

Concept Note

Implementation of Digital Registration and Management of the Tropical Forest and Biodiversity for sustainable e-governance forestry in DR Congo – Short name E-forestry DRC

Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)

22 February 2019



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Simplified Approval Process Concept Note

Project/Programme Title:	Implementation of Digital Registration and Management of the Tropical Forest and Biodiversity for sustainable e-governance forestry in DR Congo – Short name E-forestry DRC
Country(ies):	DR Congo
National Designated Authority(ies) (NDA):	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development/ National Coordination of GCF Contact : Hans Andre Lohayo Djamba hansandredjamba@gmail.com +243822541031
Executing Entities:	Norwegian International NGO, National Civil Society, ECC, and BCECO, The University in South-Easter Norway
Accredited Entity(ies) (AE):	To be determined(BCECO/or other entity)
Date of first submission/ version number:	<u>[2019-02-22 V.4]</u>
Date of current submission/ version number	<u>[2018-?</u>



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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector
A.3. Indicate the result areas for the project/programme	<p>Mitigation: Reduced emissions from:</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation <input type="checkbox"/> Low emission transport <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities and industries and appliances <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use <p>Adaptation: Increased resilience of:</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people and communities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem and ecosystem services		
A.4. Estimated mitigation impact (tCO₂e over lifespan)	<p>- 8000 Ha of afforestation /forestation and - 25000 improved Stoves - 5000ha of Natural Assisted Regeneration of fallows lands and Grasslands - 80.000ha of Protected Natural Forests</p> <p>Estimated : 17.900.000 tCO₂e</p>	A.5. Estimated adaptation impact (number of direct beneficiaries and % of population)	<p>- 10.000 households of poorest as direct beneficiaries; - 1.600.000 indirect beneficiaries/areas' resident; -At least 1.000 ha of agriculture lands are managed and permaculture is applied for integrated farming production. -2000 Female workers in agriculture will be beneficiaries of facilities (plant production, agroforestry and permaculture developement, and training to diversify their incomes);</p>
A.6. Indicative total project cost (GCF + co-finance)	Amount: USD 10 million	A.7. Indicative GCF funding requested (max 10M)	Amount: USD 10 million
A.8. Mark the type of financial instrument requested for the GCF funding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Reimbursable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Guarantees <input type="checkbox"/> Equity Other: specify _____		
A.9. Estimated duration of project/ programme:	a) disbursement period: End 2021 b) repayment period, if applicable: Grant	A.10. Estimated project/ Programme lifespan	The total period over which the investment is effective: 5 years
A.11. Is funding from the Project Preparation Facility needed?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A.12. Confirm overall ESS category is minimum to no risk¹	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C or I-3
A.13. Provide rational for the ESS categorization (100 words)	The forest mismanagement is one of the cause the DRC's forest is losing its green cover. The multiple use of the forest products and its biodiversity lead people to rely on for housing, agriculture,		
A.14. Has the CN been shared with the NDA?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A.15. Confidentiality²	<input type="checkbox"/> Confidential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not confidential

¹ Refer to the SAP ESS Guidelines

² Concept notes (or sections of) not marked as confidential may be published in accordance with the Information Disclosure Policy ([Decision B.12/35](#)) and the Review of the Initial Proposal Approval Process ([Decision B.17/18](#)).

A.16. Project/Programme rationale, objectives and approach of programme/project (max 100 words)

The overall objective: Implementation of a digital registration system to strengthen governance of the forest for the interest of the local and the international communities. Use the results from the digital information analytics to improve the management of the tropical forest and its biodiversity. The project will work on a participatory approach mixing efforts and skills of public, civil society, and private sectors to mitigate the ongoing predation of natural resources. The use of this equity will be used to establish an agroforestry system to provide woodplants, an integrated farming production, the protection of natural forests, and the production and distribution of improved stove.

