallardmichael@hotmail.com:

As per commentary directly above, ESIA seen as 'red tape' and overly bureaucratic, costly, time consuming and high risk. Thus proportionality (ie level of detail v risk of environmental harms from project/plans/policies) and efficiency (ie ESIA cost v commercial capital/planning cost of project/plans/policies) crucial to make UK ESIA more 'appropriate' (using your word).

jctconsulting@btinternet.com:

There needs to be a greater understanding of and universally accepted approach to assessment and that this should be communicated with clarity. In order to be effective controls should be proportional to the level of impact and priority should be given to the significant impacts. All stakeholders should be identified in order to encourage commitment at all levels of society

samantha.murphy@surreycc.gov.uk:

For my reasons given in the answer before

rachel.dimnick@amecfw.com:

Scoping - this seems to be the one area that consultees (in particular LPA officers) do not understand - its quite common for ESs to end up very long as a result of the scoping process - even if an approach is taken to scope out effects they often end up back in the assessment due the caution/lack of understanding shown in drafting the scoping opinion. In fact if everyone in the IEMA EIA QM scheme shared their knowledge with consultees, particularly LPAs this would help to address many of the issues that arise in completing ESs in particular proportionality.

HIA - my understanding is that the EIA directive updates will need to be implemented as we don't exist the EU for a couple of years - this means those that regular complete/co-ordinate EIA will need to develop new skills in undertaking HIA.

Cumulative assessment - it would be useful for more guidance on the approach to this although some does already exist.

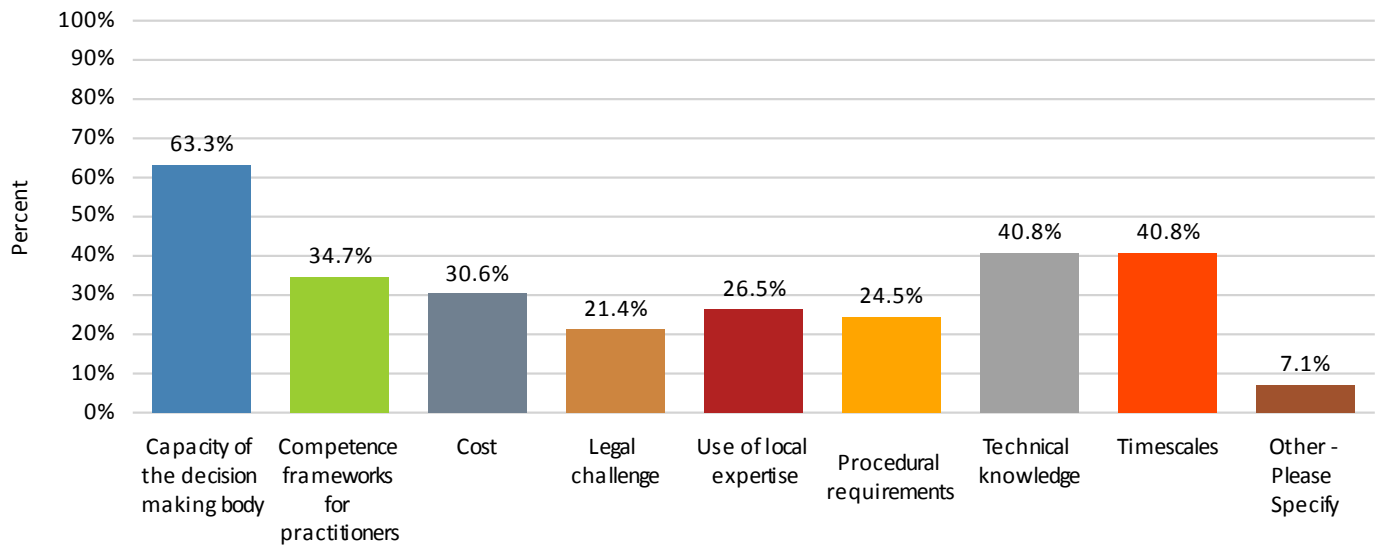
adrian.barnes@greeninvestmentbank.com:

Greater focus is needed on addressing climate change impacts consistently and systematically. Whilst there is considerable expertise in the industry on assessing environmental impacts, there is a need for practitioners to become more familiar with HIA and SIA techniques, particularly for international projects.

grant_s_murdie@hotmail.com:

From my experience in developing countries, as noted earlier.

25. What are the top three institutional issues or challenges facing in the ESIA process which you would like to see addressed?



Name	Percent
Capacity of the decision making body	63.3%
Competence frameworks for practitioners	34.7%
Cost	30.6%
Legal challenge	21.4%
Use of local expertise	26.5%
Procedural requirements	24.5%
Technical knowledge	40.8%
Timescales	40.8%
Other - Please Specify	7.1%
N	98

jack.scott@echarris.com:

Pressure to get client the outcome they want

lucy.wood@bartonwillmore.co.uk:

Lack of Pragmatism

cheryl.white@jacobs.com:

Consistency of competent authority decisions

k_roettcher@hotmail.com:

Stakeholder Engagement

sam.timbrell@mottmac.com:

capacity of all governmental, non-governmental and council departments (not just decision-making bodies but clients as well)

georgina.stickels@wfp.org:

lack of access to background data (and the time and cost implications of this)

hannah.leggatt@kier.co.uk:

Management Implementation

26. Please feel free to provide an explanation or narrative of why you have selected the three issues or challenges above.

jack.scott@echarris.com:

I agree with whatever Rob Evans suggests.

mntamark@bechtel.com:

from experience working in this process

cheryl.white@jacobs.com:

Consultants often have suitable technical knowledge and expertise but they cannot effectively write proportionate EIAs when the decisions on scope and proportionality lie with competent authorities often using staff with little of no EIA qualifications.

michael.thomson@jacobs.com:

Similar to previous explanations. Biggest challenge seems to be challenge from regulatory bodies and decision makers, leading to over assessment (thus increasing costs and detracting from overall value of impact assessment).

stephanie.baldwin@mottmac.com:

When dealing with international institutions (i.e. financial institutions), I have found that the capacity of people involved in the decision making process is impressive.

By contrast, when dealing with public sector / local planning authority decision-making bodies, my experience has been that the process is increasingly hampered by a lack of understanding of ESIA within the decision-making body. No doubt this is due to continued budget and resourcing issues within those organisations. Wasted time spent explaining to decision-makers the technical context of ESIA is a recurring theme I am encountering on domestic development projects. That with budget constraints, programme issues and lack of support for iterative mitigation are making it organisationable whether to get involved in such projects now.

peterquigley@willsbros.com:

the first and last choice for me, inform each other. There remains a great deal to learn technically (to discover) in the area of applied environmental science and technology. there is a great deal of academic and theoretical work and discoveries concerning the achievement of sustainability in our world including social practices and economic influences. Managing externalities, the price of freedom, and the derivative nature of natural capital and our inept costing models are not rebuttals but challenges.

fraser.paterson@xodusgroup.com:

Too much cut'n'paste from various sources evidences a 'cheap' option

patrick.kamanda@unra.go.ug:

The social bit is taking long to be appreciated and is yet to be embedded in our laws. Practitioners, agencies and developer do not have the necessary lenses.

philip.legouais@mottmac.com:

Particularly legal challenge and legal robustness as I think this often dilutes the quality of the EIA and impacts on its proportionality. Perhaps less the case in IFC aligned ESIA than national statutory EIA but there are parallels with achieving compliance with the performance standards - does it remain proportional or do we start finding issues because they are on the checklist.

sshoopala@yahoo.com:

none

anthony.kubale@arcadis.com:

The time to turn around EIAs is prolonged by resource constraints by regulatory authorities. Resource constraints also leads to decision making responses that are not always fit for purpose.

nathan.vear@kapaciti.com:

See previous comments re capacity - there are links here to local authority budgets

Local expertise - reports submitted are frequently identikit and produced in locations many miles away from the local of the project.

