
Project Screening Lists

Screening List A: Projects requiring no environmental analysis

DG VII Sectoral Classification

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational facilities (small-scale) • Teaching facilities and equipment • Scholarships and conferences • Teaching staff and resource personnel • Audio-visual productions • Training
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical centres (small-scale) • Medical supplies and equipment • Medical staff and community health workers • Training • Nutrition
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family planning
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunications • Research
PRODUCTION SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade (except trade in tropical hardwoods, endangered species, hazardous materials)
MULTI SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro-projects/programmes (small-scale capital and service)
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme assistance (general and sectoral import programmes) • Non-project/special country support (stabex)
FOOD AID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food aid
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency assistance • Assistance to refugee returnees and displaced persons
AID THROUGH PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS	(REFER TO APPROPRIATE SECTOR)
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies, including evaluations • Technical assistance for project implementation • Technical assistance for policy formulation • Works supervision • Institution building at the government/local level

* Under certain local circumstances, the Delegation can over-ride this categorisation and place the project in Category B, for instance in cases of substantial amounts of food aid.

Source: Commission of the European Communities (1993)

Project Screening Lists

Screening List B: Projects requiring further environmental analysis

 DG VIII Sectoral Classifications

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

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| 1. Rural and Urban Water Supply and Sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural water supply and sanitation • Land drainage (small scale) • Sewerage systems • Installations for the disposal of sewerage sludge |
| 2. Waste Disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling plants • Installations for the disposal of domestic refuse (large scale) |
| 3. Urban Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and commercial projects |
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ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

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| 4. Transport | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading/rehabilitation of major rural roads • Airports with basic runway length less than 2,100m |
| 5. Ports and Harbours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inland ports which permit the passage of vessels under 1350 tonnes • Upgrading of port or harbour facilities (large scale) |
| 6. Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thermal power stations and other combustion installations with a heat output of less than 300 megawatts • Electricity transmission lines • Rural electrification • Renewable energy (large scale) • Mini-Hydro |
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PRODUCTION SECTOR

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| 7. Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread introduction of new management practices (eg. mechanisation, mixed cropping) • Widespread introduction of new crops • Pest control programmes (large scale) • Widespread introduction of fertilisers • Watershed management and rehabilitation |
| 8. Irrigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface-water fed irrigation projects covering between 100 and 500 hectares • Ground-water fed irrigation projects covering between 200 and 1000 hectares |
| 9. Forestry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected forest reserves (large-scale) • Agro-forestry (large-scale) • Productive forest reserves (large-scale) |
| 10. Livestock | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive rearing of cattle (>50 heads), pigs (>100 heads), or poultry (>500 heads) |
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Project Screening Lists

Screening List B: Projects requiring further environmental analysis (cont)

11. Fisheries and Aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive aquaculture (large-scale) • Extensive aquaculture (exceeding 50ha, or exceeding 10ha if affecting mangroves) • Artisanal fisheries (large-scale) • Introduction of new species • Introduction of new harvesting technology
12. Mineral Extraction and Processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extraction of aggregate minerals such as marble, sand, gravel, shale, salt, phosphates and potash • Extraction of non-metallic or energy producing minerals (small-scale)
13. Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro-industries, including manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats, manufacture, packing and canning of animal, fish and vegetable products • Manufacture of timber products, pulp, paper and board (large-scale) • Tannery and leather-dressing factories • Production of chemicals, including pesticides (small-scale) • Industries utilising hazardous materials (small-scale)
14. Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation (large-scale) • Amenities (large-scale), such as water, energy, sanitation, waste disposal • Facilities (large-scale), such as beach use, marinas, modifications to ports, entertainment complexes • Ecological or cultural-tourism (dependent upon conservation-worthy ecosystems, flora or fauna; or local populations with a particular cultural identity)
15. Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All other resettlement schemes

Source: Commission of the European Communities (1993)

Project Screening Lists

Screening List C: Projects requiring a full Environmental Impact Assessment

DG VIII Sectoral Classifications

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

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| 1. Rural and Urban Water Supply and Sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canalisation and flood-relief works (large-scale) • Dams and reservoirs (medium and large-scale) • Wastewater treatment plants (large-scale) • Land drainage (large-scale) |
| 2. Waste Disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste disposal installations for the incineration, chemical treatment or land fill of toxic, hazardous and dangerous wastes • Installations for the disposal in industrial wastes |
| 3. Urban Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital and educational facilities (large-scale) |

