

AID TO ENVIRONMENT	
<p>DEFINITION</p> <p>An activity should be classified as environment-oriented (score Principal or Significant) if:</p>	<p>a) It is intended to produce an improvement, or something that is diagnosed as an improvement, in the physical and/or biological environment of the recipient country, area or target group concerned; or</p> <p>b) It includes specific action to integrate environmental concerns with a range of development objectives through institution building and/or capacity development.</p>
<p>CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY</p>	<p>a) The objective is explicitly promoted in activity documentation; and</p> <p>b) The activity contains specific measures to protect or enhance the physical and/or biological environment it affects, or to remedy existing environmental damage; or</p> <p>c) The activity contains specific measures to develop or strengthen environmental policies, legislation and administration or other organisations responsible for environmental protection.</p>
<p>EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES</p> <p>The list is not exhaustive. The activities may be scored against the objective only if the above criteria for eligibility are fulfilled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Social infrastructure and services: Water resources protection; water resources policies and water management that take into account environmental and socio-economic constraints, sanitation or waste management practices that bring environmental benefits. – Economic infrastructure and services: Infrastructure projects designed with comprehensive and integrated environmental protection and management components; activities promoting sustainable use of energy resources (power generation from renewable sources of energy); energy conservation. – Production sectors: Sustainable management of agricultural land and water resources; sustainable forest management programmes, combating land degradation and deforestation; sustainable management of sea resources; adoption and promotion of cleaner and more efficient technologies in production processes; measures to suppress or reduce pollution in land, water and air (e.g. filters); increasing energy efficiency in industries; sustainable use of sensitive environmental areas for tourism. (Sustainable natural resources management is a combination of management practices that have been planned and selected on the basis of interdisciplinary and participatory assessment of ecological, social and economic impacts of alternative management options, and resolution of possible conflicts or disputes concerning the significance and acceptability of the impacts of the proposed management alternatives.)

N.B. Activities that can be assigned the sector code “**general environmental protection**” i.e. environmental policy and administrative management, biosphere protection, bio-diversity, site preservation, flood prevention/control, environmental education/training, environmental research **score**, by definition, **principal** objective.