Consultancies frequently make fundamental mistakes.

Technical knowledge - it is often the case - in my experience - that the planning authority of regulator needs to educate (or guide) technical professionals on their areas of discipline. Consultancy staff may have academic knowledge and scientific underpinning, but do not display experience and knowledge in terms of practical translation of mitigation measures, or of assessment.

lucysianwood@gmail.com:

It is often hard to get involved with the process at an early stage in the project when ESIA would be most influential and beneficial. Timescales for scoping and assessment are often very tight so outcomes are not as good as they could be. There are often solutions to be found that have environmental and commercial benefits but the opportunity is missed through trying to retrospectively fit ESIA to a fait accompli.

Determining authorities often over scope as they are concerned about legal challenge. This leads to disproportionate and costly ESIA - for the developer and regulators. It also leads to unwieldy documents that are difficult for the public (and sometimes regulator) to understand. This frustrates the aim of ESIA to be transparent.

meghan.egleton@erm.com:

Technical Knowledge == expanding this beyond 'being an expert' in a field, to rather focussing on being an expert in application of their field into the reality of capital project support, and focus their mitigation on practical and reasonable measures.

rebecca.mclean@sweco.co.uk:

Things just take too much time to get through planning. It is not effective and makes clients lose trust in the system.

ursula.stevenson@pbworld.com:

From my experience, public sector cuts have particularly affected local authorities and statutory consultation bodies. It is therefore often difficult to get the right level of feedback and expertise required, particularly for statutory process such as scoping and related processes such as WFDa and HRA. This places greater emphasis on the developer and consultants to get it right, particularly in the project detail such as mitigation.

claire.squires@advisian.com:

If decision makers are more capable they will demand more - if they demand more in terms of appropriateness and robustness then by default studies will need to avoid the 1 day survey / snapshot approach and basic / qualitative assessment route. If EP /IFI's required consultants to register and demonstrate competency this would create a quality benchmark for those completing ESIA's.

horneroger@btinternet.com:

For me the single most important issue is the challenge of integration across disciplines, because of the interaction between different elements, for each of which there are experts, many of whom are so committed to their own element that they find it difficult to accept any solutions that they consider involve some compromise

georgina.stickels@wfp.org:

-

ildiko.almasi@gidconsulting.org:

Resettlement and livelihood restoration issues can be quite costly especially when intellectual heritage or resources are impacted. Many private and public sector companies think that if such measures are not included in the legislation they see no point in implementing or planning for it. Most of the environmental and stakeholder engagement requirements are somewhat included in the national legislation and thus are taken more seriously while social, gender and human rights aspects are generally missing. This leads to delays in acquiring the required experts to undertake the necessary assessments. This leads to tighter deadlines and issues in terms of timeframes for the overall project preparation and implementation. Certain issues are resettlement and livelihoods are best addressed from the beginning as retrospective compensation measures are difficult to implement.

stallardmichael@hotmail.com:

1) UK ESIA 'Competent Authorities' generally poor in ESIA knowledge....UK LPAs still querying meaning of EIA screening and scoping requests, HRA assessments and SEA requirements for LPs and NDPs; 2) ESIA costs not proportionate to project/plan/policy commercial costs; 3) ESIA frameworks too complex to be reasonable.

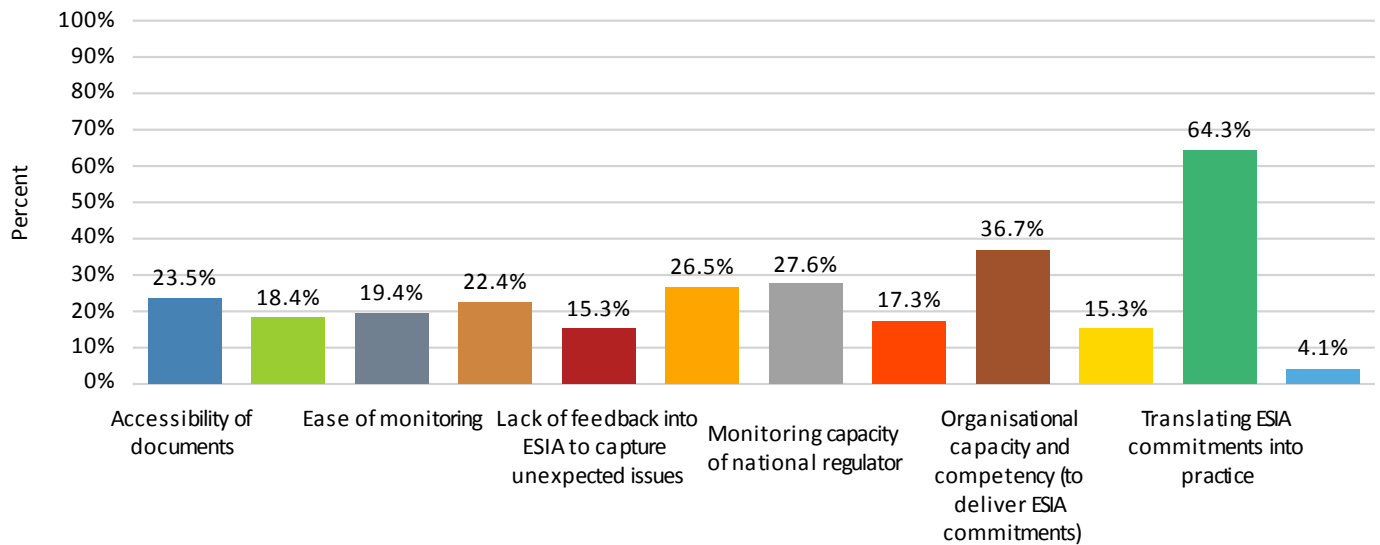
claire_a_jones@hotmail.com:

An ES is only as good as those interrogating it i.e. the LPA or statutory consultee.

max.griffin@ukef.gsi.gov.uk:

Not sure what decision making body means - either the regulator (often key) or the financial institutions which are needed to finance the project (often even more key).

27. What are the top three issues concerning Implementation and Effectiveness which you would like to see addressed?



Name	Percent
Accessibility of documents	23.5%
Competency framework	18.4%
Ease of monitoring	19.4%
Frequency of monitoring	22.4%
Lack of feedback into ESIA to capture unexpected issues	15.3%
Lack of feedback into ESIA to improve practice	26.5%
Monitoring capacity of national regulator	27.6%
Operational project-checking not undertaken	17.3%
Organisational capacity and competency (to deliver ESIA commitments)	36.7%
Relevance of monitoring	15.3%
Translating ESIA commitments into practice	64.3%
Other - Please Specify	4.1%
N	98

jack.scott@echarris.com:

Client not prioritising ESIA commitments

cheryl.white@jacobs.com:

Competence of stakeholders and competent authorities in the purpose of scoping

k_roettcher@hotmail.com:

Focus on real issues identified during Scoping and screening

stallardmichael@hotmail.com:

Cost!