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

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| 4. Transport | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major urban roads • New and upgraded motorways/express roads • Rural road programmes • Oil and gas pipelines and installations • Rail infrastructure • Elevated and underground railways and suspended lines used mainly for passenger transport • Inland waterways • Airports with a basic runway length of 2,100m or more |
| 5. Ports and Harbours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trading ports • Ports for inland waterways traffic which permit the passage of vessels over 1350 tonnes • Large scale expansions to existing ports and harbours |
| 6. Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thermal power stations and other combustion installations with a heat output of 300 megawatts or more • Hydroelectric power (large-scale) |

PRODUCTION SECTOR

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| 7. Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land clearing/conversion to agriculture (large-scale) • Land reclamation (large-scale) |
| 8. Irrigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface-water fed irrigation projects covering more than 500 hectares • Ground-water fed irrigation projects more than 1000 hectares |
| 9. Forestry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation afforestation/reforestation (large-scale) |
| 10. Livestock | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large-scale open range rearing of cattle, horses, sheep etc |

Project Screening Lists

Screening List C: Projects requiring a full Environmental Impact Assessment

11. Fisheries and Aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Fisheries
12. Mineral Extraction and Processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep drilling, such as geothermal, oil, and water supplies • Extraction of metallic and energy-producing minerals by open-cast mining • Extraction of coal/lignite by underground or open-cast mining • Surface industrial installations for the extraction of coal, petroleum, natural gas and ores • On-site mineral processing facilities (large-scale)
13. Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial estates • Major industrial facilities including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oil refineries - Gasification or liquefaction plants of 500 tonnes or more of coal or bituminous shale per day - Installations for the production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, including smelting, refining, drawing, rolling and surface treatment (large-scale) - Installations for the extraction and processing of asbestos and cement products - Treatment and production of chemicals (large-scale), including integrated chemical installations - Manufacture or transport of pesticides or other hazardous and/or toxic materials
14. Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal development (large-scale)
15. Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement schemes (large-scale)

Source: Commission of the European Communities (1993)

 Environmental overview (initial environmental evaluation)

Environmental overview (initial environmental evaluation)

Operational guidelines

Taken from UNDP, *Handbook and Guidelines for Environmental Management and Sustainable Development* (New York, 1992), part II, pages 30-39. ³

Environmental Management Tools

Four management tools to be used at each step of UNDP operations are discussed in this section.

In addition, environmental documents and related reference materials are now being produced in copious amounts. As many of these materials could be used to prepare Environmental Overviews and Management Strategies, a library-style reference system on the environment could be set up in each field office. That is, environmental information arriving at UNDP field offices could be categorized and collected in one place for staff members to be able to consult and retrieve.

Field offices that already have libraries could set up sections on the environment and encourage Programme Officers to forward all appropriate documents to this facility. Field office environmental focal points may also assist offices in assuring that environmental management processes are completed as outlined here and that environmental information flowing into the office is disseminated to the appropriate staff members, government counterparts and NGOs. Activities of the Sustainable Development Network and the Global Environment Facility should also be linked to the guidelines.

Tool 1: Environmental Checklist for UNDP Technical Cooperation

To ensure that proper consideration has been given to the environment, a checklist serves as a reminder to those participating in activity implementation (See Box 1.) These specific questions should be answered to facilitate the process of assessing whether the environmental dimension has been included.

Tool 2: Environmental Overviews

An Environmental Overview (EO) is an assessment tool that forms the basis for an Environmental Management Strategy. The aim of this short document is to provide basic information on the present environmental situation of a country or project. It will also include an assessment of how the environment might be altered if the programme or project is implemented. This tool is the simplest instrument which can be used to determine whether a proposed activity is being designed and implemented within an environmentally sound and sustainable approach. The EOs will be used in designing all UNDP activities.

All Environmental Overviews should:

- identify the main environmental opportunities and constraints that the implementation of the programme or project could bring about;
- suggest alternatives to the programme/project design that would take better advantage of potential environmental opportunities and/or mitigate likely environmental disturbances associated with the programme/project; and
- identify areas of uncertainty regarding modifications to the environment, as well as those potential social and economic conflicts that might arise if environmental changes are introduced in the programme/project area.

