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| **PROGRAMME** |  |
| **Country** |  |
| **Region / Province** |  |
| **Municipality / District** |  |
| **Initial date** |  |
| **Partner(s)** |  |
| **Contact details** |  |

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| **Confidential information** |
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| By filling in this document, the partner(s) and the technical team implicitly approve the diffusion and disclosure of the information included in this report. If they express some reservations, these must be specified and motivated in the above table. |



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# READ THIS BEFORE YOU START

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| **READ THIS BEFORE YOU START**  **CONTEXT**  Through its Food and Economic Security Programme, **Louvain Coopération**[[1]](#footnote-1) supports **entrepreneurs, individuals and organisations** (agriculture-related and others), to better **produce, consume and market**. For many years, we wondered how to fulfil this mission while integrating, in a systematic and pragmatic manner, productivity, competitiveness and environmental constraints.  Technical, financial, administrative and commercial control are indeed key assets to develop a business, and therefore foster employment and prosperity in our intervention areas. It is the primary aim of our economic support programmes. However, pursuing this aim without paying a close attention to the **sustainability of the natural environment** in which these activities develop (especially when most are agriculture-related), would risk the depletion of key resources for business development, partners and their families.  **PURPOSE**  This Environmental Integration Tool (EIT) has been designed to bring a **structured attention to environmental issues** linked to a production programme. It aims to strengthen positive impacts and/or mitigate negative impacts, first, of the environment on the programme, and second, of the programme on the environment.  **RECOMMENDATION**  Fill in this tool **collectively**, if applicable (ideally, you would ask for external advice, in particular that of the - potential - beneficiaries), in order to benefit from multiple perspectives. The result will be all the more enriching and relevant.  **METHODOLOGICAL NOTE**  This tool is intended to be applied following a step approach:   * **STEP 1: Environmental Diagnosis;** * **STEP 2: Environmental Check-up;** * **STEP 3: Environmental Monitoring;** * **STEP 4: Environmental Memory.**   These steps should **ideally** be applied along the four **phases of the Project Cycle Management** (PCM: identification, formulation, implementation and evaluation). Therefore, the EIT’s first step (Environmental Diagnosis) relates to the identification phase of the programme. Step 2 of the EIT (Environmental Check-up) is then to be used during the programme’s formulation phase, and step 3 (Environmental Monitoring) runs during the implementation phase of the programme. The last step of this EIT, Environmental Memory, supports the evaluation phase.  This is a **best-cased scenario** based on several **working hypotheses**; however, it can be **adapted** according to the needs:   * During the identification phase, the programme usually hasn’t been defined yet. Its aims and activities are still in the process of being shaped. When the term “programme” is used during this EIT’s step 1 (Environmental Diagnosis), it thus refers to “**the** **programme as identified”** when the EIT is applied; * **Identification** and **formulation** phases may not always be clearly differentiated. In the case they are, step 2 of this EIT (Environmental Check-up) is to be used during the formulation phase. If they’re not, step 2 is to be used at the end of the identification/formulation cycle; * If the programme’s Technical and Financial File (TFF) has already been validated and/or if **programme implementation has already** **started** when the EIT is being applied, the Environmental Diagnosis and the Environmental Check-up steps are to be filled in **retrospectively**; * The EIT’s third step (**Environmental Monitoring**) can be reiterated **as many times as deemed necessary**, and at least once during programme implementation.   **At each step** (except step 2 Environmental Check-up), the analysis is structured in **5 themes**:   1. Environmental context of the program; 2. Environmental coherence of the program 3. Effects of the environment on the program; 4. Effects of the program on the environment; 5. Environmental management and adaptation capacity to environmental issues.   **Appendices** have been joined to this document to facilitate the EIT’s application. It includes a **glossary** of the terms that are specific to this tool (APPENDIX 1). These are marked with an asterisk (\*) in the rest of the document. |

# STEP 1: ENVIRONMENTAL DIAGNOSIS



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The first step of this EIT, the Environmental Diagnosis, intends to **gain a better understanding of the environmental context** characterizing the programme’s intervention area. It aims to identify the potential relationships between the programme as currently defined and its environment. Ultimately, it intends to **translate these lessons into** **concrete actions** that could be integrated to the programme, in order to better take the environment into account.

