

Concept Note

SADC Program for Indigenous Forest Landscape Restoration through Transboundary Fire Management in Kavango-Zambezi Trans-frontier Conservation Area

Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia | JICA

27 March 2020



**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

Simplified Approval Process Concept Note

Project/Programme title:	SADC Program for Indigenous Forest Landscape Restoration through Transboundary Fire Management in Kavango-Zambezi Trans-frontier Conservation Area
Country(ies):	Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia
National Designated Authority(ies) (NDA):	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, National Planning Department, Ministry of Finance
Executing Entities:	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Accredited Entity(ies) (AE):	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Date of first submission/ version number:	3/27/2020 V.1
Date of current submission/ version number	3/27/2020 V.1



Eligibility for SAP is determined by the review of the concept note and the ESS screening.

A. Project / Programme Information (max. 1 page)

A.1. Project or programme	<input type="checkbox"/> Project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programme	A.2. Public or private sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector	A.3 RFP	Not applicable
A.4. Indicate the result areas for the project/programme	<p><u>Mitigation:</u> Reduced emissions from:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation: 0% <input type="checkbox"/> Low emission transport: 0% <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities and industries and appliances: 0% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use: 13%				
A.5. Impact potential		A.5.1. Estimated mitigation impact (tCO ₂ eq over project lifespan)	181,292,578 tCO ₂ eq		
		A.5.2. Estimated adaptation impact (number of direct beneficiaries)	2,669,000 direct beneficiaries		
		A.5.3. Estimated adaptation impact (number of indirect beneficiaries)	5,752,966 indirect beneficiaries		
		A.5.4. Estimated adaptation impact (% of total population)	10.88% of the country's total population		
A.6. Financing information					
A.6.1. Indicative GCF funding requested (max 10M)	Amount: 10,000,000 Currency: USD Financial Instrument: Grants				
A.6.2. Indicative co-financing	Amount: 3,165,000 Currency: USD Financial Instrument: Grants Institution: JICA AND FORESTRY INSTITUTIONS IN EACH TARGET STATE				
A.6.3. Indicative total project cost (GCF + co-finance)	Amount: 13,165,000 Currency: USD				
A.6. Estimated duration of project/ programme:	disbursement period: 60 repayment period, if applicable:	A.7.2. Estimated project/ Programme lifespan	420		
A.8. Is funding from the Project Preparation Facility needed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	A.9. Is the Environmental and Social Safeguards Category C or I-3?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
A.10. Provide rationale for the ESS categorization (100 words)	This program targets Kavango-Zambezi Trans-frontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) and activities include establishment of participatory fire early warning system, capacity development for forestry officers and habitants, development of fire prevention belts, provision of fire-extinguishing equipment, and livelihood improvement for local residents. Although the				

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	<p>target area is the inhabited area of the indigenous people (San people), it is likely to have minimal adverse impact on the environment and society. The traditional lifestyle of indigenous people will be respected, and sufficient consideration will be given to the activities, such as obtaining Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) from stakeholders including indigenous people.</p>		
<p>A.11. Has the CN been shared with the NDA?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>A.12. Confidentiality</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Confidential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not confidential</p>
<p>A.13. Project/Programme rationale, objectives and approach of programme/project (max 100 words)</p>	<p>The program sets the overall goal as the strengthening of resilience on climate change vulnerability in SADC region and aims to restore indigenous forest-landscape through transboundary fire management. This will contribute to climate change countermeasures in each target state, AFR100[1], UN declaration of land restoration and forestry protocol and strategy resolved by SADC.</p> <p>Target area is KAZA TFCA and activities are 1)Early Warning System, 2)integrated forest fire management, 3)transboundary cooperation, and 4)information sharing management.</p> <p>Japan International Cooperation Agency is main Executing Entity (EE). Environment and social risks are managed by EE and environment related government institutions.</p> <p>[1] The AFR100 (African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative): This is one of the regional movements in align with “Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)” proposed by IUCN and participated by international institutions as UN agencies with aiming at achieving SDGs. The African Union endorsed AFR100 as “African Resilient Landscape Initiative (ARLI)” and to promote the commitment of the African counties.</p>		
<p>B. Project / Programme details</p>			
<p>B.1. Context and Baseline (500 words)</p>			
<p>SADC was established in 1992 composed of 16 member states (MSs) for poverty alleviation and livelihood improvement, regional development, peace and security, economic development of people. However, climate change vulnerability and impacts such as temperature rises, frequent drought, rainy season change, fluctuation and decrease of river flow rate, and frequent wildfire are predicted in SADC region[1]. While GHG emissions in the entire SADC region are estimated to be around 2% of the whole world, the trend of temperature rise and precipitation decrease have already been recognized as risks.</p> <p>In 2012 "Policy paper on climate change on SADC" has been prepared and examination of reinforcement of adaptation measures in SADC regional approach is started [2] with the needs of MSs in the mitigation and adaptation of climate change (see table B.1.1.).</p> <p>Table B.1.1. GHG emission profile and outline of mitigation and adaptation needs in target MSs[3]</p>			