28. Please feel free to provide an explanation or narrative of why you have selected the three issues or challenges above.

jack.scott@echarris.com:

Ask Rob.

cheryl.white@jacobs.com:

See previous notes

blankl@live.co.uk:

An ESIA is a pretty ineffective piece of paper unless it has an impact on project development and on project implementation (action plans). That requires a firm national regulator (with the powers to enforce agreed actions) and regular and detailed implementation monitoring.

peterquigley@willsbros.com:

Implementation has improved and streamlined greatly in the last number of years IMO. Coordination and review of implemented project outcomes remains weal point.

patrick.kamanda@unra.go.ug:

It is important to appreciate issues through wide exposure to references. Commitments need to be well soughtout and implemented without ignoring what could affect PAPs and the entire social setups.

philip.legouais@mottmac.com:

Very keen to explore the broad area of monitoring...

ian.bell@aecom.com:

Publishing commitments online would enable rapid open review by everyone from shareholders to lenders and protesters. Accountability is key and few ESIA's are published online at present. Would encourage more peer review and learning from other practitioners too.

rachael.ford@wspgroup.com:

The regional Regulator needs a better understanding of ESIA and consistency in their review and interpretation of the Framework.

Monitoring and translating ESIA commitments into practice is to highlight the general attitudes of contractors and engineers who do not understand the purpose of ESIA and are new to implementing environmental monitoring and mitigation measures. Often monitoring and mitigation is ignored and there is a general lack of knowledge with respect to CEMP.

sshoopala@yahoo.com:

none

anthony.kubale@arcadis.com:

Documents are not always readily accessible. Monitoring particularly for marine related projects is often challenging and the effectiveness of what it meant to show is not always clear.

paul.eijssen@rhdhv.com:

Answers related to the Dutch situation

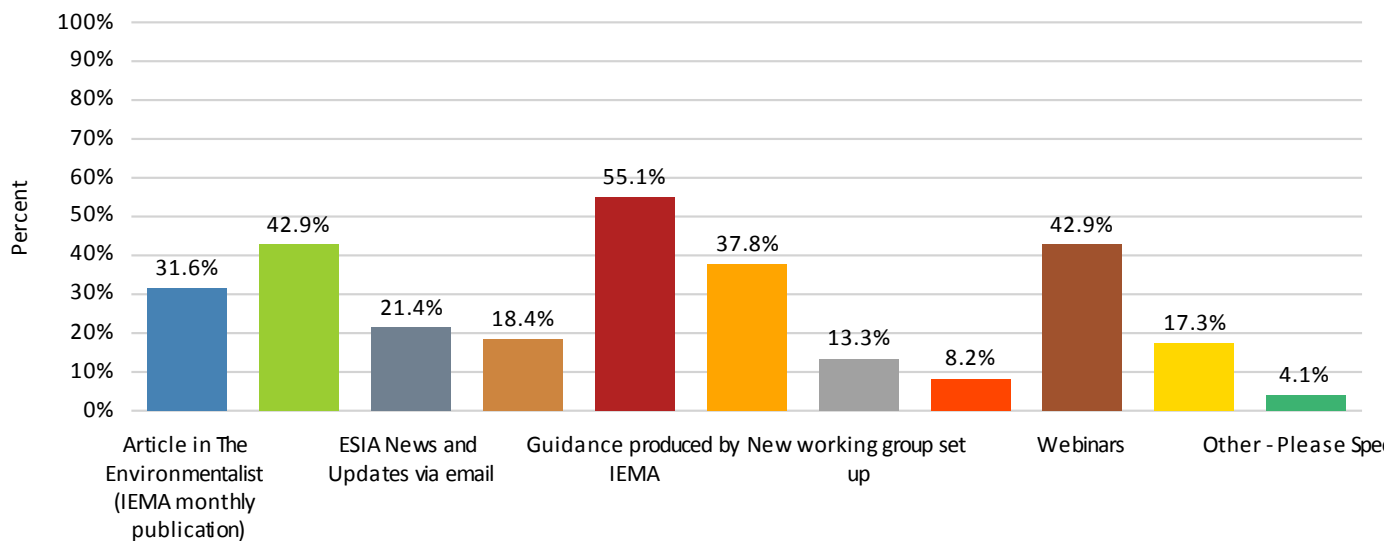
rebecca.mclean@sweco.co.uk:

We can write up really site specific EIA's but if no one checks if that is how the contractor constructs something, it hasn't achieved anything.

stallardmichael@hotmail.com:

1) ESIA sector competency still poor - still too many non-specialists producing low quality ESIA's due to cost or lack of internal skills (UK dropping definition of competent practitioner in revised EIA Directive not helping on this); 2) see 1); 3) ESIA too costly for clients in all sectors (ie not proportionate to project/policy/plan commercial costs).

29. Please select the top 3 activities would you like to see the Working Group and or IEMA organise/facilitate to address the points raised above?



Name	Percent
Article in The Environmentalist (IEMA monthly publication)	31.6%
Case Studies published on iema.net	42.9%
ESIA News and Updates via email	21.4%
Formal research paper	18.4%
Guidance produced by IEMA	55.1%
Literature Bank of existing guidance online	37.8%
New working group set up	13.3%
Panel discussions	8.2%
Webinars	42.9%
Workshop /symposium	17.3%
Other - Please Specify	4.1%
N	98

stephanie.baldwin@mottmac.com:

Combination of above, research solutions, communicate guidance, identify best way to drive the necessary changes in our institutional frameworks.

brendan.cuddihy@arup.com:

Support to local practitioners globally

stallardmichael@hotmail.com:

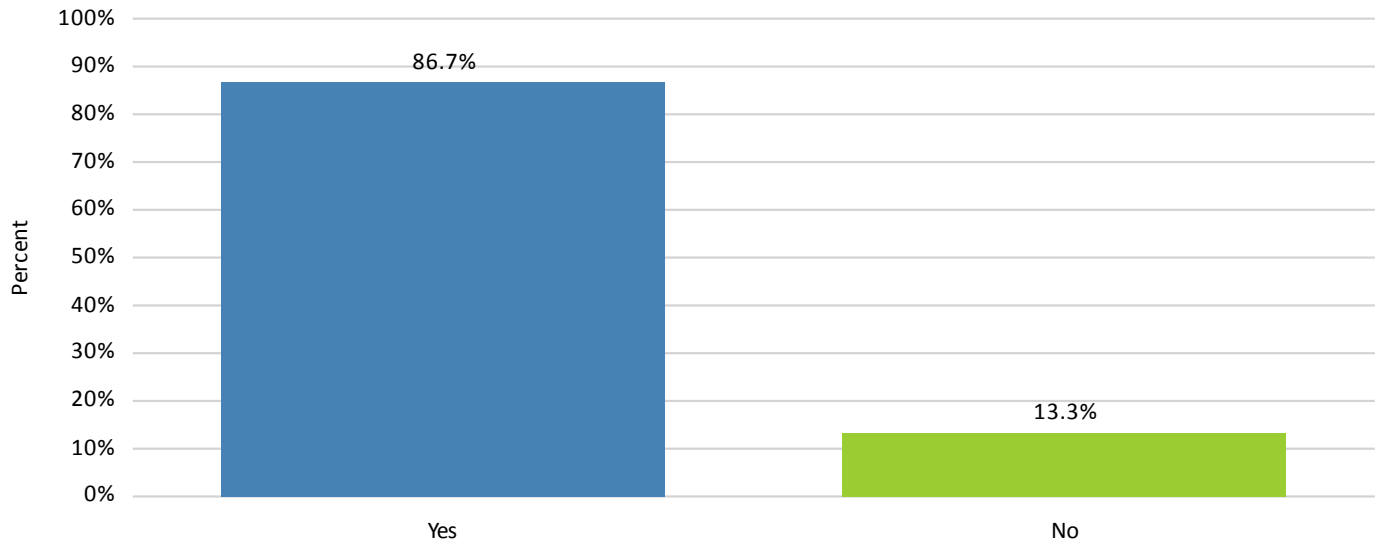
Actually engage with DCLG on issues in ESIA.....IEMA should be the lead on this, not merely a contributor.