B. Project / Programme details (max. 3 pages)

B.1. Context and Baseline (max. 1 page)

A. National Context

DRC is host to half of all African rainforests, with 62 percent of its territory covered by a diverse range of forest ecosystems. DRC's biodiversity is an asset of global importance.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is a country with huge potential. It spans 2.3million km², with a low population density and the majority (60 percent) of the nearly 71 million inhabitants living in rural areas.

The current deforestation rate of 0.3 percent is relatively low in comparison with the average global deforestation rate. Nevertheless, the country is among the top ten worldwide in terms of forest cover loss in absolute terms, with an estimated deforestation rate of more than 350,000ha per annum between 2000 and 2010.

DRC is facing new and significant threats from Households living needs, and commercial agriculture and plantations, as well as from mineral exploration and mining sector development. Also, the decline in vegetation greenness, particularly in the Congolese forest, is generally consistent with decreases in rainfall, terrestrial water storage, water content in above ground woody and leaf biomass (LimingZhou1 et al, 2014).

The complete lack of national digital information about the national forestry, properties, biology and biodiversity. The complete lack of available dynamic digital and infrastructural organization of these data including automatic follow-up is a fact. Therefore, no digital control, supervision, evaluation, following-up, communication, administration for the natural resources is available. The identification, valuation, definition and communication of all these data is only to a small extent available to the public, private or research community. The only information about the whole forestry and biodiversity resource in DR Congo is only available in some few reports and scientific publication. However, this information is not available for national or international investors or funding agencies to guide the further private and public economic management of the resources. Local owners, kings or leaders are not able to understand their own resources and how to manage it in a simple way to the best for the forest, biodiversity and the future for the country.

Still most of the deforestation is mainly concentrated in and around "hotspots" located mainly around the large cities of the country, and in the densely populated pockets at the edges of the central basin's large forest blocks. The need of wood energy with others living needs caused the depletion natural forest in provinces with growing cities.

Weakness of institutions and corruption were the major obstacles to achieving either conservation or development objectives. Available digital dynamic information databases covering all the forestry resources will make the control of this inability and corruption possible.

B. Climate : Vulnerability and Impacts

The 63.42 percent of DRC's population, estimated at about 55 million people, lives under conditions of extreme poverty (less than US\$1 a day). Food insecurity plagues 71 percent of the population, with 57 percent lacking access to basic health services. Rising temperatures are expected to impact the main economic sectors, such as agriculture, drastically, through crop disease and droughts, thereby intensifying food insecurity and poverty.

The fast demographic growth in the country, once related to the rural exodus to urban areas, increase the apparition of new kind of consumption demand.

According to the projections, urban areas will holds around 50% of the country population. This is a very significant fact that will lead to the increase in demand of goods and services that are primarily linked to forests and biodiversity impact in rural areas. The trends shows that the coverage of services to populations for cooking is therefore not planned. This will lead again on high demand of cooking fuel in urban areas with a high demographic concentration rate.

The impact of such growing model is very threatening to national resources as forests and its biodiversity and all the services provided.

The project aim to provide a Digital Management System from rural areas to the highest level of decision making. Nearly 90% of the population including old people have access to smart phones or tablets. A very simple digital system will allow the rural areas and local population to be able to both register and manage their own properties and forestry. This system will allow decisions makers and officials managers to have clear view of the allocation of spaces designed for ecosystems services in general and for agriculture and climat regulation especially. This digital E-governance system will allow a possible ideal connection and communiation between the decisions makers/officials managers and the leaders in the rural areas.

Activities to be implemented will address a significant positive change in GHG emissions from Land Use and Land Usage Change as described in National REDD+ Strategy of the DRC. The activities will be conducted in alignment with the continuity of the National REDD+ Policy specifically the last phase of implementation of REDD+ in the country.

In matter of Agriculture, the main cause of GHG emission is the slash and burn techniques that is in practice widely in the country. As this technique consist of shifting each year mean place to place looking of fertile land, associate to the demographic growth and the high demands in urban and peri-urban areas, the project will address the vulnerabilities by providing easy to implement and easy to use e-governance to allow better Land Management in rural and peri-urban area.