## 1. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT OF THE PROGRAMME

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| **1. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT OF THE PROGRAMME** |
| This section discusses the main environmental and socio-economic characteristics in the intervention area. Its aim is to highlight **the mutual links between the key environmental factors at play, and social and economic factors in the intervention area**, in order to better take them into account in programme design and to better anticipate their evolution. |

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| 1. What are the main environmental characteristics in the intervention area (soil, water, air, biodiversity\*, climate, climate change\*)[[2]](#footnote-2)? |
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| 1. What are the links between these environmental characteristics and the socio-economic factors in the intervention area (two-way relationship[[3]](#footnote-3))? In other terms, how do the main environmental factors influence the socio-economic situation of the intervention area, and how does the latter impact the environment? |
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| 1. According to you, how is this context likely to evolve in the upcoming years? |
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## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAMME

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| **2. ENVIRONMENTAL RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAMME** |
| In this section, we aim to conduct an analysis of the **overall consistency of the programme’s main objective** (as currently defined), according to the principles of **environmental sustainability**\*, **sustainable development**\*, and to **international environmental laws** and **treaties**. The section aims, further, to map comprehensively the national and local environmental regulations and/or legislations the programme should comply with. |

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| 1. Are there any national regulations and/or legislations regarding the environment the programme (as currently defined) should comply with? And at the local level? Are they taken into account in programme identification? How? |
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| 1. Is the programme’s main objective (as currently defined) in line with the principles of environmental sustainability\* and sustainable development\*? |
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## 3. EFFECTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PROGRAMME

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| **3. EFFECTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PROGRAMME** |
| Based on the environmental characteristics in the intervention area (see above sections of Environmental Context and Environmental Relevance), this section aims to highlight the **environmental factors that could impact the** **success of the programme** (as currently defined), and to explain how.  We invite you to fill in this section thinking in terms of **ecosystem services**\*. |

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| 1. Which environmental factors in the intervention area could have a positive or negative impact on the programme as currently defined? Explain the potential effects[[4]](#footnote-4). |
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| 1. How are these factors likely to evolve in the future? |
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| 1. If no further action is undertaken, to what extent could the environmental factors below impact the programme (as currently defined)? | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | **DEGREE OF IMPACT[[5]](#footnote-5)** | | | | | | | | | |
| **NEGATIVE** | | | | | **POSITIVE** | | | | |
| Unknown | Inexistent | Low | Average | Important | Unknown | Inexistent | Low | Average | Important |
| **FACTORS THAT COULD IMPACT THE PROGRAMME[[6]](#footnote-6)** | **Soil**  Fertility, pollution, erosion, desertification, land use |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Water**  Quality, pollution, availability, consumption, management\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Air**  Quality, unpleasant smell |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Forest**  Exploitation, species diversity, natural risks (wildfires, diseases, parasites), protected areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Biodiversity**\*  Fauna & flora (endangered or extirpated species), vegetation cover, hazards (invasive species, pests, pathogens) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Climate change**\* **and extreme events**  Drought, flood, frost, hail, hurricane |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Waste and waste water**  Production and management\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Others** (specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observations/comments: | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 1. What actions[[7]](#footnote-7) could be undertaken to strengthen positive impacts and/or mitigate\* negative impacts of the above-mentioned factors on the programme (as currently defined)? |
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## 4. EFFECTS OF THE PROGRAMME ON THE ENVIRONMENT

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| **4. EFFECTS OF THE PROGRAMME ON THE ENVIRONMENT** |
| Based on the environmental characteristics in the intervention area (see above sections of Environmental Context and Environmental Relevance), this section aims to highlight the **environmental factors** **that** **could be impacted by the programme** (as currently defined), and to explain how.  In addition to the **environmental factors** examined in the previous section, this section considers larger factors such as energy, health or the **environmental awareness**\* of local institutions and communities. For the sake of simplicity, the following questions refer to the whole set of factors while using the term “environmental factors”.  We invite you to fill in this section thinking in terms of **ecosystem services**\*. |

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| 1. On which environmental factors in the intervention area could the programme (as currently defined) have a positive or negative impact? Explain the potential effects[[8]](#footnote-8). |
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| 1. If no further action is undertaken, to what extent could the programme (as currently defined) impact the environmental factors below? | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | **DEGREE OF IMPACT [[9]](#footnote-9)** | | | | | | | | | |
| **NEGATIVE** | | | | | **POSITIVE** | | | | |
| Unknown | Inexistent | Low | Average | Important | Unknown | Inexistent | Low | Average | Important |
| **FACTORS THAT COULD BE IMPACTED BY THE PROGRAMME[[10]](#footnote-10)** | **Soil**  Fertility, pollution, erosion, desertification, land use |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Water**  Quality, pollution, availability, consumption, management\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Air**  Quality, unpleasant smell |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Forest**  Exploitation, species diversity, natural risks (wildfires, diseases, parasites), protected areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Biodiversity**\*  Fauna & flora (endangered or extirpated species), vegetation cover, hazards (invasive species, pests, pathogens) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Climate change**\*  Greenhouse gases (GHG)\* emission/absorption |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Extreme weather events**  Risks mitigation\*, aggravation (drought, flood, frost, hail, hurricane) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Waste and waste water**  Production and management\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Energy**  Consumption and management\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Health** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Environmental awareness**\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Others** (specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observations/comments: | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 1. What actions[[11]](#footnote-11) could be undertaken to strengthen positive impacts and/or mitigate\* negative impacts of the programme (as currently defined) on the above-mentioned factors? |
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## 5. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND ADAPTATION CAPACITY TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