rachel.dimnick@amecfw.com:

Knowledge sharing with those that really need it - consultants already know how to 'do'EIA - we really need to share knowledge/provide info and guidance for consultees and others involved in the process of EIA

30. Are you an IEMA member?

About you



Name	Percent
Yes	86.7%
No	13.3%
N	98

31. Optional: The ESIA group would like the opportunity to follow up with respondents to this survey. If you are willing, please leave your e-mail address.

mary.maguire@aecom.com:

mktmag@hotmail.com

lucy.wood@bartonwillmore.co.uk:

andrew.malcomson@bartonwillmore.co.uk

cheryl.white@jacobs.com:

cheryl.white@jacobs.com

dhruv.bhakta01@gmail.com:

dhruv.bhakta01@gmail.com

stephanie.baldwin@mottmac.com:

Stephanie.Baldwin@mottmac.com

tom.hullock@googlemail.com:

tom.hullock@aramco.com

stephen.isaac@earthssystemseurope.com:

stephen.isaac@earthssystemseurope.com

k_roettcher@hotmail.com:

k_roettcher@hotmail.com

blankl@live.co.uk:

blankl@live.co.uk

sasha.slogrove-saayman@amey.co.uk:

sasha11678@gmail.com

harry.parker@quod.com:

harry.parker@quod.com

julia.barrett@mottmac.com:

julia.barrett@mottmac.com

gregmunford@hotmail.com:

greg.munford@gmail.com

patrick.kamanda@unra.go.ug:

patrick.kamanda@unra.go.ug

brendan.cuddihy@arup.com:

brendan.cuddihy@arup.com

andrew.marlow@oneplanetsolutions.co.uk:

andrew.marlow@oneplanetsolutions.co.uk

andrew.crosland@mfe.govt.nz:

andrew.crosland@mfe.govt.nz

kenneth.walker@kbr.com:

kenneth.walker@kbr.com

maz_cameron@hotmail.com:

marian@mariancameron.co.uk

colin.holm@northyorks.gov.uk:

colin.holm@northyorks.gov.uk

andrew.hunter@environment-agency.gov.uk:

andrew.hunter@environment-agency.gov.uk

rjabright@gmail.com:

rjabright@gmail.com

philip.legouais@mottmac.com:

philip.legouais@mottmac.com

iain.bell@aecom.com:

leonora.obrien@aecom.com

ajaotoyin2013@gmail.com:

ajaotoyin2013@gmail.com

rachael.ford@wspgroup.com:

rachael.ford@wspgroup.com

maryanne.paterson@jacobs.com:

maryanne.paterson@jacobs.com

nathan.vear@kapaciti.com:

nathan.vear@kapaciti.com

magdolna.tolgyesi@mottmac.com:

magdolna.tolgyesi@mottmac.com

abinchy@slrconsulting.com:

abinchy@slrconsulting.com

peter.duncan@mwhglobal.com:

peter.duncan@mwhglobal.com

ptraves@savills.com:

ptraves@savills.com

rebecca.mclean@sweco.co.uk:

rebecca.mclean@sweco.co.uk

ursula.stevenson@pbworld.com:

Ursula.Stevenson@pbworld.com

info@supplychainfuture.co.uk:

info@supplychainfuture.co.uk

katherine.hunt@jacobs.com:

katherine.hunt@jacobs.com

claire.squires@advisian.com:

claire.squires@advisian.com

horneroger@btinternet.com:

horneroger@btinternet.com

georgina.stickels@wfp.org:

georgina.stickels@wfp.org

joanne.murphy@environment-agency.gov.uk:

joanne.murphy@environment-agency.gov.uk

hannah@wwight.co.uk:

hannah.mills@mottmac.com

abigail.harrison-strong@eni.com:

Abigail.Harrison-Strong@eni.com

aliona.strokina@mottmac.com:

aliona.strokina@mottmac.com

paul.darnbrough@energisedenvironments.com:

paul.darnbrough@energisedenvironments.com

naomi.hull@mottmac.com:

naomi.hull@mottmac.com

ildiko.almasi@gidconsulting.org:

ildiko.almasi@gidconsulting.org

stallardmichael@hotmail.com:

stallardmichael@hotmail.com

rebecca.mulley@wspgroup.com:

rebecca.mulley@wspgroup.com

samantha.murphy@surreycc.gov.uk:

Samantha.murphy@surreycc.gov.uk

rachel.dimnick@amecfw.com:

rachel.dimnick@amecfw.com

adrian.barnes@greeninvestmentbank.com:

adrian.barnes@greeninvestmentbank.com

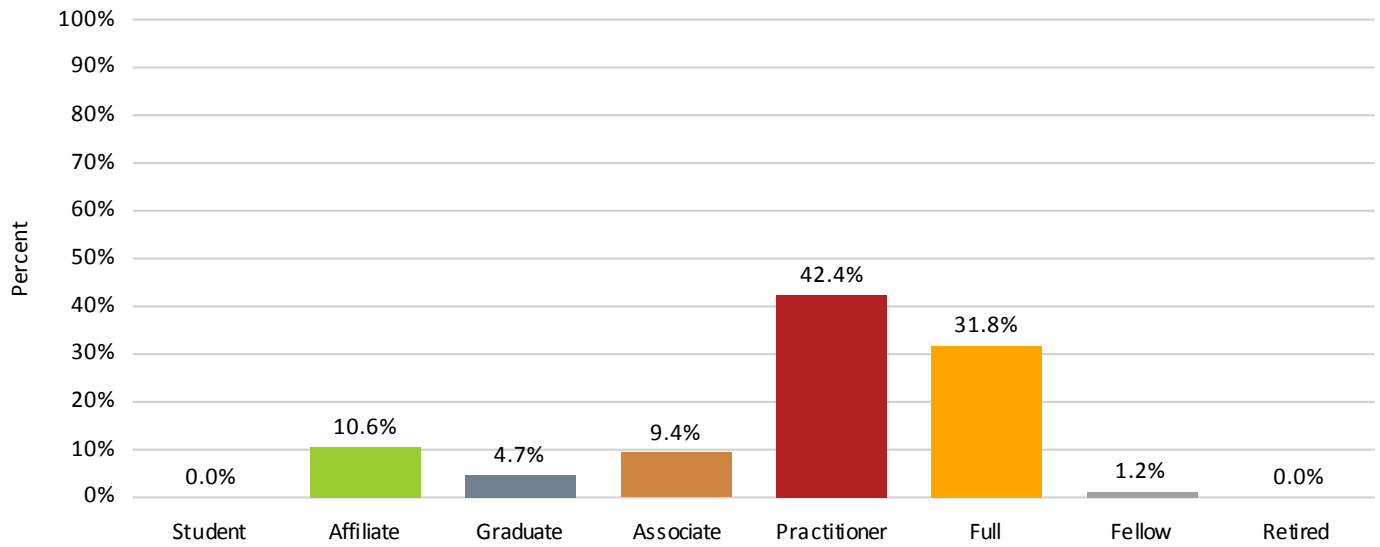
grant_s_murdie@hotmail.com:

grant_s_murdie@hotmail.com

max.griffin@ukef.gsi.gov.uk:

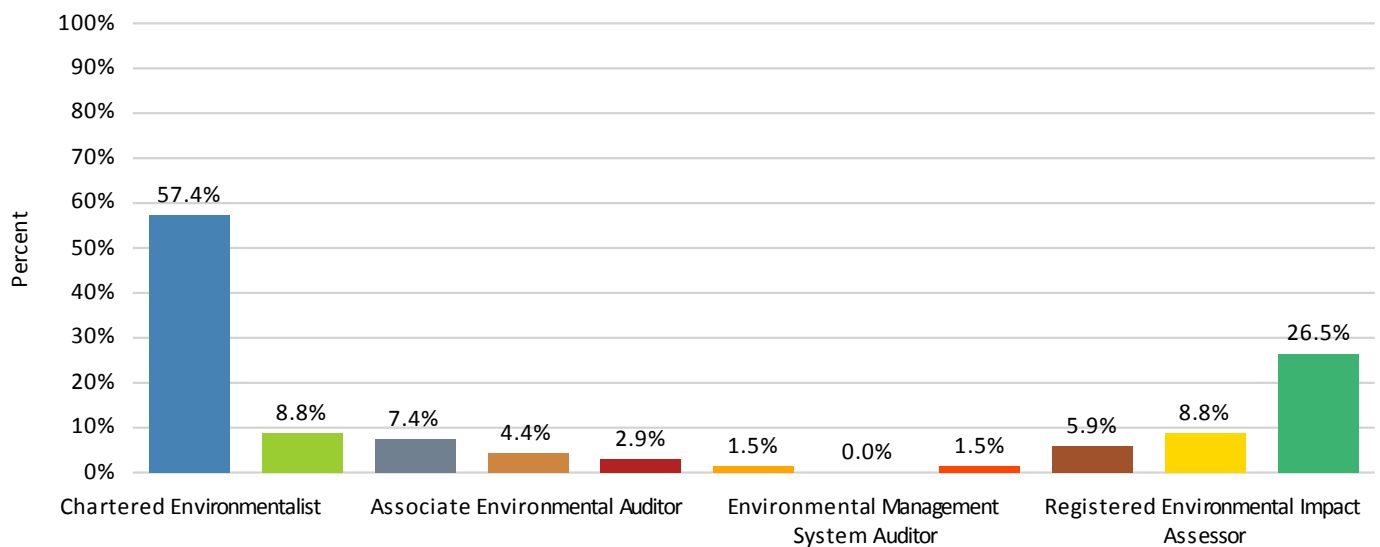
max.griffin@ukexportfinance.gov.uk

32. Please indicate your IEMA membership level



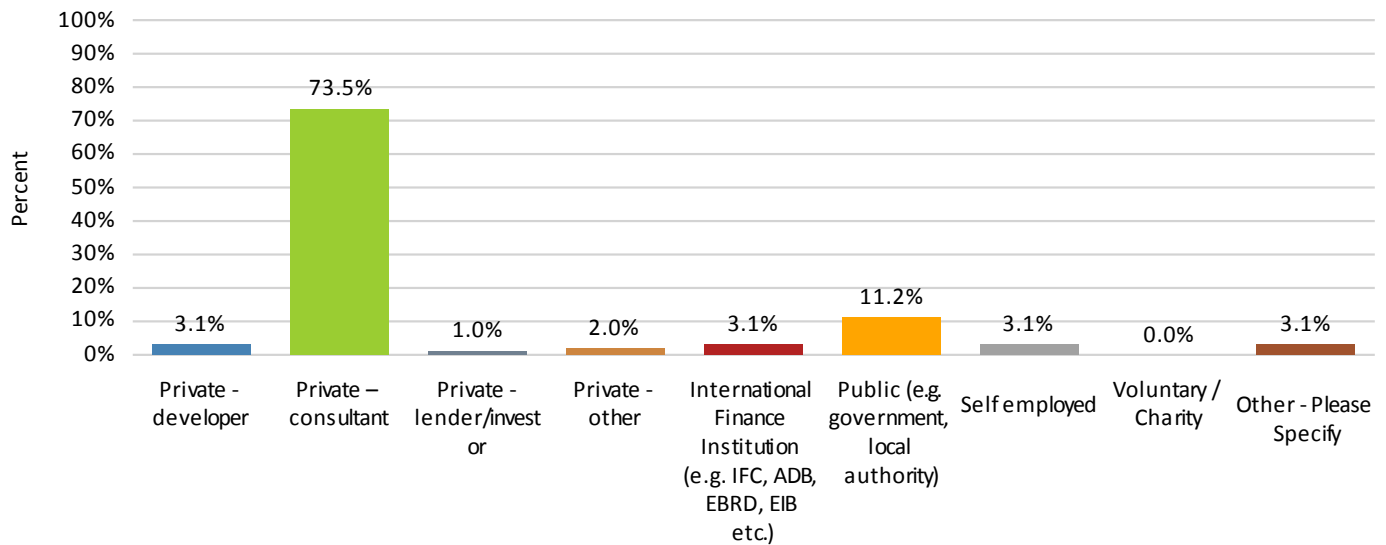
Name	Percent
Student	0.0%
Affiliate	10.6%
Graduate	4.7%
Associate	9.4%
Practitioner	42.4%
Full	31.8%
Fellow	1.2%
Retired	0.0%
N	85

33. Do you have any of the following IEMA Memberships?



Name	Percent
Chartered Environmentalist	57.4%
GACSO	8.8%
Environmental Auditor	7.4%
Associate Environmental Auditor	4.4%
Principal Environmental Auditor	2.9%
Lead Environmental Management System Auditor	1.5%
Environmental Management System Auditor	0.0%
ESOS Lead Assessor	1.5%
Principal Environmental Impact Assessor	5.9%
Registered Environmental Impact Assessor	8.8%
Associate Environmental Impact Assessor	26.5%
N	68

34. Which of the following best describes the sector you are currently employed in?



Name	Percent
Private - developer	3.1%
Private - consultant	73.5%
Private - lender/investor	1.0%
Private - other	2.0%
International Finance Institution (e.g. IFC, ADB, EBRD, EIB etc.)	3.1%
Public (e.g. government, local authority)	11.2%
Self employed	3.1%
Voluntary / Charity	0.0%
Other - Please Specify	3.1%
N	98

peterquigley@willsbros.com:

COstruction company

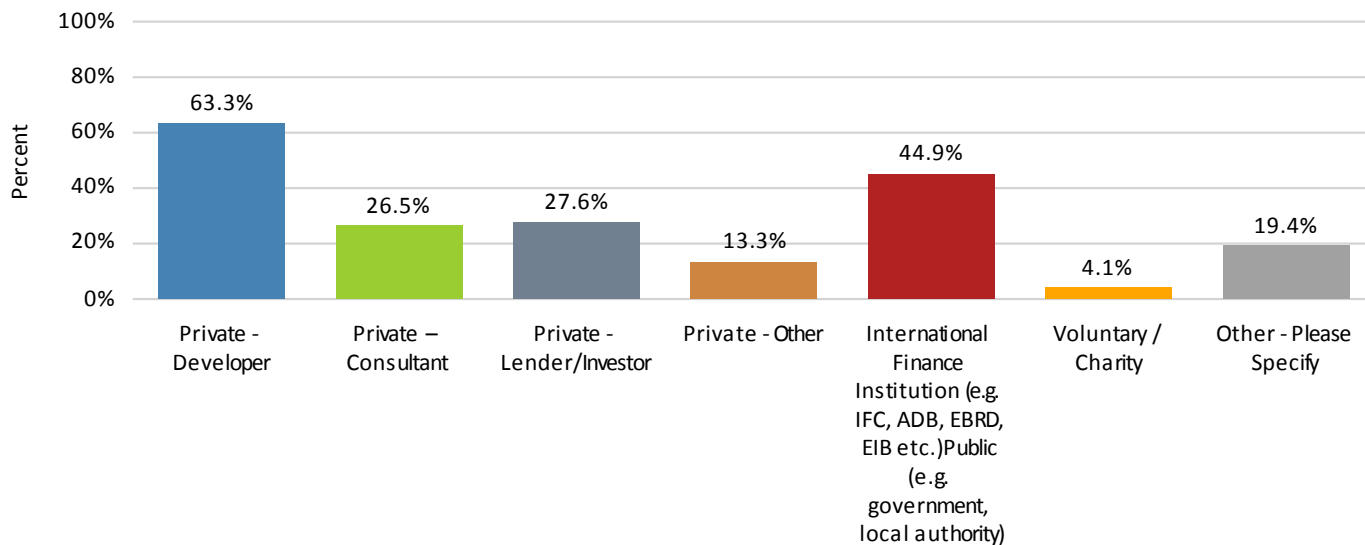
sshoopala@yahoo.com:

mining

georgina.stickels@wfp.org:

United Nations/Humanitarian sector

35. Which type of sector(s) do you typically undertake work for? Please select as many as necessary.



Name	Percent
Private - Developer	63.3%
Private - Consultant	26.5%
Private - Lender/Investor	27.6%
Private - Other	13.3%
International Finance Institution (e.g. IFC, ADB, EBRD, EIB etc.)Public (e.g. government, local authority)	44.9%
Voluntary / Charity	4.1%
Other - Please Specify	19.4%
N	98

cheryl.white@jacobs.com:

Public sector

dhruv.bhakta01@gmail.com:

benefits,pension

tundesunmola@gmail.com:

Agriculture, Oil & Gas and Power

patrick.kamanda@unra.go.ug:

Public - Developer

colin.holm@northyorks.gov.uk:

Public

andrew.hunter@environment-agency.gov.uk:

I am based in the public sector as a statutory planning consultee/assessing planning implications of flood risk management projects.

rjabright@gmail.com:

regulatory body - audit of EIAs

maryanne.paterson@jacobs.com:

On behalf of Government & Statutory Bodies

sshoopala@yahoo.com:

mining

steve.racher@ch2m.com:

public sector

magdolna.tolgyesi@mottmac.com:

Public/State developer

paul.eijssen@rhdhv.com:

Public

ursula.stevenson@pbworld.com:

Public sector - local and central government

info@supplychainfuture.co.uk:

Skills agencies - CITB and Creative Skillset

claire.squires@advisian.com:

Government organisations

georgina.stickels@wfp.org:

aid and infrastructure projects in developing countries

joanne.murphy@environment-agency.gov.uk:

Public developer also education and private consultancy

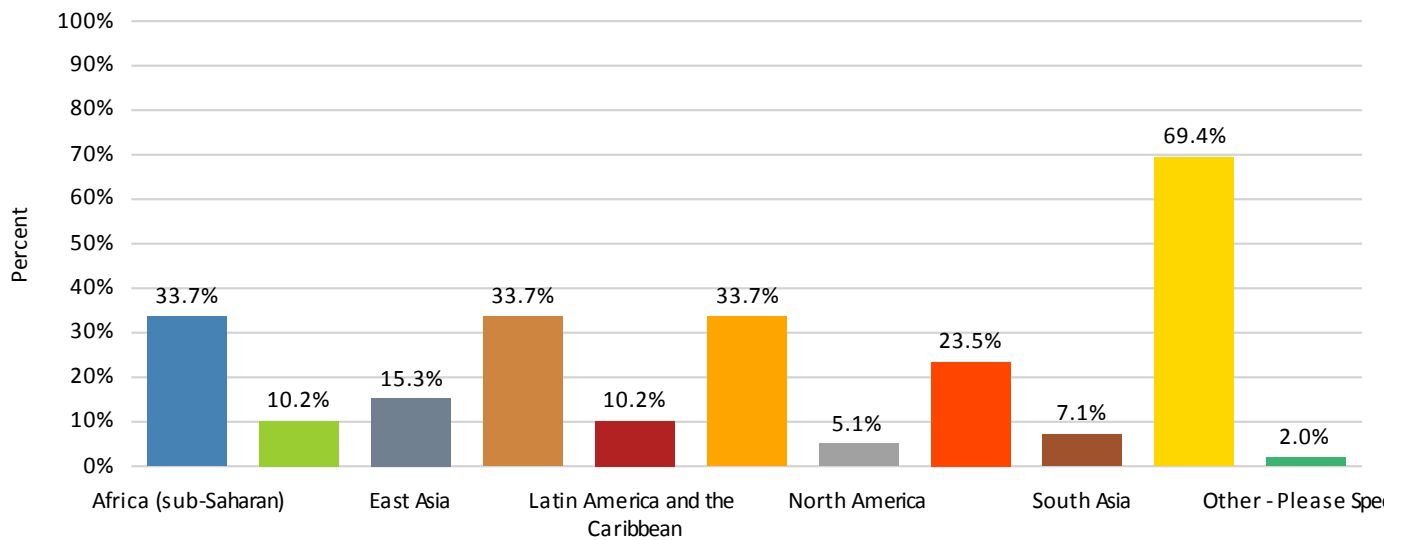
clara.paine@arup.com:

Public (government, local authority)

naomi.hull@mottmac.com:

Public sector

36. In which of the following international regions have you undertaken work related to ESIA?



Name	Percent
Africa (sub-Saharan)	33.7%
Australasia and the Pacific States	10.2%
East Asia	15.3%
Europe (West and Central - excluding the UK)	33.7%
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.2%
North Africa and the Middle East	33.7%
North America	5.1%
Russia, CIS and Central Asia	23.5%
South Asia	7.1%
United Kingdom	69.4%
Other - Please Specify	2.0%
N	98