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No.	Country	GHG emission profile	Needs in mitigation	Needs in adaptation
1	Angola	Current: 0.1%; RT: 35% (BY:2005)	Energy, Afforestation	Agriculture, Coastal zone, Land Use, Forest, Biodiversity, Water resources, Health
2	Botswana	Current: 0.07%; RT: 15% (BY:2010)	Energy (Office, Vehicle), Waste, Agriculture (Livestock)	Drought/Water stress; Agriculture & Food security
3	Namibia	Current: 0.05%; RT: 50% (BY:2010)	AFOLU, Energy, Industrial process & product, Waste	Agriculture, Hygiene, Cities, Infrastructure, Indigenous species & bio-diversity, Ecosystem services
4	Zambia	Current: 0.26%; RT: 25-47% (BY:2010)	Sustainable forest management, Agriculture, Renewable energy, Enhance energy efficiency	Drought, Flood, Agriculture, Wild life, Watershed conservation, Land use planning & Infrastructure, Health, Early warning

*RT: Reduction Target BY: Base Year

Current %: % toward global total 2011; Reduction target: Reduced % (target year 2030, *Little district in INDC).

While SADC MSs have undertaken national strategies to address climate change impacts, they agreed to cooperate on issues including climate change in the "SADC Protocol on Forestry" together with "SADC Forestry Strategy 2010-2020" to concrete the Protocol. This program can be placed to contribute to the implementation of the AFR 100.

Whereas strategy development have progressed, countermeasures on the ground at transboundary area has not been fully addressed. Illegal firewood harvestings and encroachments have led to deforest and degrade indigenous forest-landscape. Residents around these areas across the border for illegal logging and harvesting of Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and mismanage fire causing repeated burning excessing ecosystem's recovery cycle. Increase of fire frequency and intensity triggered by the climate change including drought [4] cause severe damage. The fires respects no boundaries[5], hence easily cross a border since a national boundary is set in a forest. Moreover, a lack of concrete cooperation system for cross-border fire events causes further expansion of the fires. A forestry department being in charge of forest fires, do not have enough fire information and capacity to prevent and control them.

With these backgrounds, the increase of fire expansion risks and forest degradation and deforestation at indigenous forest-landscape in crossborder area are anticipated. Therefore, countermeasures to sustainably manage natural resources including integrated forest fire management in transboundary area is the urgent issue to be tackled.

[1] Siri Eriksen, Karen O'Brien and Lynn Rosentrater. 2008. Climate Change in Eastern and Southern Africa Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation. University of Oslo

[2] David Lessolle-SADC Secretariat Policy, Planning Resource Mobilization Directorate. 2012. SADC Policy Paper on Climate Change: Addressing the Policy Options for SADC Member States. SADC Policy Analysis and Dialogue Program SADC Policy and Research Paper Series 01/2012

[3] Prepared based on INDC of each MS, and 'USAID. 2015. Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Southern Africa'

[4] Climate Change Climate and Variability in Southern Africa: Impacts and Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector. 2006. ICRAF, UNEP

[5] SADC Regional Fire Management Program Document. 2010

B.2. Project / Programme description (1000 words)

This program will enhance climate change resilience through approaches to restore indigenous forest-landscape by strengthening forest fire management in the transboundary area.