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| **5. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**\* **AND ADAPTATION**\* **CAPACITY TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES** |
| This section looks at the **vulnerability** to environmental issues and at environmental **management**\* **and adaptation**\* **capacities.**  In the following questions, the term “**local** **institutions and communities**”, is to be considered in its **wider definition**: individuals, families, spiritual and religious representatives, private businesses, social and cultural structures, political structures, other bodies holding significant influence, etc. |

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| 1. Do local institutions and communities take the environment into account in their everyday management? Does it seem to matter to them? |
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| 1. What environmental management\* and adaptation\* (to environmental changes) capacities[[12]](#footnote-12) do local institutions and communities have? What actions[[13]](#footnote-13) could be undertaken to strengthen these capacities? |
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| 1. Which groups (within or outside the programme as currently defined) seem to be the most vulnerable[[14]](#footnote-14) to environmental issues? For what reason(s)? What actions[[15]](#footnote-15) could be undertaken to support them? |
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## SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIAGNOSIS

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| **SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIAGNOSIS** |
| **Listing of potential actions[[16]](#footnote-16)** |
| **Listing of planned actions[[17]](#footnote-17)** |
| **The actions planned during the EIT’s Environmental Diagnosis are ideally integrated to the programme’s strategic approach and integrated into its Technical and Financial File (TFF).** |

# STEP 2: ENVIRONMENTAL CHECK-UP



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The Environmental Check-up step allows us to **verify the effective integration of the planned actions** into the programme’s Technical and Financial File (TFF).

## ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS

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| **ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS [[18]](#footnote-18)** |
| Have some environmental modifications been introduced in the programme’s intervention strategy since the Environmental Diagnosis step? |
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## RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS

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| **RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS [[19]](#footnote-19)** |
| If the TFF has already been validated and/or programme implementation has already started, what further actions (other than those planned in the TFF) could be undertaken? |
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## INTEGRATION INTO THE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL FILE

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| **INTEGRATION INTO THE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL FILE** | | | |
| **PLANNED ACTIONS [[20]](#footnote-20)** | **Integration into the TFF** | | |
| **YES** | **NO** | **Additional comments[[21]](#footnote-21)** |
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# STEP 3: ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING



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| The Environmental Monitoring step intends to conduct an **assessment** of the environmental situation and of the actions undertaken so far. **New ideas of action** can then emerge and redirect the programme for the rest of its implementation.  This third step of the EIT can be repeated as many times as deemed necessary. If this step is to be **repeated**:   * Copy and insert the “Environmental Monitoring” canvas following the previous application. The application date will then serve as a reference to classify the applications in ascending order: step 3.1, step 3.2., etc.; * The previous application serves as a reference point for the new application. |

## 1. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT OF THE PROGRAMME

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| **1. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT OF THE PROGRAMME** |
| 1. Since the Environmental Check-up step (or the last application of this Environmental Monitoring step), has the environmental context evolved? Have you noticed significant changes in terms of environmental characteristics, or links between these characteristics and socio-economic factors in the intervention area? |
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## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAMME

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| **2. ENVIRONMENTAL RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAMME** |
| 1. Since the Environmental Check-up step (or the last application of this Environmental Monitoring step), have the national and local environmental regulations and/or legislations evolved? In what way(s) does it impact the programme? |
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## 3. EFFECTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PROGRAMME