Whether the overview is prepared for a Country Programme or for specific projects and programmes, it should not be longer than seven pages. Box 2 (Preparation of Environment Overviews for UNDP Country Programmes [EOCs]) and Box 3 (Preparation of Environmental Overviews for UNDP-sponsored Projects and Programmes [EOPs]) contain annotated outlines of what to include in each type of overview. Only Box 3 is included in this reading excerpt.

Environmental overview (initial environmental evaluation)

The responsibility of preparing EOs belongs to those who are proposing a programme or project and, when appropriate, should be included in the terms of reference. This would include UNDP staff, other UN agency professionals, government or NGO counterparts and outside experts.

For the Country Programme, the EOC should be prepared at the same time the Advisory Note is being drafted. For a project or programme document, the EOP should be done before or while the Project Formulation Framework (PFF) is being drafted but not finalised. This leaves ample time to make revisions if necessary and to incorporate mitigation measures and other environmental considerations throughout the Note or PFF. Once the EO is prepared, some of the information it contains should be incorporated into appropriate sections of the Advisory Note (eventually the Country Programme) or the actual PFF (for example, justification, objectives and so forth). The EO should also be attached as an annex to the programme/project document so that it can be reviewed by the Project/Programme Activity Committee (PAC) and the Action-Committee (AC).

Generally speaking, EOs are not based on original research, although occasionally independent research might be necessary. EOs should be developed mainly from existing information contained in country environmental profiles such as those prepared by other international organizations, academic institutions, bilateral donors and NGOs (for example, those of the World Bank and Interregional Development Banks, or the national reports prepared for the UN Conference on Environment and Development). New information should be generated only if no other details about the characteristics/functions of the local environment are available. Participatory development techniques that take advantage of grass-roots knowledge will help improve the accuracy of EOs.

An EOP should in principle be prepared for all projects from forestry to education to management training. For projects that lack any environmental factors or potential environmental components, the EOP will be limited to one page of outline subheadings with an explanation in each case as to why it is not applicable. For projects that do not have detailed EOPs, the project document chapter on 'Special Considerations' will explain in brief that no EO was created because of the non-applicability of the topic. Very few projects will fall under this category, however.

UNDP staff should use the information contained in the document as an important input to the evaluation of the proposed programmes and projects. The EOC can influence, for example, the drafting of many sections of the Country Programme.

Box 1. Environmental Checklist for UNDP Cooperation

- Has an EOC/EOP been prepared for the programme/project?
- Does the programme/project document include explicit actions to prevent and conserve the environment?
- Have the sources of environmental impact (positive and negative) been properly identified in the programme/ project document?
- Does the programme/project document include environmental mitigation measures?
- Have the potential conflicts of interest been properly addressed in the document?

Tool 3: Environmental Screening of UNDP Activities Using EOPs

EOPs contain the necessary basic information to allow those who are designing or responsible for the proposed programme/activity to decide whether the activity deserves further environmental consideration. To facilitate this, box 4 provides five main reference points to screen UNDP proposed activities. These criteria are not comprehensive, but mainly serve as a reminder for the environmental reviewer. EOCs will also be annexed to the Country Programme, and this will provide the basis for assessing the environmental performance of the programme or project over time.

After UNDP screens the EOPs, the following choices of action exist:

- Given potential environmental opportunities and/or the absence of negative environmental impacts, write the final document (incorporating the EOP) and submit it to the PAC and, if necessary, the Action Committee.

Environmental overview (initial environmental evaluation)

- Do not pursue the proposal further due to its potential negative impact on the environment.
- Request additional information/clarification regarding the environmental characteristics of the area where the proposed activity is expected to take place; demand elaboration of some aspects of the EOP or expansion of information regarding potential environmental impacts prior to drafting the final document.
- Introduce changes to the design presented in the PFF to eliminate or mitigate potential negative environmental impacts, or to make better use of opportunities.
- Recommend preparing an in-depth Environmental Management Strategy for the project document that would be referred to throughout the implementation of the activity.

If the screening process leads to a choice to provide UNDP support for the programme/project under consideration, the EOP should be annexed to the project document.