C. Alignment to the country's national climate policies and strategies

DRC's NDC aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) at 17% (CO₂, CH₄, and NO₂) sectors by 2030 using 2000 as reference year through a funding need of 21 billion USD. Three main fields listed, sustainable agriculture, forestry, and energy for mitigation. On the side of the adaptation the vulnerability from coastal communities, Children and Women, and Agriculture. The planned activities remain in the country's NDC. Hence, the compliance with the National REDD+ Strategy (2013) and Investment Plan (2015-2020), which will address the subnational need in term of recovering the loss of vegetation.

The reform of National Territorial Management is taking place in this 2018. In this reform, the main output will result in a promulgation of the Law on Territorial Management. The importance of this, is that the institutional tool for land use affectation will be provided at national scale.

The project will be avant-gardiste to this process by implementing, the participatory way, a system of registration of lands and their affectation for specific use. Every forestry owner will be able to use the digital registration system making sure that all data has entered into the dynamic automatic digital database system. This will help national policies to act as a model of national strategies of Territorial Management Strategies.

D. Main root causes and barriers to be addressed

Listing DRC at the bottom of the countries for Doing Business affects the promotion of investment from private sector. The agroforestry activities in DRC may face, as other industries as well, the challenge of enabling environment. This GCF proposition intends to mitigate some barriers identified by previous projects in the following field, generating business information, preparation of simplified business plans, providing technical assistance, improving access to finance, and working with the administration to facilitate business registration and operation, which includes increasing land tenure security (World Bank, FIP DRC). Standard templates and userfriendly software integrated into the E-forestry and E-governance, will be used to overcome these barriers. Possibly, to extend the building capacity on Public-Private-Partnerships, natural resources management; emergency management all integrated into the E-forestry system will be very important during natural catastrophe, forestations, efficiency use of soil for survival agriculture, and eco-tourism initiative.

Institutional barriers from a long political crisis in the country may delay or slow down the implementation and the execution. At the Local level (Village = the smallest official entity), the communaury organization may lack strengths and did not have prospectives vision of what will be in place in the future. This is related to the main purpose of the project as the activities will start bottom to up. However, the dynamic databases E-forestry system will in the long term be independent of long political crisis.

E. Description of Private Sector/Market characteristics and dynamism

The private (industrial and commercial) sector is made up largely of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The Congolese Business Federation, which is the largest employer organization, has about 3,000 members consisting essentially of SMEs (80 % of the economy).

Nevertheless, the informal sector still represents a significant share of the country's economic activities, especially in services and commerce market. Taxation avoidance and the low level of income seem the main reasons nourishing the SMEs and self-employment.

Eighty percent of the business community of DRC is made of SMEs lacking finance access and which are generally not aware of climate related issues.

Rural markets are dominated by small businesses, the informal service suppliers and goods vendors. Holders and private farms represent an important share of the provincial market. Beside those activities, some multinational and big size companies are present in this regional markets in the following industries, sugars, oil and related products, solar-electricity, cements and related products.

The transportation of farm's productions are achemined to the markets via bicycles, botorcycles, cars, pirogues, boats and planes that cover all the country.

The value chain of products works in two ways. The forest (Charcoals and Others Non Timber Forest Products (Catpillars, Gnetums, meats, live biodiversity, etc.)) and farms products (agriculture and livestock) goes from rural markets and sent to urbans markets, and in the other way, the manufactured products (clothes, sugar, cosmetics, etc.) and the fuel goes from urban markets to rural areas.

As the technology is been accessible to remote areas (deep rural of hard acces), 3% of internet access, and over 40 millions of GSM penetration, the future will be shaped in an other form of market and doing business strategy will change radically. The GSM mobile payments will allow ready to access financiary systems that will reduce the gaps of banking system penetration. This fact shows that people locally are in their majority used to mobile digital technonogies that will make a easy way to the use of mobile and digital equipements to accept the implementation of digital registration for management of lands.