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| **3. EFFECTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PROGRAMME** |
| 1. Since the Environmental Check-up step (or the last application of this Environmental Monitoring step), what actions[[22]](#footnote-22) have been undertaken to strengthen the positive impacts and/or to mitigate\* the negative impacts of the environment on the programme? |
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| 1. What are the outcomes of these strengthening and mitigating\* actions[[23]](#footnote-23)? |
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| 1. Considering the actions undertaken so far (since the Environmental Check-up step or the last application of this Environmental Monitoring step), to what extent do the environmental factors below impact the programme? Have new impacts/factors been identified? Comment on the situations diverging most from your previous assumptions[[24]](#footnote-24). How can you explain these discrepancies? | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | **DEGREE OF IMPACT [[25]](#footnote-25)** | | | | | | | | | |
| **NEGATIVE** | | | | | **POSITIVE** | | | | |
| Unknown | Inexistent | Low | Average | Important | Unknown | Inexistent | Low | Average | Important |
| **FACTORS THAT COULD IMPACT THE PROGRAMME [[26]](#footnote-26)** | **Soil**  Fertility, pollution, erosion, desertification, land use |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Water**  Quality, pollution, availability, consumption, management\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Air**  Quality, unpleasant smell |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Forest**  Exploitation, species diversity, natural risks (wildfires, diseases, parasites), protected areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Biodiversity**\*  Fauna & flora (endangered or extirpated species), vegetation cover, hazards (invasive species, pests, pathogens) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Climate change**\* **and extreme events**  Drought, flood, frost, hail, hurricane |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Waste and waste water**  Production and management\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Others** (specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observations/comments/discrepancies: | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 1. What further actions could be undertaken to strengthen the positive impacts and/or to mitigate\* the negative impacts of the environment on the programme? Which ones of these are integrated to the programme’s implementation strategy? |
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## 4. EFFECTS OF THE PROGRAMME ON THE ENVIRONMENT

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| **4. EFFECTS OF THE PROGRAMME ON THE ENVIRONMENT** |
| 1. Since the Environmental Check-up step (or the last application of this Environmental Monitoring step), what actions[[27]](#footnote-27) have been undertaken to strengthen the positive impacts and/or to mitigate\* the negative impacts of the programme on the environment? |
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| 1. What are the outcomes of these strengthening and mitigating\* actions[[28]](#footnote-28)? |
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| 1. Considering the actions undertaken so far (since the Environmental Check-up step or the last application of this Environmental Monitoring step), to what extent do the programme impact the environmental factors below? Have new impacts/factors been identified? Comment on the situations diverging most from your previous assumptions[[29]](#footnote-29). How can you explain these discrepancies? | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | **DEGREE OF IMPACT [[30]](#footnote-30)** | | | | | | | | | |
| **NEGATIVE** | | | | | **POSITIVE** | | | | |
| Unknown | Inexistent | Low | Average | Important | Unknown | Inexistent | Low | Average | Important |
| **FACTORS THAT COULD BE IMPACTED BY THE PROGRAMME [[31]](#footnote-31)** | **Soil**  Fertility, pollution, erosion, desertification, land use |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Water**  Quality, pollution, availability, consumption, management\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Air**  Quality, unpleasant smell |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Forest**  Exploitation, species diversity, natural risks (wildfires, diseases, parasites), protected areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Biodiversity**\*  Fauna & flora (endangered or extirpated species), vegetation cover, hazards (invasive species, pests, pathogens) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Climate change**\*  Greenhouse gases (GHG)\* emission/absorption |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Extreme weather events**  Risks mitigation\*, aggravation (drought, flood, frost, hail, hurricane) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Waste and waste water**  Production and management\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Energy**  Consumption and management\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Health** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Environmental awareness**\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Others** (specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observations/comments/discrepancies: | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 1. What further actions could be undertaken to strengthen the positive impacts and/or to mitigate\* the negative impacts of the programme on the environment? Which ones of these are integrated to the programme’s implementation strategy? |
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## 5. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND ADAPTATION CAPACITY TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

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| **5. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**\* **AND ADAPTATION**\* **CAPACITY TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES** |
| 1. Since the Environmental Check-up step (or the last application of this Environmental Monitoring step), what actions[[32]](#footnote-32) have been undertaken to strengthen the environmental management\* and adaptation\* capacities of local institutions and communities? What are the outcomes of these actions[[33]](#footnote-33)? |
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| 1. What further actions could be undertaken to strengthen these environmental management\* and adaptation\* capacities? Which ones of these are integrated to the programme’s implementation strategy? |
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| 1. Since the Environmental Check-up step (or the last application of this Environmental Monitoring step), what actions[[34]](#footnote-34) have been undertaken to mitigate\* the vulnerability of the most vulnerable groups (within and outside the programme) to environmental issues? What are the outcomes of these actions[[35]](#footnote-35)? |
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| 1. What further actions could be undertaken to mitigate\* their vulnerability to environmental issues? Which ones of these are integrated to the programme’s implementation strategy? |
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## SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

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| **SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING** |
| **Listing of undertaken actions** |
| **Listing of new potential actions[[36]](#footnote-36)** |
| **Listing of new planned actions[[37]](#footnote-37)** |
| **The new actions planned during the Environmental Monitoring step enable us to redirect the programme in terms of environmental integration.** |