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Activities are composed of four components (Figure B.2.1). As Component 1 (CP1), forest fire early warning, information and evaluating system with ICT and satellite images will be developed. Forest fire prevention and control activity to remove the causes of fire with participatory method are covered in Component 2. Component 3 is transboundary cooperation development among neighbouring countries including fire responses. Through these activities, the program will develop a platform to share and learn information and experience not only for target countries in the program but also for other SADC Member States (MSs) (Component 4).

Under these activities, the program addresses the barriers and challenges noted at B.1 with following actions. Firstly, CP1 will build a capacity of forestry officers on forest fire detection by providing forest fire information of priority areas to be protected with timely and smoothly manner. CP2 will address to solve the causes of fires with residents to build fire control structure with a participatory method. Transboundary cooperation among neighbouring countries will be coordinated to build robust cooperation among neighboring countries as CP3. With these activities generating knowledge and experience, web-based platform will share information as CP4 allowing to scale up to other SADC MSs. Enabling environment to sustainably tackle forest fire incidents in KAZA TFCA by considering funding scheme under CP4. The scheme will be considered to be established under KAZA TFCA Secretariat for generating funds to fight wildfires. Additionally, KAZA-TFCA Secretariat as a co-implementing agency will play an important role in building cooperation structure among targeting countries and make sure the possibility of scale up of activities together with SADC Secretariat under SADC Trans-Frontier Conservation Area program.

Activities in the program will be implemented with the utilization of outputs produced through “the Project for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forest Resources’ (2015-2020) funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) (hereinafter, SADC-JICA Forestry project) , which includes Forest Information System (FIS), Forest Fire Management (FFM), and Participatory Forest Management (PFM), for further effectiveness and efficiency. The outputs of FIS will be utilized to CP1 and CP4, PFM will be applied to CP2, and FFM will be that of CP3.

The program target areas are the KAZA TFCA that of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, and Zambia.

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SADC program for Indigenous Forest Landscape Restoration through Transboundary Fire Management in KAZA TFCA