B.2. Project / Programme description (max. 1 page)

I. Components and activities

The implementation of Digital Registration and Management of Tropical Forest and Biodiversity in Democratic Republic of Congo require a set of activities to be performed. These selected activities can be grouped into two major components in order to have clear view on the approach.

A. Component 1 - Forestry Partnership

The project will address this problem by setting up a scale of activities grouped in five subcomponents :

- E-governance of forest lands, Participative Action Research, Knowledge sharing, Data sharing, Project Management

B. Component 2 - Sustainable Forest Practices

The project will include the following subcomponents to spread best practices in the sustainable management of forests: Agroforestry Plant Productions, Setting up and maintenance of micro-afforestation, Natural Assisted Regeneration of fallows lands and Grasslands, Protection of Natural Forests, Support to agroforestry permaculture development, Efficient energy utilization by improved cookstoves. Four locations have been selected for the first start. These locations have been selected according to three major criterium: A region with a rich but threatened ecosystem by expending slash and burn agriculture; The forest and farm production are sent to urbans markets (cook-fuel and food essentially);A weak local communities' organization in terms of governance and self-appropriation.

The locations selected are sites : Around Itombwe Forest in South-Kivu Province, Around Kindu in Maniema Province, Around Mbandaka in Equateur Pronvince, Around Kenge in Kwango Province, gathering basin for Kinshasa Town; and Around Mbakana in Kinshasa Province.

II. Compliance with Country Priorities

DRC in the NDC submitted after the Paris agreement is focusing on three sectors among them the Forestry is the most increasing the Greenhouse gas because of the unsustainable management of the forests. This project complies with the country priorities in many ways. Beside the NDC, the country has taken a leadership of REDD+ in Africa and its strategies in this field encourage the forest conservation and the fight against illegal logging.

III. Key financial and operational risks

The project described above will face potentials risks that will threaten the good attempt of results. Among these risks, we can describe :

(a) Technical risks: Overall low capacity of the administration at the national, provincial and local level to implement activities. Addition to this, there are risks related to implementation of agroforestry activities and permaculture.

(b) Administrative Barriers for private sector in DRC.

The environment to start business in DRC and the paperwork are still an important barrier for the private sector. The number of administrations' services interacting with the investors in DRC does not motivate newcomers and especially foreigners' investors.

(c) Social risks:

Some of the main social risks include: i) resistance against the digital registration act ii) resistance against doing the registration by the land lords iii) land use conflict arising from agroforestry / reforestation activities and as of permaculture; iv) elite capture of project benefits; and v) high expectations on the part of the communities.

(d) Financial risks:

The value of the local currency compared to the US dollars is not stable. It is raising the risk to see the disbursed amount to use to not when translate in the local money overtime default to cover the programme's expenses. The lack of data to check credit records, the SMEs and self-employed will interfere with the programme activities. The default of reimbursement for some loans granted may affect the programme financial management.

The mitigation for the exchange rate will be to bring closer the spending and the disbursement schedule and provide into the budget a rate that will cover changing in exchange rates, and for increasing price of goods gap.

The E-governance project already started will secure implementation of digital money that may be run only based on international currency. The E-governance will also secure a lot of digital information and analyses that makes the credit check much easier.

B.3. Expected project results aligned with the GCF investment criteria (max. 1 page)

Impact potential

Mitigation :8000 Ha of afforestation/forestation; 25000 improved Stoves; 5000ha of Natural Assisted Regeneration of fallows lands and Grasslands ; and 80.000ha of Protected Natural Forests. Estimated avoided carbons: 17.900.000 tCO2eq.