# STEP 4: ENVIRONMENTAL MEMORY



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| **DATE** |  |

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| The last step of this EIT, or Environmental Memory, intends to conduct a **comprehensive review of environmental integration** in the programme, and to highlight the **lessons learned** and **recommendations** that could be useful for future programmes conducted in the same intervention area and/or on the same topic.  This Environmental Memory step deals with **the whole programme and its environmental integration process**. Most of the sections below should then both summarise the elements covered in step 2 (Environmental Check-up) and step 3 (Environmental Monitoring), and present new data collected since the (last) application of the Environmental Monitoring step. |

## 1. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT OF THE PROGRAMME

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| **1. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT OF THE PROGRAMME** |
| 1. Has the environmental context evolved since the Environmental Diagnosis step? Have you noticed significant changes in terms of environmental characteristics, or links between these characteristics and the socio-economic factors in the intervention area? |
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## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAMME

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| **2. ENVIRONMENTAL RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAMME** |
| 1. Have the national and local environmental regulations and/or legislations evolved since the Environmental Diagnosis step? How has it impacted the programme or its relationship with the environment? |
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| 1. Has the programme been in line with the principles of environmental sustainability\* and sustainable development\*? |
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## 3. EFFECTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PROGRAMME

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| **3. EFFECTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PROGRAMME** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. To what extent have the environmental factors below impacted the programme? | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | **DEGREE OF IMPACT [[38]](#footnote-38)** | | | | | | | | | |
| **NEGATIVE** | | | | | **POSITIVE** | | | | |
| Unknown | Inexistent | Low | Average | Important | Unknown | Inexistent | Low | Average | Important |
| **FACTORS THAT COULD IMPACT THE PROGRAMME [[39]](#footnote-39)** | **Soil**  Fertility, pollution, erosion, desertification, land use |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Water**  Quality, pollution, availability, consumption, management\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Air**  Quality, unpleasant smell |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Forest**  Exploitation, species diversity, natural risks (wildfires, diseases, parasites), protected areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Biodiversity**\*  Fauna & flora (endangered or extirpated species), vegetation cover, hazards (invasive species, pests, pathogens) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Climate change**\* **and extreme events**  Drought, flood, frost, hail, hurricane |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Waste and waste water**  Production and management\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Others** (specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observations/comments: | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 1. Which of the environmental factors having an impact on the programme have known a significant evolution since the Environmental Diagnosis step, or could significantly evolve in the upcoming years? |
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| 1. What are the outcomes of the actions[[40]](#footnote-40) undertaken to strengthen the positive impacts and/or to mitigate\* the negative impacts of the environment on the programme? Are these outcomes mainly attributable to the actions planned during the Environmental Diagnosis[[41]](#footnote-41), or to those introduced later on? |
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| 1. How could the effects of these strengthening and mitigating\* actions have been improved? |
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## 4. EFFECTS OF THE PROGRAMME ON THE ENVIRONMENT

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| **4. EFFECTS OF THE PROGRAMME ON THE ENVIRONMENT** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. To what extent has the programme impacted the environmental factors below? | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | **DEGREE OF IMPACT [[42]](#footnote-42)** | | | | | | | | | |
| **NEGATIVE** | | | | | **POSITIVE** | | | | |
| Unknown | Inexistent | Low | Average | Important | Unknown | Inexistent | Low | Average | Important |
| **FACTORS THAT COULD BE IMPACTED BY THE PROGRAMME [[43]](#footnote-43)** | **Soil**  Fertility, pollution, erosion, desertification, land use |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Water**  Quality, pollution, availability, consumption, management\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Air**  Quality, unpleasant smell |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Forest**  Exploitation, species diversity, natural risks (wildfires, diseases, parasites), protected areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Biodiversity**\*  Fauna & flora (endangered or extirpated species), vegetation cover, hazards (invasive species, pests, pathogens) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Climate change**\*  Greenhouse gases (GHG)\* emission/absorption |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Extreme weather events**  Risks mitigation\*, aggravation (drought, flood, frost, hail, hurricane) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Waste and waste water**  Production and management\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Energy**  Consumption and management\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Health** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Environmental awareness**\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Others** (specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observations/comments: | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 1. Which of the environmental factors impacted by the programme have known a significant evolution since the Environmental Diagnosis step, or could significantly evolve in the upcoming years? |
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| 1. What are the outcomes of the actions[[44]](#footnote-44) undertaken to strengthen the positive impacts and/or to mitigate\* the negative impacts of the programme on the environment? Are these outcomes mainly attributable to the actions planned during the Environmental Diagnosis[[45]](#footnote-45), or those introduced later on? |
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| 1. How could the effects of these strengthening and mitigating\* actions have been improved? |
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## 5. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND ADAPTATION CAPACITY TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