Tool 4: Environmental Management Strategies

An Environmental Management Strategy (EMS) is a detailed action oriented plan prepared for UNDP projects. Environmental Overviews answer the question 'what' is happening or might happen to the environment with a proposed action. Environmental Management Strategies answer the questions:

- 'how' (to improve the environment or mitigate its disturbance),
- 'when' (at what time, through the life of a project, this will be done),
- 'who' (will be accountable for implementing and monitoring environmental activities),
- 'how long' (before the results will be seen), and
- 'what is required' (in terms of experts, information, institutional and financial support) for integrating environmentally sound and sustainable development principles within a proposed development activity.

Box 2 Preparation of Environmental Overview of Programme (Project) and Management Strategy (EOP/MS) Annotated Outline for Tool 2 and Tool 4

Although the text of this EOP/MS refers to projects, it can also be used for programmes. This outline contains a 'menu' of possible topics that might assist staff members to develop EOPs. Thus the sections included here should be completed only when applicable (see also Annex III for a sample EOP and MS). Information can be presented sectorally rather than geographically if necessary. Linkages between sections should be identified

1 Brief Description of the EOP/MS Environment of the Area of the Project (1 page maximum)

In general, this section is intended to provide all those who are participating in the development of a UNDP Project with basic general information on the physical characteristics of the environment in the area. The idea is to highlight any important aspects of the natural environment that might be a determinant in the design, appraisal, extension, approval and assessment of a proposed UNDP regional, national or local project.

Land and water ecosystems

Describes those types of land and water ecosystems that characterize the project area (such as plains, valleys, mountain ecosystems, rivers, lakes) and whether any of these are known to represent untapped environmental opportunities or areas of particular environmental concern. Includes information on climate if appropriate, such as when the project relates to specific types of agricultural production. In urban areas, describes briefly the relevant geographical features.

Living resources

Describes (1) the biological species (fauna and flora) in the project area that represent particular concerns and/or opportunities for the environment (for example, the unexploited potential of certain resources such as medicines that could be obtained from tropical forest species), (2) the socio-cultural context in the project area (population size, ethnicity, poverty and gender indicators etc.).

Environmental overview (initial environmental evaluation)

2 Main Environmental Issues in the Project Area (1 page maximum)

This section covers the three environmental issues that are most important in the area where the project will be implemented—whether, for example, the area is prone to flooding, there is an ongoing process of desertification, or the sustainable fish catch potential is smaller than present exploitation. Topics to consider might include quality of life of the local population, natural hazards, fragile ecosystems, role of children and women and over-crowding. Consultations with local population groups will improve the accuracy of this section.

3 Economics and the Environment in the Project Area (1 page maximum)

This section generally discusses whether the prevailing economic situation in the project area will affect the environment. Lists any prevailing national or local economic policies and regulations in the project area that affect the quality of the environment. Any enforcement mechanisms that prevail in the project area to protect the local environment should also be included. General statements about the population's socio-economic situation may be added if not listed under 1 above.

4 Environmental Management in the Project Area (1 page maximum)

This section should describe the capacity of the people and institutions working in the project area to cope with their environmental problems, achieve appropriate environmental management and promote sustainable development.

Legal and regulatory

Describes whether there are explicit environmental policies and regulations in the project area and, if so, whether they have the enforcement mechanisms and appropriate technical and financial support to be effective.

Major environmental actors

Includes a brief description of the main environmental actors in the project area (government authorities, international organizations, private sector, NGOs, individuals) and their objectives and strategies. Identifies possible conflicts among the actors if the proposed project is implemented. Consider whether women play an active role in all these groups and are able to make the necessary contributions, explain their role.

Technical and managerial capacity to deal with environmental issues

Describes generally the existing educational, technical and managerial capacity in the project area (within the public, private, NGO and academic sectors) to deal with the environmental issues relevant to the project. Special emphasis should be given to the presence and activities of grass-roots organizations working on environmental protection. The strength and resources of environmental institutions in the project area should be briefly assessed.

5 Major Natural and Socio-Economic Impacts and Opportunities Associated with the Project Implementation (1 page maximum)

Both these sections should incorporate the views of the affected population groups; participatory development techniques should therefore be used whenever possible.