Adaptation: - 10.000 households of poorest as direct beneficiaries; 1.600.000 indirect beneficiaries/areas' resident; At least 1.000 ha of agriculture lands are managed, and permaculture is applied for integrated farming production; 2000 Female workers in agriculture will be beneficiaries of facilities (plant production, agroforestry and permaculture development, and training to diversify their incomes);

Paradigm shift

The behaviour changes can be supported by the digit technology to control the forest management. The deforestation is increasing because of the huge area it covers. Relying on control through team on the ground is not efficient and enough. This project expects to use the digit by observing the E-forestry and E-Government technology for better results and with more result that what it has been used until now by the government human control cannot help. Beyond the forestry management, communities living around the site might be used as team during the identification and implementing the E-forestry and E-Government approach.

Sustainable development

Best forest management and transparency through digit identification of species and localisation of each unit will bring more results than the exclusive use of the field work. Economically, the country will benefit in reducing the logging and reinforcing the traceability that may boost public finance. Socially, it may avoid too much workforce to go inside the tropical forest but their use as staff for the project in learning other skills and getting paid. Environmentally, the protection of the forest will reduce fraud and illegal export of forest products. On gender side, the survival agriculture and all related women chore will have some specific activities to reduce their reliance to forest.

Needs of recipients

Maximizing benefits coming from their forests is an important need for the surrounding population around the Forest. Alternative activities may help them to partner with the project management without prohibiting them to access some areas. The need to provide them a special area where they will keep small scale of agriculture to survive and to sell the extra will be necessary.

Country ownership

The purpose is to observe the E-forestry and the E-government technology impact on the selected geographical areas. This is expected to create models that can be used in the rest of the areas in DR Congo and in forestry areas worldwide. A complete control of all related digital information and the possibility for governments and local rural to perform distance digital management of all databases and activities will represent a paradigm shift within forestry and agriculture management. The government is already involved in many approaches to control off-site through many services such as Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Forestry Inventory and localisation, Forestry Management), NGOs (OFAC), Meteorology service, National Geographic Institute, and others.

Efficiency and effectiveness

This will be secured by direct demonstration of this management within selected components. The ongoing automatic and real-time digital registration using several different kinds of sensors and at the same-time implementation of E-governance technology will secure optimal organizational and economic control causing very transparent reports and understandings. This will also secure real-time involvement of all stakeholders, local owners, markets and authorities making the process of management of natural resource very efficient and effective. All kinds of ownership will be secured by the national and local control of the digital databases always producing digital definitions of locations and digital biological and ecological analyses.

B.4 Stakeholders engagement in the project or programme (max ½ page)

The whole national civil society and one of the very large church networks (L'Eglise du Christ au Congo /ECC) will secure optimal motivation, supervision, authority and follow-up. The female part of the national civil society is also very important in this programme. The network and society has local organizations and infrastructures that will participate in this project. Necessary ethics and commitments to the ongoing E-governance is already supported by a contract between this society and networks with the Norwegian supplier of technology; Verditra AS. The academics, scientific studies and the supply of physical sensor hardware will be supported the Norwegian universities. They already established Europe-Congo advisory group together with experts from the Norwegian universities, will secure technical and moral follow-up on all the parties. The universities and the schools that is involved in these large organizations will secure educational and training activities. BCECO will be among the national entity through their long time expertise of project management in DRC.

B.5 Monitoring and Evaluation and reporting plans (max ¼ page)

The E-forestry and E-governance technology in itself will secure real-time and automatic monitoring of all registered information and activities. This will make it easy to give continuous digital evaluation and reports to all stakeholders and the GCF authorities. A number of report and evaluation templates will be given in the software infrastructure behind the E-forestry.

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

C.1. Financing by components (max ½ page)

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

Component	Indicative cost (USD)	GCF financing		Co-financing		
		Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions
Component 1	4 000 000	4 000 000	Grant			
Component 2	6 000 000	6 000 000	Grant			
Indicative total cost (USD)	10 0000	10 000 000				

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

C.2. Justification of GCF involvement (max 1/2 page)

GCF Funding against Government budget

The outcome of this project will show and demonstrate how public and private companies can fund forestry management in the whole Congo basin area, later on. This will be secured by the on-going tax based E-governance project. This project will demonstrate how the civil society and the church networks may be able to fund the rest of their natural and forestry resources. The involved public and private sectors in the country has today a nearly incomplete possibility to organize their own finances and economy. However, the result of this project are expected to transform the possibility to fund similar E-forestry activities in the whole DRC and other countries in the Congo basin area. This scaling up will help the sustainability of the project.