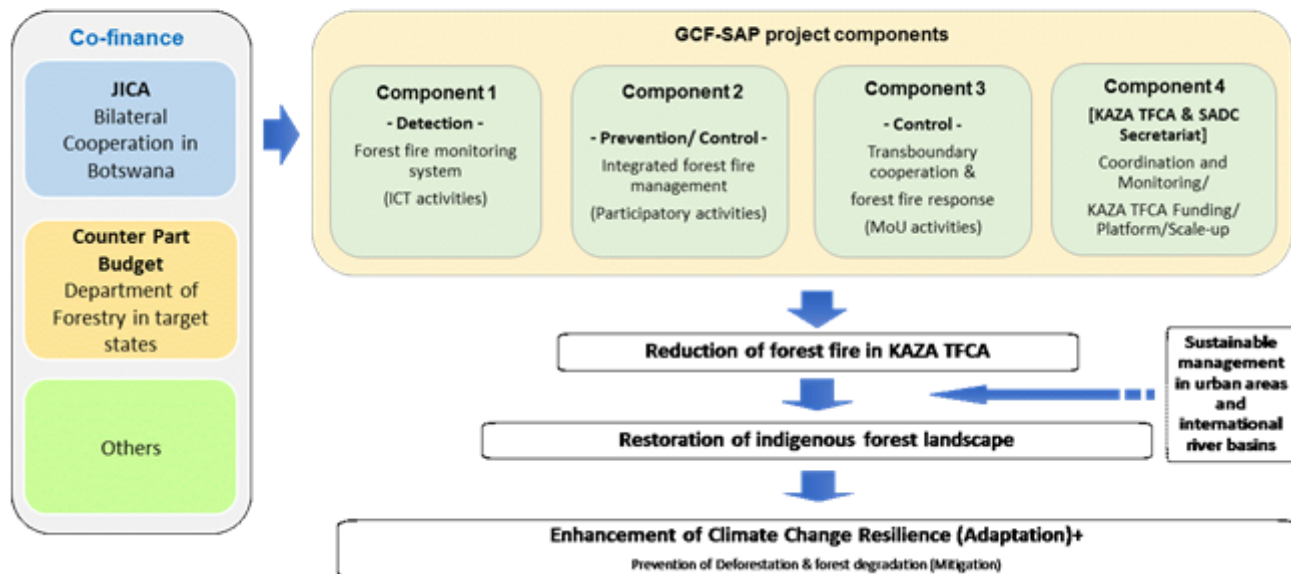


Figure B.2.1 Program structure

Many of SADC MSs have experience of forest-landscape conservation and restoration through various supports by donors such as international agencies and NGOs. Through technical cooperation of SADC-JICA Forestry project, SADC regional guidelines on 'Forest Fire Management' and 'Participatory Forest Management' with MSs' good practices, which are important for fire management in a participatory manner, have been under development. Furthermore, SADC has experience to stimulate indigenous forest-landscape conservation in transboundary area among MSs and incubate community-based business by using NTFPs through the Sustainable Management of Indigenous Forests Project (1996 - 2008) funded by GIZ. With utilizing such outputs from these projects, SADC Secretariat will take important roles to share knowledge on good practices through hosting SADC Official Technical Committee on Forestry in regular basis. This creates a situation to allow scaling up the program outputs in other SADC MSs after the program.

JICA has implemented the capacity building of government institutions in SADC Secretariat and MSs in terms of participatory forest management, forest fire management and forest information system. Moreover, bilateral technical cooperation on forest conservation and restoration including in Malawi as SADC MSs, and Kenya, Ghana and Senegal of Sub-Sahara countries. JICA has provided technical cooperation for forest fire measures in Indonesia where forest fire becomes social issues. These cooperation include Community Vitalization and Afforestation in Middle Shire (COVAMS) model, which addressed to increase agricultural productivity around watershed area, is expected to scale up to MSs. In line with these experiences, JICA is suitable and capable as AE to implement proposing program.

Although there is an effective case to hire Local Consultant (LC) in each MS for managing the program (Refer to C5), management of LC might be difficult because the number of target MSs and LC are not a few. Therefore, JICA will procure an international consultant team who will play a role in project management unit (PMU) based in Kasane, Botswana. PMU will hire local consultants with necessity. Besides, PMU manages Project Implementation Partner (PIP) in each MS under the cooperation of EEs and KAZA TFCA Secretariat. Since there is a financial risk that project activities

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will be stopped after the program completion, an interactive approach at between government level and ground level with participation of local stakeholders would secure the sustainability of the activities.

In accordance with the project implementation scheme as described, PMU will organize “Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC)” meeting annually in collaboration with KAZA TFCA Secretariat and the MSs. In every six months, the Forestry Agencies in each MS will organize “Steering Committee (SC)” meeting to monitor periodically.

Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the rules of JICA and GCF.

B.3. Expected project results aligned with the GCF investment criteria (500 words)

Impact potential

The program is expected to have impact potential to benefit not only specific project sites but also whole KAZA-TFCA (520,000km²) through the activities.

1) Resilience on ecosystem and its service.

Activity will benefit to enhance resilience of ecosystem and ecosystem service by reducing encroachment with excessive burning and illegal NTFP's harvesting and logging. As a result, resilience of KAZA-TFCA, which is regarded as important watershed area of Zambezi River basin including Victoria falls and Kavango delta of vital animal habitat as the famous tourist destination will be enhanced.

2) Livelihood and climate change resilience on people

Not only livelihood but also sustainable forest resource utilization will be improved by providing alternate livelihood and advising better NTFP's harvesting method to people living around project sites and avoid conducting, for example, illegal harvesting of NTFP and illegal logging.

3) GHG emission reduction from forest fire prevention

The program is expected to reduce GHG emission of 181,292,578 t CO₂ during project lifespan.