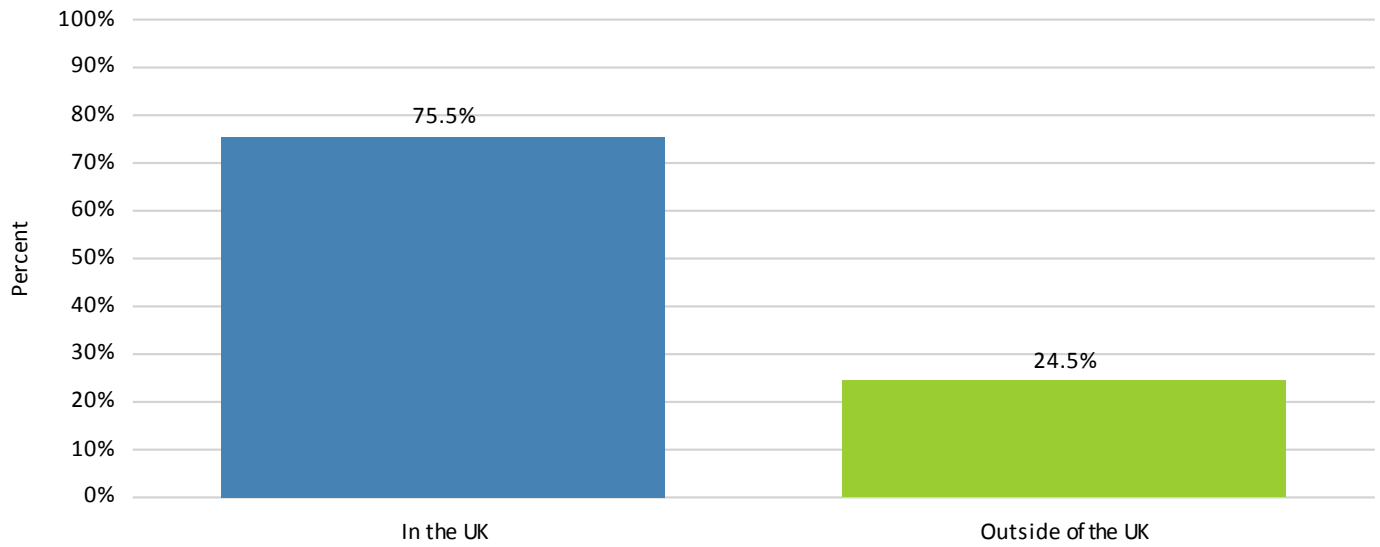
dhruv.bhakta01@gmail.com:

none as of yet

k_roettcher@hotmail.com:

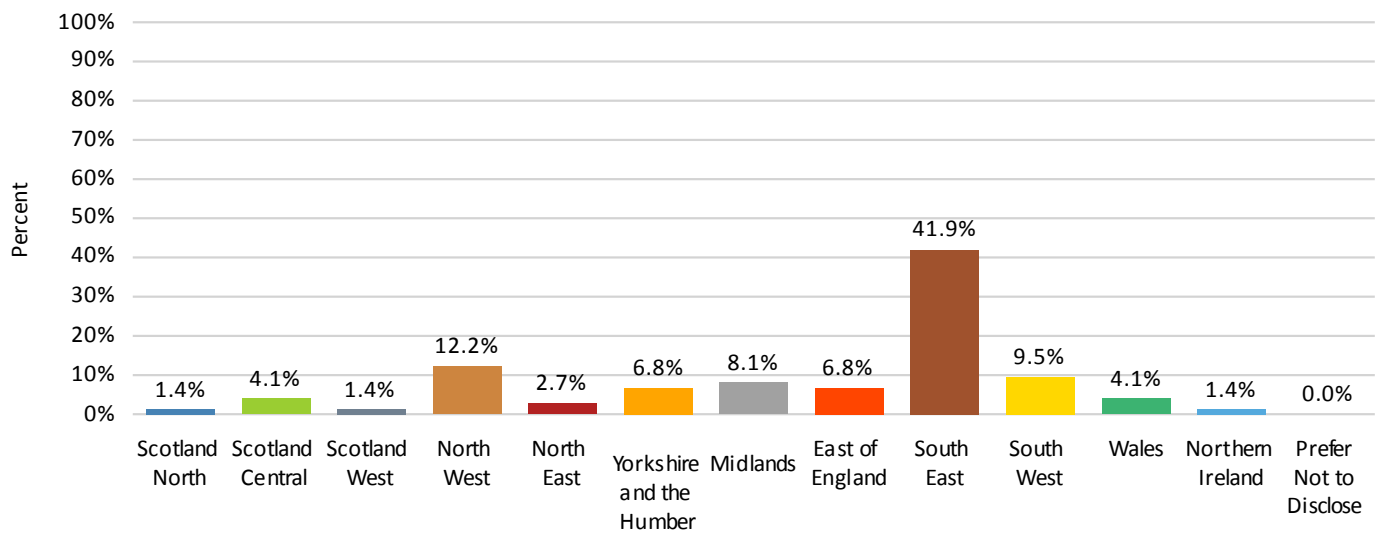
UK overseas territory

37. Please indicate where you are based.



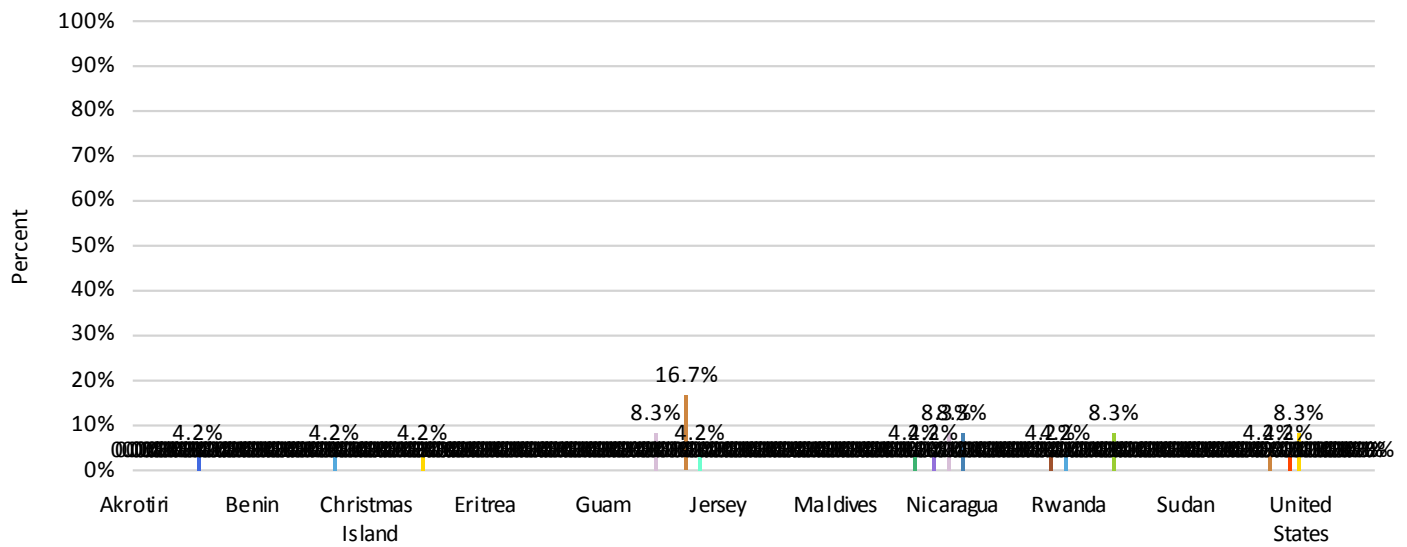
Name	Percent
In the UK	75.5%
Outside of the UK	24.5%
N	98