C.3. Sustainability and replicability of the project (exit strategy) (max. 1/2 page)

The E-forestry and E-governance technology in itself will secure real-time and automatic monitoring of all registered information and activities. This will make it easy to give continuous digital evaluation and reports to all stakeholders and the GCF authorities. A number of report and evaluation templates will be given in the software infrastructure behind the E-forestry. The sustainability and the replicability will be given by the online continuous digital analyses, reports and conclusions.

D. Annexes

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

Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

Part A: Risk Factors

The questions describe the “risk factors” of activities that would require additional assessments and information. Any “Yes” response to the questions will render the proposal not eligible for the Simplified Approval Process Pilot Scheme. Proposals with any of the risk factors may be considered under the regular project approvals process instead.

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"/>
<u>Remarks/additional information, if any:</u>		
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"/>
<u>Remarks/additional information, if any:</u>		
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"/>
<u>Remarks/additional information, if any:</u>		
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"/>
<u>Remarks/additional information, if any:</u>		
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"/>
<u>Remarks/additional information, if any:</u>		
Will the proposed activities potentially involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>Remarks/additional information, if any:</u>		
Will the activities be located in protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas and internationally recognized conservation sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>Remarks/additional information, if any:</u>		
Will the activities affect indigenous peoples that would require further due diligence, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and development of inclusion and development plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>Remarks/additional information, if any:</u>		
Will the activities be located in areas that are considered to have archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>Remarks/additional information, if any:</u>		

Part B: Specific environmental and social risks and impacts

Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	YES	NO	TBD
Has the AE provided the E&S risk category of the project in the concept note?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remarks/additional information, if any:			
Has the AE provided the rationale for the categorization of the project in the relevant sections of the concept note or funding proposal?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remarks/additional information, if any: Will be given by the Bceco office			
Are there any additional requirements for due diligence and management plans by the country (e.g., EIAs, EMPs, etc)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remarks/additional information, if any:			
Are the identification and assessment of risks and impacts based on recent or up-to-date information?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remarks/additional information, if any:			
Labour and Working Conditions	YES	NO	TBD
Will the proposed activities expected to 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"/>
Remarks/additional information, if any:			
Will the proposed activities pose occupational health and safety risks to workers including supply chain workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks/additional information, if any:			
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities expected to generate (1) emissions to air; (2) discharges to water; (3) activity-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emission; and (5) waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks/additional information, if any:			
Will the activities expected to utilize natural resources including water and energy?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks/additional information, if any: Yes, but to a very limited degree in the selected areas			
Will there be a need to develop detailed measures to reduce pollution and promote sustainable use of resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks/additional information, if any:			
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"/>
Remarks/additional information, if any:			
Will there 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"/>
Remarks/additional information, if any:			
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"/>
Remarks/additional information, if any:			
Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities likely require further due diligence and consultation to ascertain consistency with the ESS standard requirements ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks/additional information, if any:			
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities likely introduce invasive alien species affecting the biodiversity of the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks/additional information, if any:			
Will the activities have potential impacts on or dependent on ecosystem services?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks/additional information, if any:			
Indigenous Peoples	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities likely to have impacts on indigenous peoples and communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remarks/additional information, if any:			

	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Will continuing stakeholder engagement process and grievance redress mechanism be integrated into the management / implementation plans?	Remarks/additional information, if any:		
Cultural Heritage	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activity hinder continuous access to the cultural heritage sites and properties?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Remarks/additional information, if any:		
Will there be a need to prepare a procedure in case of discovery of cultural heritage assets or physical cultural resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Remarks/additional information, if any:		

Sign-off: *Specify the name 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.*