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| **5. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**\* **AND ADAPTATION**\* **CAPACITY TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES** |
| 1. What are the outcomes of the actions[[46]](#footnote-46) undertaken to strengthen the environmental management\* and adaptation\* capacities of local institutions and communities? Are these outcomes mainly attributable to the actions planned during the Environmental Diagnosis[[47]](#footnote-47), or those introduced later on? |
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| 1. What are the outcomes of the actions[[48]](#footnote-48) undertaken to mitigate\* the vulnerability of the most vulnerable groups (within and outside the programme) to environmental issues? Are these outcomes mainly attributable to the actions planned during the Environmental Diagnosis[[49]](#footnote-49), or those introduced later on? |
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| 1. How could the effects of the actions mentioned in section 5.1 and 5.2 have been improved? |
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## LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRATION

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| **LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRATION** |
| **Summary of the actions undertaken during the application of the EIT** |
| **Lessons learned through environmental integration in the programme** |
| **Recommendations about environmental integration in the programme** |
| **Lessons learned and recommendations about environmental integration in the programme can be useful for future programmes conducted in the same intervention area and/or on the same topic.** |

# APPENDIX

## APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY

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| ***APPENDIX 1 - GLOSSARY***  **Adaptation**: adjustment process to observed climatic/environmental conditions and to their effects, in order to mitigate\* losses and damages. Adaptation strategies can be spontaneous or planned, individual or collective.  APPENDIX  **Biodiversity**: depicts species (animal, vegetal), ecosystems and genes *diversity*, and their interactions. To simplify, biodiversity is the diversity of *life* on Earth.  **Climate change**:change of climate attributable directly or indirectly to human activity, which distorts the composition of the world’s atmosphere and adds to the natural variability of the climate observed during comparable time periods [UN].  **Ecosystem service (ES)**: useful/vital service (procurement, control, socio-cultural and support services) for the humankind and other species. It refers to the advantages humans and other species can draw from natural processes (such as resource production, water purification, pollination, etc.). The *Millenium Ecosystems Assessment* identifies 4 different types of systems:   1. Procurement services: it refers to resources produced by the ecosystems, such as food, materials, fuel, etc. 2. Regulating services: our ecosystems contribute to regulate some key elements to our life on Earth: climate, air quality, water cycle, water purification, pollination, protection against storms and hurricanes, etc. 3. Socio-cultural services: this ES category refers to intangible advantages offered by ecosystems and biodiversity\*. These services are esthetical (art, tourism), spiritual, educational, recreational or inspirational. 4. Support services: these services enable the implementation of the other services. This type of services is distinct from the other types because their effects are indirect, or appear after a long period of time. They can be related to soil formation, oxygen production, primary production (photosynthesis), etc.   **Environmental awareness**:refers to the inclusion of environmental concerns by local institutions and communities in their daily management. It means becoming aware of one’s environmental footprint and vulnerability in the face of sudden change in environmental conditions.  **Environment management**: management of the productive use of natural resources without reducing its productivity nor its quality [UNEP].  **Environmental sustainability**: refers to the capacity of the environment to maintain its key functions and processes on the long run. It means not taking from the Earth more than what it’s giving.  **Greenhouse gases (GHG)**: gaseous components that absorb infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface and contribute to the greenhouse effect. Their increased concentration in the Earth's atmosphere is one of the factors responsible for global warming.  **Mitigation**:structural or non-structural measures taken to limit the negative impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological risks [UNEP].  **Sustainable development**:development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It has three important pillars: environmental, economic and social aspects. |

## APPENDIX 2: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

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| ***APPENDIX 2 - DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT***   |  | | --- | | **The elements below can be used as supports to answer the questions of the section “Environmental Context”, especially in the first step of Environmental Diagnosis. This list isn’t exhaustive and is presented for information purposes.** |   SOIL   * **Type**: clayey, siliceous, limestone, humus rich * **Composition**: fertility, richness in organic matter, richness in nutritive elements, concentration of nitrates, phosphates, chemicals, heavy metals * **Physical quality**: erosion, salinization, desertification, drainage * **Use**: farming, breeding, extraction, fishery production, urban use (housing, administration, trade, industry, recreation, roads) * **Agriculture**: chemical or organic fertilizers, pesticide, insecticide   WATER   * **Hydrography and hydrology**: oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, glaciers, watersheds * **Quality**: good/bad, sources of contamination, consequences on fauna and flora * **Availability**: low/high, constant/disparate, tendency to suffer drought or floods * **Rural management**\*: irrigation system, wastewater disposal * **Urban management**\*: wastewater collection and treatment systems   AIR   * **Chemical quality**: concentration in ozone, NO2, PM10 * **Perception**: pollution, smog, unpleasant smells * **Contamination sources**: urban traffic, industry, mining   BIODIVERSITY\*: fauna and flora   * **Species**: particular, protected, endangered species * **Vegetal cover**: primary/secondary/tertiary, reforestation/deforestation * **Ecosystem services**\* * **Hazards**: pests, invasive species, deforestation, road construction   CLIMATE AND CLIMATE CHANGE\*   * **Type of climate**: temperate/tropical/arid, seasons, average annual temperature and precipitation * **Extreme events or conditions**: frosts, hail, droughts, floods, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes * **Climate change**: changes in season, temperature, rainfall, extreme events * **Consequences**: delays in agricultural calendars, agriculture yield reduction |