38. Please indicate where in the UK you are based?



Name	Percent
Scotland North	1.4%
Scotland Central	4.1%
Scotland West	1.4%
North West	12.2%
North East	2.7%
Yorkshire and the Humber	6.8%
Midlands	8.1%
East of England	6.8%
South East	41.9%
South West	9.5%
Wales	4.1%
Northern Ireland	1.4%
Prefer Not to Disclose	0.0%
N	74

39. As you are based outside the UK, please specify where.



Name	Percent
Akrotiri	0.0%
Albania	0.0%
Algeria	0.0%
American Samoa	0.0%
Andorra	0.0%
Angola	0.0%
Anguilla	0.0%
Antarctica	0.0%
Antigua and Barbuda	0.0%
Argentina	0.0%
Armenia	0.0%
Aruba	0.0%
Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0.0%
Australia	4.2%
Austria	0.0%
Azerbaijan	0.0%
Bahamas, The	0.0%
Bahrain	0.0%
Bangladesh	0.0%
Barbados	0.0%
Bassas da India	0.0%
Belarus	0.0%
Belgium	0.0%
Belize	0.0%
Benin	0.0%
Bermuda	0.0%
Bhutan	0.0%
Bolivia	0.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0%
Botswana	0.0%
Bouvet Island	0.0%
Brazil	0.0%
British Indian Ocean Territory	0.0%
British Virgin Islands	0.0%
Brunei	0.0%
Bulgaria	0.0%
Burkina Faso	0.0%
Burma	0.0%
Burundi	0.0%
Cambodia	0.0%
Cameroon	0.0%
Canada	4.2%
Cape Verde	0.0%
Cayman Islands	0.0%
Central African Republic	0.0%
Chad	0.0%
Chile	0.0%
China	0.0%
Christmas Island	0.0%
Clipperton Island	0.0%
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	0.0%
Colombia	0.0%
Comoros	0.0%
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	0.0%
Congo, Republic of the	0.0%
Cook Islands	0.0%
Coral Sea Islands	0.0%
Costa Rica	0.0%

Cote d'Ivoire	0.0%
Croatia	4.2%
Cuba	0.0%
Cyprus	0.0%
Czech Republic	0.0%
Denmark	0.0%
Dhekelia	0.0%
Djibouti	0.0%
Dominica	0.0%
Dominican Republic	0.0%
Ecuador	0.0%
Egypt	0.0%
El Salvador	0.0%
Equatorial Guinea	0.0%
Eritrea	0.0%
Estonia	0.0%
Ethiopia	0.0%
Europa Island	0.0%
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	0.0%
Faroe Islands	0.0%
Fiji	0.0%
Finland	0.0%
France	0.0%
French Guiana	0.0%
French Polynesia	0.0%
French Southern and Antarctic Lands	0.0%
Gabon	0.0%
Gambia, The	0.0%
Gaza Strip	0.0%
Georgia	0.0%
Germany	0.0%
Ghana	0.0%
Gibraltar	0.0%
Glorioso Islands	0.0%
Greece	0.0%
Greenland	0.0%
Grenada	0.0%
Guadeloupe	0.0%
Guam	0.0%
Guatemala	0.0%
Guernsey	0.0%
Guinea	0.0%
Guinea-Bissau	0.0%
Guyana	0.0%
Haiti	0.0%
Heard Island and McDonald Islands	0.0%
Holy See (Vatican City)	0.0%
Honduras	0.0%
Hong Kong	0.0%
Hungary	8.3%
Iceland	0.0%
India	0.0%
Indonesia	0.0%
Iran	0.0%
Iraq	0.0%
Ireland	16.7%
Isle of Man	0.0%
Israel	0.0%
Italy	4.2%

Jamaica	0.0%
Jan Mayen	0.0%
Japan	0.0%
Jersey	0.0%
Jordan	0.0%
Juan de Nova Island	0.0%
Kazakhstan	0.0%
Kenya	0.0%
Kiribati	0.0%
Korea, North	0.0%
Korea, South	0.0%
Kuwait	0.0%
Kyrgyzstan	0.0%
Laos	0.0%
Latvia	0.0%
Lebanon	0.0%
Lesotho	0.0%
Liberia	0.0%
Libya	0.0%
Liechtenstein	0.0%
Lithuania	0.0%
Luxembourg	0.0%
Macau	0.0%
Macedonia	0.0%
Madagascar	0.0%
Malawi	0.0%
Malaysia	0.0%
Maldives	0.0%
Mali	0.0%
Malta	0.0%
Marshall Islands	0.0%
Martinique	0.0%
Mauritania	0.0%
Mauritius	0.0%
Mayotte	0.0%
Mexico	0.0%
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.0%
Moldova	0.0%
Monaco	0.0%
Mongolia	0.0%
Montserrat	0.0%
Morocco	0.0%
Mozambique	0.0%
Namibia	4.2%
Nauru	0.0%
Navassa Island	0.0%
Nepal	0.0%
Netherlands	4.2%
Netherlands Antilles	0.0%
New Caledonia	0.0%
New Zealand	8.3%
Nicaragua	0.0%
Niger	0.0%
Nigeria	8.3%
Niue	0.0%
Norfolk Island	0.0%
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0%
Norway	0.0%
Oman	0.0%

Pakistan	0.0%
Palau	0.0%
Panama	0.0%
Papua New Guinea	0.0%
Paracel Islands	0.0%
Paraguay	0.0%
Peru	0.0%
Philippines	0.0%
Pitcairn Islands	0.0%
Poland	0.0%
Portugal	0.0%
Puerto Rico	0.0%
Qatar	4.2%
Reunion	0.0%
Romania	0.0%
Russia	4.2%
Rwanda	0.0%
Saint Helena	0.0%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.0%
Saint Lucia	0.0%
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0.0%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.0%
Samoa	0.0%
San Marino	0.0%
Sao Tome and Principe	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	8.3%
Senegal	0.0%
Serbia and Montenegro	0.0%
Seychelles	0.0%
Sierra Leone	0.0%
Singapore	0.0%
Slovakia	0.0%
Slovenia	0.0%
Solomon Islands	0.0%
Somalia	0.0%
South Africa	0.0%
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	0.0%
Spain	0.0%
Spratly Islands	0.0%
Sri Lanka	0.0%
Sudan	0.0%
Suriname	0.0%
Svalbard	0.0%
Swaziland	0.0%
Sweden	0.0%
Switzerland	0.0%
Syria	0.0%
Taiwan	0.0%
Tajikistan	0.0%
Tanzania	0.0%
Timor-Leste	0.0%
Togo	0.0%
Tokelau	0.0%
Tonga	0.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0%
Tromelin Island	0.0%
Tunisia	0.0%
Turkey	4.2%
Turkmenistan	0.0%

Turks and Caicos Islands	0.0%
Tuvalu	0.0%
Uganda	4.2%
Ukraine	0.0%
United Arab Emirates	8.3%
United States	0.0%
Uruguay	0.0%
Uzbekistan	0.0%
Vanuatu	0.0%
Venezuela	0.0%
Vietnam	0.0%
Virgin Islands	0.0%
Wake Island	0.0%
Wallis and Futuna	0.0%
West Bank	0.0%
Western Sahara	0.0%
Yemen	0.0%
Zambia	0.0%
Zimbabwe	0.0%
Other - Please Specify	0.0%
N	24