Direct beneficiaries are rural communities in transboundary areas, which earn incomes from activities related to deforestation and forest degradation such as encroachment, illegal NTFPs harvesting and loggings and charcoal making. Indirect beneficiaries are residents living in the downstream of watershed and markets at urban area affected by forest-landscape restoration. Restoration of forest ecosystem service will lead the sustainability of KAZA TFCA as famous tourist destination benefiting on local residents.

Paradigm shift

The output of the proposing program will be expected to create changes written below and scaled up with the coordination of KAZA TFCA Secretariat in the transfrontier conservation areas in SADC region. Furthermore, technical knowledge and good practices gained in the program will efficiently be shared to the rest of the countries other than TFCA countries in SADC region through regular SADC Technical Committee on Forestry hosted by SADC Secretariat.

Forest fire measures including bush fires have been implemented at each limited area or country level, or sometimes agreed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) among neighboring countries. On

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the other hand, there is a limitation to deal with issues at cross-border area and, thus, cooperation among neighboring countries are crucial.

In order to address this challenge, the program establishes a structure of cooperation system to collaboratively and smoothly control fires by neighboring countries through, for example MoU for removing barriers among nations. As has been the way until now to not only set fire breaks and measures to extinguish fires, but also that the program implements participatory livelihood activities to remove root causes of fires and organizes fire prevention system involving residents around cross-border areas. These participatory activities will generate behaviour changes of marginalized people. This will become a model and scale up to other TFCAs resulting in the shift of current status to better environment and living conditions.

Furthermore, the sustainability of activity funds is one of the bottle neck on the sustainability of investments. As the countermeasure, the establishment of a fund for forest fire related activities will be considered for sustainability. For example, fund source will be gathered from tourists by using cutting edge information technology makes possible to donate through mobile phone. Collected fund will be used for forest fire related countermeasure. The generation of activity funds will get rid of the obstacle for un-sustainability.

Through these activities, which create learning opportunities among MSs, the program aims to shift the paradigm from current situation that has less transboundary cooperation at ground level to more cooperative partnership.

The possibility of sustainable development

Co-benefits are an essential factor for the sustainability which will be secured multiple-benefits.

Expected co-benefits are as below;

Environment: The reduction of GHG emission through fire early warning and its prevention activities, land-based climate change mitigation by the conservation and restoration of indigenous forests with biodiversity will be expected.

Social: Ecosystem service recovery and improvement, and increased productivity on education, health, established and empowered of community-based fire crews and other life activities of the valuable beneficiaries will be expected

Economy: Market access and alternative livelihood of vulnerable beneficiaries will be improved by the enhancement of livelihood and benefits of tourism.

Gender: Work labour will be alleviated in females through the improvement of firewood energy utilization like installation of an improved cooking oven.

Organization and implementation ability: Institutional capacity development of stakeholders for project implementation and governance enhancement will be addressed.

Needs of recipients

This program will respond to below needs;

Transboundary areas are faced on difficult situation to take measures against illegal NTFP harvesting and logging conducted by unlawful cross-borderers. MS has different countermeasures including budget allocation. The program activities will lead MSs increase their resilience by overcoming stated challenges.

Since budget for activities to prevent from deforestation and degradation and to restore indigenous forest-landscape in each MS is limited, additional external funds are necessary. Activities to secure external funds and organize enabling environment to be invested through the program will be expected to complement limited public funds.

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Country ownership

This program will respect countries' ownership as follows.

Country's national climate change strategy: All of the recipient countries have prepared national climate strategies

[1]

Coherence and alignment with the country's existing policies: Protecting and restoration of forests

and landscape is coherent with not only climate change policies but also policies with regard to environmental protection, renewable energy, and social development.

Capacity of AE/EE to deliver: The EE as AE holds experience in protecting and restoring forest landscape in the Sub-Sahara region.

Stakeholder engagement:

JICA has been consulting with stakeholders such as the forestry agencies of the central government including NDA, local governments, and communities.

In the implementation stage, stakeholder's engagement will be ensured in accordance with the regulations or systems in the recipient country.

Efficiency and effectiveness

Efficiency and effectiveness will be ensured by utilizing the experience and outputs of SADC-JICA Forestry project as well as by having collaboration with KAZA TFCA Secretariat. Existing organization, which mainly the authorities concerned with forests, as the counterpart for efficiency.