APPENDIX

## APPENDIX 3: RISK ANALYSIS

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| ***APPENDIX 3 - RISK ANALYSIS***   |  | | --- | | **The risk level is determined by the probability of occurrence of one hazard, multiplied by the potential impact of this hazard.** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **RISK = Probability x Impact** | | **IMPACT** | | | | | | INSIGNIFICANT  (1) | LOW  (2) | AVERAGE  (3) | HIGH  (4) | SERIOUS  (5) | | **Probability** | Unlikely  (1) | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | | Possible  (2) | **2** | **4** | **6** | **8** | **10** | | Likely  (3) | **3** | **6** | **9** | **12** | **15** | | Almost sure  (4) | **4** | **8** | **12** | **16** | **20** |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **RISK LEVEL** | | | White | Insignificant risk | | Green | Low risk | | Yellow | Average risk | | Red | High risk | |

APPENDIX

1. NGO of the Catholic University of Louvain (UCLouvain), Belgium. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. See APPENDIX 2: Description of the environmental context. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Examples of:

   * Environmental characteristics that influence the socio-economic situation: a soil type, access to the sea, the presence of mineral ores, etc. can influence the local development of specific economic activities; climate change can lower the production rates, leading to poverty and/or population migration; some contaminants can be dangerous to human health, etc.
   * Social and economic factors that impact the environment: local population’s lifestyle (transportation, waste, pollution, etc.), agricultural practices, level of industrialization, level of interest of local authorities for environmental management\*, etc.

   [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Regarding programme efficiency, effectiveness and/or sustainability; it may be their effects on the implementation schedule, outcomes, their sustainability, their quality, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Refer to the principles of risk analysis (see APPENDIX 3) to determine the degree of impact. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. This list is neither fixed, nor exhaustive. If needed, one important factor can be divided, so that each sub-factor would occupy one line and be subject to specific attention. Sub-factors can be added, and existing factors can be merged or deleted. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. These actions can take multiple forms, e.g.: community and/or programme’s beneficiaries training or awareness raising, anticipation of the agricultural calendar, emergency plans in response to extreme weather events, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. A given programme may have positive impacts on the soil (agro-ecological cropping), biodiversity\* (reforestation, protected areas), water (integrated water management\*), climate change\* (carbon sinks), etc. It can also have negative impacts on other factors, such as forests (conversion to agricultural land), water (wastewater released in the river without prior treatment), soil (intensive farming), biodiversity\* (poor fishing practices), etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Refer to the principles of risk analysis (see APPENDIX 3) to determine the degree of impact. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. This list is neither fixed, nor exhaustive. If needed, one important factor can be divided, so that each sub-factor would occupy one line and be subject to specific attention. Sub-factors can be added, and existing factors can be merged or deleted. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. These actions may, for instance, aim to promote agro-ecological techniques (pesticides and input reduction, soil conservation, good agricultural practices, etc.), logistical optimisation, the use of machines with little reliance on non-renewable energies, integrated water management\*, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. We refer to institutional, regulation, organisational, technical and/or financial capacities. Examples:

    * Management capacities\*: wastewater collection treatment, recycling plans, management\* schemes for different types of resources (aquatic, terrestrial, forest), etc.
    * Adaptation capacities\*:enhancing rainwater recycling, water storage and protection, refining plantation dates and diversifying/rotating crops, using renewable energy sources, improving energy efficiency, etc.

