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The EIA processcan be untangled and split into the generic component stages of: scoping, assessment, decision, implementation and stakeholder engagement.

Each of thesestages should be reviewed upon completion, as a result of the fact that, each processis a separate entity in completing the entire whole process (IEM, 2004: 4). Best Practices in EIAAccording to Sadler B., et al 1999, the following best practice principles can be used for EIA quality review. Resolute: the process should alert decisionmaking and lead to a suitable degree of environmental protection and community Painstaking: the process should apply "best practicable" safety. science, using methodologies and techniques suitable to redress the issue which is being scrutinized. Pragmatic: the process should result to the acquisition of information which helps to provide solution to problems, satisfactory andable to be undertaken by project initiators. Pertinent: It should be enriched with abundant, trustworthy and applicable information fordevelopment, planning and in decision making. Cost-effective: the review process should attain the objectives of EIA within the boundaries ofhandy information, time, resources and methodology.

Efficient: It should inflict the minimum cost loadwith regards to time and finance on advocates and participants steadily with attainingthe requirements and objectives of EIA. Committed: the process should focus on outstandingenvironmental impacts and vital issues. Flexible: It should be regulated in accordance withthe realities, issues and circumstances of the proposals under review without jeopardizingthe rectitude of the process, constant, accommodative of lessons

learnedthroughout the life cycle of the proposal. Participative: the process should furnish with relevant chance to alert and incorporate the various stakeholders, and their contributions and viewpoints should be addressed clearly in the documentation and decision making.