Potential impacts on the natural environment

Identifies the potential impacts, both positive and negative, that the implementation of the project may have upon the natural environment. Identifies the three most important environmental impacts that the implementation of the project might bring about, and describes how the project will address them. If the project is on agroforestry, for example, indicates whether soil conservation, watershed management and appropriate selection of pesticides and fertilizers have been envisaged.

Potential socio-economic impacts

Lists the three most important potential benefits and costs to the socio-economic impacts environment that may result from the implementation of the project.

Environmental overview (initial environmental evaluation)

6 Alternatives for Project Design (1/2 page maximum)

This section will discuss the possibility of altering the project design (technology, project objectives and methodology of implementation) to take better advantage of the opportunities offered by the environment in the project area, and to mitigate and eliminate the environmental disadvantages that the project might create.

7 Identification of Environmental Objectives of the Proposed Activity (1/2 page)

The EOP/MS should state clearly and succinctly the environmental objectives of the alternative. These must conform with the broader development objectives of the country and therefore might go beyond the particular activity's goals. If a proposed activity does not explicitly indicate any environmental objectives, UNDP staff should request that such objectives be identified.

For example, a project on animal-husbandry might identify production targets but not explicitly include environmental objectives. If the proposed activity will introduce new technologies or exotic animal and plant varieties, relocate people or introduce new chemical products, the local environment will be affected. The strategy, in this case, will help identify and clearly design the environmental objectives of such an animal-husbandry project. Environmental objectives could include soil protection, plant conservation and integrated agricultural development.

8 Identification of Conflicts of Interest

Some of the objectives pursued by different environmental actors might conflict. For example, the interests of companies that commercialize chemical fertilizers will conflict with activities aiming to promote organic fertilization. The EOP/MS must identify such conflicts of interest and devise possible alternatives to avoid them. In the previous example, an incentive might be proposed for the commercial chemical enterprise to sell other fertilizers (including organic) that will promote soil fertility without damaging the environment.

9 Formulation of an Operational Strategy

The most important action-oriented part of the EOP/MS is the formulation of an operational strategy that will allow the achievement of the environmental objectives and goals proposed by the EOP/MS. The strategy must be formulated by the staff proposing, designing or evaluating the activity in consultation with project participants.

Specific environmental targets to be achieved

Identifies specific environmental targets in addition to the main environmental policy objectives identified in Section 2. If the proposed activity entails manufacturing processes (such as tanneries or food processing) which generate waste, for example, specific environmental targets would be set such as reducing all waste emissions by 15% over a period of three years and installing interim measures.

Participants in environmental management

Identifies the objectives and strategies of the major actors related to the environment in the area where the proposed activity will take place.

Plan of activities and timetable

Identifies a number of activities that will lead to the implementation of the strategy. A timetable must also be formulated indicating when such activities are expected to occur, and who will be responsible for them. As the EOP/MS will eventually become part of either the programme or project document, the proposed environmental activities and timetable should be compatible with the overall activities and timetable of the Programme or Project. Relevant national and local activities and timetables should also be considered.

Environmental information

Provides reliable and accurate environmental information as the basis for sustainable decision making, while acknowledging that accurate environmental information is difficult to obtain,

Environmental overview (initial environmental evaluation)

especially in developing countries. The EOP/MS might include efforts to obtain the most accurate environmental information relevant to the proposed activity or to initiate work that will generate the necessary information over an identified period.

Supporting needs

Identifies the specific needs required for the successful implementation of the strategy. The needs to be identified include:

- Education and training
- Technical and managerial skills
- Access to environmental data banks
- Institutional support
- Financial aspect

The development and implementation of the EOP/MS requires technical and financial resources. Technical assistance might be needed from UNDP in order to develop the strategy and identify the resources required to carry it out.

Assigning implementation responsibilities

States clearly who will be accountable for implementing each one of the activities proposed within the strategy.

Decision making

Analyzes the environmental chain of command and responsibilities in the area where an activity is being considered. This analysis should not be restricted to the chain of command in the environmental field (ministry of the environment, forestry sector) but should include the other sectors of the economy that are intimately related to the environment such as industry, trade, health, and so on. The objective is to identify to whom suggestions and recommendations – indeed, the entire EOP/MS – would be addressed. It should also include what would be the most efficient way to influence the decision-making process to protect and enhance the environment.