    [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. E.g. Raising awareness among local institutions and communities, initiating a new local regulation for the protection of the environment, taxing environmentally damaging behaviours, promoting ecotourism in the activity area, offering trainings to good agricultural and fishing practices, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. This concept of “vulnerability” of some groups to environmental issues can be interpreted in different ways. A group may be vulnerable due to its incapacity to manage environmental issues (individuals living in great insecurity, single women, youth, etc.). A group may also be vulnerable owing to the characteristics of its activity (drudgery, small size), or to a sensitive activity area. Finally, those who are the most affected in a physical manner (health) are also considered vulnerable (young children and seniors, for instance). [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. For instance, the programme may choose to facilitate microcredit granting to people living in great precariousness, women or the youth. It may as well choose to implement an individualised technical assistance targeting the most vulnerable producers to environmental issues. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. The term “potential actions” refers to **all the actions identified** during this Environmental Diagnosis step, in particular in sections 3.4, 4.3, 5.2 and 5.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. The term “planned actions” refers to the **“potential actions” selected** to be effectively integrated in the programme. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. If step 1 (Environmental Diagnosis) and step 2 (Environmental Check-up) are taking place at different times. If that’s not the case, this section can be left blank. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. In the case step 2 (Environmental Check-up) is taking place when the TFF has already been validated and/or programme implementation has already started. If that’s not the case, this section can be left blank. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. The planned actions are those listed in the « SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIAGNOSIS » at the end of step 1, and, if applicable, those listed in « ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS » and « RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS » above. Additional lines can be drawn, if needed. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. When a planned action isn’t being integrated in the TFF, justify this decision by adding a comment. You can add other comments for any relevant remark you may have. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. The actions planned:

    during the Environmental Check-up step are listed in the table « INTEGRATION INTO THE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL FILE » at the end of this second step of the EIT;

    during the last application of the Environmental Monitoring step are listed in the table « SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING » at the end of this third step of the EIT. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Take into account all the actions undertaken so far. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. See section 3.3 in the first step (Environmental Diagnosis) (or the last application of this Environmental Monitoring step). [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Refer to the principles of risk analysis (see APPENDIX 3) to determine the degree of impact. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. This list is neither fixed, nor exhaustive. If needed, one important factor can be divided, so that each sub-factor would occupy one line and be subject to specific attention. Sub-factors can be added, and existing factors can be merged or deleted. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. The actions planned:

    during the Environmental Check-up step are listed in the table « INTEGRATION INTO THE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL FILE » at the end of this second step of the EIT;

    during the last application of the Environmental Monitoring step are listed in the table « SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING » at the end of this third step of the EIT. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Take into account all the actions undertaken so far. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. See section 4.2 in the first step (Environmental Diagnosis) (or the last application of this Environmental Monitoring step). [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Refer to the principles of risk analysis (see APPENDIX 3) to determine the degree of impact. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. This list is neither fixed, nor exhaustive. If needed, one important factor can be divided, so that each sub-factor would occupy one line and be subject to specific attention. Sub-factors can be added, and existing factors can be merged or deleted. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. The actions planned:

    during the Environmental Check-up step are listed in the table « INTEGRATION INTO THE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL FILE » at the end of this second step of the EIT;

    during the last application of the Environmental Monitoring step are listed in the table « SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING » at the end of this third step of the EIT. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Take into account all the actions undertaken so far. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. Idem 32. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Idem 33. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. The term “new potential actions” refers to **all** **new** **actions identified** during this Environmental Monitoring step (if this third step was to be reiterated, consider the new actions identified during the last application), in particular in sections 3.4, 4.4, 5.2 and 5.4. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. The term “new planned actions” refers to **“new potential actions” selected** during this Environmental Monitoring step to be effectively integrated in the programme (if this third step was to be reiterated, consider the new actions identified during the last application). [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Refer to the principles of risk analysis (see APPENDIX 3) to determine the degree of impact. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. This list is neither fixed, nor exhaustive. If needed, one important factor can be divided, so that each sub-factor would occupy one line and be subject to specific attention. Sub-factors can be added, and existing factors can be merged or deleted. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. The planned actions are listed in the table « SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING » at the end of the third step (Environmental Monitoring) of the EIT. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. The planned actions are listed in the table « SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIAGNOSIS » at the end of the first step (Environmental Diagnosis) of the EIT. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. Refer to the principles of risk analysis (see APPENDIX 3) to determine the degree of impact. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. This list is neither fixed, nor exhaustive. If needed, one important factor can be divided, so that each sub-factor would occupy one line and be subject to specific attention. Sub-factors can be added, and existing factors can be merged or deleted. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. The planned actions are listed in the table « SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING » at the end of the third step (Environmental Monitoring) of the EIT. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. The planned actions are listed in the table « SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIAGNOSIS » at the end of the first step (Environmental Diagnosis) of the EIT. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. The planned actions are listed in the table « SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING » at the end of the third step (Environmental Monitoring) of the EIT. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. The planned actions are listed in the table « SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIAGNOSIS » at the end of the first step (Environmental Diagnosis) of the EIT. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. Idem 46. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. Idem 47. [↑](#footnote-ref-49)