[1]Angola: Angola's initial national communication to UNFCCC, Botswana:Climate change response policy (draft ver.2) / Botswana's third national communication to the UNFCCC, Namibia: Third National Communication to the UNFCCC, Zambia: National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change

C. Indicative financing / Cost information (max. 2 pages)

C.1. Financing by components

Please provide an estimate of the total cost per component and disaggregate by source of financing.

Component	Output	Indicative cost (USD)	GCF financing		Co-financing			
			Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Type	Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions
1	Establishment and Use of Forest Fire Information Systems	2,911,250	2,180,000	Grant	Public	731,250	Grant	JICA and Forestry institutions in each target state
2	Reduction of forest fire incidences and forest fire damage	6,475,250	5,504,000	Grant	Public	971,250	Grant	JICA and Forestry institutions in each target

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	intensity							state
3	Memorandums of Understanding and Protocols for responding to fire in transboundary forests	1,907,250	1,176,000	Grant	Public	731,250	Grant	JICA and Forestry institutions in each target state
4	Operation of a web-based platform(s) for information sharing on best practices for Fire Management, especially in transboundary forests	1,871,250	1,140,000	Grant	Public	731,250	Grant	JICA and Forestry institutions in each target state
Indicative total cost (USD)		13,165,000	10,000,000			3,165,000		

For private sector proposal, provide an overview (diagram) of the proposed financing structure.

C.2. Justification of GCF Funding Request (300 words)

Countermeasures to address forest-landscape degradation and forest fires are under the situation depending on budget by public sector due to the low bankability of a private sector. Furthermore, fire measures at cross border area, which is anticipated to be increased due to climate change, face with a difficulty to invest public funds with the cooperation of several stakeholder countries to address transboundary issues. Therefore, investment by international fund supporting climate change issues such as GCF is essential to solve and tackle multilateral issues.

In line with this situation, GCF funds to this program enhancing resilience on cross-border forest fire events will allow to face and address the root causes of forest fires by human pressure. Additionally, the fund will serve as a seed fund to solve challenges and barriers mentioned with the collaboration of targeting countries and KAZA TFCA Secretariat.

C.3. Exit Strategy and Sustainability (300 words)

The sustainability of the program is assured by securing the commitment of government by a policy instrument, prioritizing of important fire prone areas, and removing triggers of fire causes with local participation.

The commitment by a government is critical for the transboundary forest fire management, which hardly have incentives by a private sector. The program will make an effort to secure counterpart budget for transboundary forest fire activities. Moreover, forest fire early warning system that running

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cost will not be necessary by using the latest technology is developed for further sustainability. Not only government budget, but also participatory approaches including livelihood activities with local people will be tackled to solve root causes of the forest fire triggered by human activities. In sum, this program will work on both government (policy) and ground level with local participation for sustainability.

Replicability and activity monitoring after the completion of the program will be secured by the participation of KAZA TFCA Secretariat. Official Technical Committee on Forestry which will regularly be held by the SADC Secretariat also allows further scaling up of project outputs to the rest of the 12 countries other than KAZA TFCA target countries and will contribute to the self-sustained development inside SADC region.

Structure of Sustainability



Figure C.3.1 Structure of Sustainability

C.4 Stakeholders engagement in the project or programme (300 words)

JICA has consulted with stakeholders including forestry agencies of the central and NDA as well as local governments of the target sites. JICA, through local consultants, further consulted with authorities concerned with forestry in central and local government and communities and refined project contents with relevant stakeholders. For development of the funding proposal, more detailed stakeholder consultations was held (see Table C.4.1 below).