10 Monitoring the EOP/MS

Every UNDP-sponsored activity is monitored regularly to ensure that its stated objectives are being achieved in the time framework envisaged. As the EOP/MS will probably be incorporated into the programme or project document that describes the proposed activity, it should be monitored according to the procedures presented. Constant, cautious monitoring on an as frequent a basis as possible, using specific success indicators for the points raised in the strategy, will help guarantee that the objectives are achieved.

The main difference between an EO and an EMS is that the latter is an ongoing effort demanding close UNDP monitoring throughout the activity while the former is a more static undertaking completed during project formulation. The EMS should be prepared by those proposing the implementation of a project: mainly government officials, NGOs, academic institutions and UN agencies responsible for implementation. Terms of reference will need to refer to the EMS preparation.

The EMS, as part of the EOP/MS, steps 7 to 10, will be prepared according to the specifications provided in Box 3, using participatory development techniques to the greatest extent possible. The length of an EMS can vary greatly, so guidelines on the length of each section are not included. UNDP staff are responsible for ensuring that the EMS is prepared according to these guidelines. It is recommended that the proposed project executor undertake the technical coordinating responsibilities, using, as necessary, appropriate UN agencies and/or other affiliated agencies or NGOs.

The ideas expressed in the EMS eventually need to be incorporated into the objectives, activities, inputs, work plan and so on of the project or programme document. Special references should also be made to the EMS and, if necessary, a specific section summarizing the EMS should be added. The EMS should also be attached as an annex to these documents to assist in monitoring the activities over time.

Environmental overview (initial environmental evaluation)

BOX 3 Criteria for Screening UNDP EOCs and EOPs Tool 3

It is recommended that the programmes/projects that fall within any of the following categories be subject to further environmental consideration:

Environmentally Sensitive Areas or Activities

- Activities leading to encroachments on tropical rain forests, wetlands, mangrove forests, coral reefs, coastal zones or other vulnerable areas
- Activities changing natural vegetation and/or the habitats of wildlife species, or in areas inhabited by endangered species
- Activities in legally declared protected areas
- Ecologically fragile areas (including those identified as such by NGOs)
- Areas subject to desertification, arid and semi-arid zones, drylands
- Ecotourism activities
- Areas of unique conservation, historical, cultural, archaeological or aesthetic interest
- Areas of particular social significance (habitats for nomadic people or indigenous populations)
- Areas where pre-established pollution limits have been exceeded or where activities would lead to air, water, soil, radioactive or noise pollution

Livestock, Farming and Fishing Practices

- Sustainable agriculture
- Activities leading to soil erosion or in soil-conservation areas
- Integrated pest control or pesticide use/management
- Agroforestry
- Afforestation
- Activities leading to increased grazing
- Introduction or modifications of new crops or livestock
- Introduction of new species where there is limited knowledge of the ecological functions of the local ecosystem
- Biotechnology
- Activities with the possibility of exceeding carrying capacity (eg. catching larger quantities of fish than can be replaced by natural rate of growth)
- Controlled breeding and exploitation of fish or shellfish carried out in marine or inland waters or in artificial ponds

Activities Dealing with Water Resources

- Water management
- Irrigation and flood control
- Hydroelectric
- Ground water
- Management of inland wetland ecosystems
- Health and sanitation

Infrastructure and Industrial Strengthening

- Large infrastructure and urbanization activities (eg. port development, airports and railway systems)
- Energy generation
- Mining (land and water)
- Activities leading to conflicts over use of resources (eg. port development and tourism)
- All industrial development
- Activities causing emissions to soil, water and air and/or that may endanger the environment

Environmental overview (initial environmental evaluation)

- Activities demanding considerable increases in consumption of raw materials (water, land, fossil fuels)
- Activities creating major changes in landscape
- Activities creating risks of accidents that could have serious consequences for local people or the natural environment
- Occupational safety and training
- Activities that introduce immigrant labour and change local social fabric

Urbanisation, Land Development and Waste Management

- Human settlements (housing, office, commercial buildings)
- Land-use planning or road building
- Activities leading to accumulation of waste and creation of unwanted disposal sites
- Production, transport or storage of hazardous wastes.
- UNDP Environmental Overview
- ADB Checklist of Environmental Parameters for Major Dam/:Reservoir/Hydropower Projects