Table C.4.1. Outline of schedule of stakeholder engagement

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No.	Country	Consultation progress	
		Consultation date	Main stakeholder
1	Angola	June 2019	Central forestry and related agencies, NDA
2	Botswana	April 2019	Central and local forestry and related agencies
3	Namibia	October 2018, July 2019	Central forestry and related agencies, NDA
		October 2018, July 2019	Local forestry and related agencies
		April 2019, July 2019	Community and target groups
4	Zambia	April 2019, July 2019	Central forestry and related agencies, NDA
		July 2019	Local forestry and related agencies
		July 2019	Community and target groups
5	Regional	August 2019	Central forestry agencies and NDAs of target 4 countries

D. Annexes

- ESS screening check list (Annex 1)
- Map indicating the location of the project/programme (as applicable)
- Evaluation Report of previous project (as applicable)

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Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

Part A: Risk Factors

Please indicate your answers to the questions below and provide an explanation on the response selected. In cases when the TBD response has been selected please explain briefly why you are not able to determine now and when in the project cycle the question will be addressed.

If the criteria is not applicable to the project you may write N/A in the justification box.

Exclusion criteria	YES	NO
Will the activities involve associated facilities and require further due diligence of such associated facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
-		
Will the activities involve trans-boundary impacts including those that would require further due diligence and notification to affected states?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
-		
Will the activities adversely affect working conditions and health and safety of workers or potentially employ vulnerable categories of workers including women and children?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
-		
Will the activities potentially generate hazardous waste and pollutants including pesticides and contaminate lands that would require further studies on management, minimization and control and compliance to the country and applicable international environmental quality standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
-		
Will the activities involve the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (like dams, water impoundments, coastal and river bank infrastructure) that would require further technical assessment and safety studies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
-		
Will the activities potentially involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
-		
Will the activities be located in or in the vicinity of protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas and internationally recognized conservation sites?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
It is unlikely that actions of the Project negatively affect the environment and society, emission of harmful substances, etc.		
Will the activities affect indigenous peoples that would require further due diligence, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and documentation of development plans?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
We consider the importance of considerations to Indigenous People (San people) in target countries.		
Will the activities be located in areas that are considered to have archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural,	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage?		
-		

Part B: Specific environmental and social risks and impacts

Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	YES	NO	TBD
Has the E&S risk category of the project been provided in the concept note?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Has the rationale for the categorization of the project been provided in the relevant sections of the concept note?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are there any additional environmental, health and safety requirements under the national laws and regulations and relevant international treaties and agreements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-			
Are the identification of risks and impacts based on recent or up-to-date information?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-			
Labour and Working Conditions	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially have impacts on the working conditions, particularly the terms of employment, worker's organization, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, child labour, and forced labour of direct, contracted and third-party workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-			
Will the activities pose occupational health and safety risks to workers including supply chain workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-			
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities generate (1) emissions to air; (2) discharges to water; (3) activity-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, (4) noise and vibration; and (5) wastes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-			
Will the activities utilize significant amount of natural resources including water and energy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-			
Will there be a need to develop detailed measures to reduce pollution and promote sustainable use of resources?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-			
Community Health, Safety, and Security	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially generate risks and impacts to the health and safety of the affected communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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-			
Will there be a need for an emergency preparedness and response plan that also outlines how the affected communities will be assisted in times of emergency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-			
Will there be risks posed by the security arrangements and potential conflicts at the project site to the workers and affected community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-			
Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities likely involve land acquisition and/or physical or economic displacement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-			
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially introduce invasive alien species of flora and fauna affecting the biodiversity of the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-			
Will the activities have potential impacts on or be dependent on ecosystem services including production of living natural resources (eg. agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-			
Indigenous Peoples	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially have any indirect impacts on indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or vulnerable and marginalized groups?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-			
Cultural Heritage	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities restrict access to the cultural heritage sites and properties?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-			
Will there be a need to prepare a chance-find procedure in case of the discovery of cultural heritage assets?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-			
Stakeholder engagement and grievance redress	Yes	NO	TBD
Will the activities include a continuing stakeholder engagement process and a grievance redress mechanism and integrated into the management/implementation plans?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-			

Part C: Sign Off

Simplified Approval Process CONCEPT NOTE Template V.1.1

Sign-off: *Specify the name and designation of the person responsible for the environmental and social screening and any other approvals as may be required in the accredited entity's own management system.*

MUTO Megumi, Director General, Global Environment Department