**Enhancing Community Resilience through Drought Mitigation Mechanism**

**Enhancing Community Adaptation through Climate Resilient Agriculture**

**The bush to feed initiative in Otjozondjupa Region**

**African Wild Dog and Otjituuo**

**Draft Funding Proposal**

**BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM/OPPORTUNITIES (600 words)**

* 1. **Geographic location – Region, Constituency, Locality (town, village, settlement, etc.)**

The project will be carried out in two conservancies namely African Wild Dog (AWD) and Otjituuo, with a total area of 995 678ha (AWD =382, 400 ha and Otjituuo =613, 278 ha). Both registered in 2005, the two conservancies are located in the Okakarara constituency in the Otjozondjupa region, and are in the process of being declared as community forests. Legal recognition of the communities provides opportunities for members of the communal area to actively manage forest and wildlife resources and to generate financial returns.

* 1. **Background of the proposed project area and community (including socio-demographic data)**

AWD and Otjituuo havean estimated total population of about 15,000 inhabitants with a sex ratio of 1.08 males per 1 female The majority of people in the area belong to the ethnic groups of the OvaHerero, speaking Otjiherero followed by the San group, speaking Ju/’hoansi. Other languages such as Oshiwambo, Damara Nama and RuKwangali are also spoken within the area. The majority of the people are in the age groups of 15-59 years (51%) and 5-14 years (24%) compared to under 5 years (17%) and 60+ years (8%). The literacy rate of the Okakarara constituency is 81% indicating that the majority of the people can read and write in one or another language.

There are several gravel roads linking main villages and towns within the area. AWD has 112 villages, with Okondjatu being the main village. Okondjatu has access to the country’s main mobile network provider (MTC), electricity, a school (pre-primary to grade 10), clinic, police station, Namwater. A number of government institutions are also found in Okondjatu including the Directorate of Agricultural Production, Engineering and Extension Services (DAPEES), Directorate of Veterinary Services, Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Coordination and Regional Council.

In Otjituuo, Coblenz, Okatjoru and Ongongoro are the main villages and have access to the country’s main mobile network provider (MTC), electricity, 2 schools (pre-primary in Okatjoru and combined school in Coblenz), 2 clinics and 2 police stations (in Okatjoru and Coblenz), Namwater. A number of government institutions are also found in Otjituuo including the Directorate of Agricultural Production, Engineering and Extension Services, Directorate of Veterinary Services, Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Coordination, Regional Council, Directorate of Forestry.

The primary source of livelihood in the area is livestock farming, other sources of livelihood include crop farming, charcoal production, small businesses and social aid.

The landscape of the area is described as Kalahari Sandveld with the vegetation being dominantly thornveld savanna with sandy, rocky soils. Much of the area is fenced off into camps for livestock farming (cattle, goat and sheep). Mean annual rainfall range from 350-400 mm.

* 1. **Description of the socio-economic or environmental problem(s) or opportunity (ies) that the proposed project intends to address or exploit.**

Socio-economic and resource use survey conducted in both conservancies identified drought as one of the major challenges/ threats to natural resources, which negatively impact the livelihoods of both communities that depend on livestock as their main source of income.

During the drought period, the productivity and carrying capacity of farmlands is reduced, resulting in low nutrition, poor health, migration and financial stress on the communities. Drought is a national disaster, the Government has spent over 1.9 billion in drought relief from April 2015- March 2017.

Forest resources have a lot of potential for the community within and beyond the two conservancies. The most obvious opportunities for the communities would include better nutrition, health, biomass for fuel, poles for fencing, pods for grazing, barks and roots for medicinal purposes. Beyond the community boundaries, the communities has an opportunity to sell fodder and other biomass value-added products to neighbouring farms and communities or even to other local major markets such as the tourism industry. Biomass has the potential for increased agricultural productivity, economic growth, employment and energy supply without putting stress on food production.

**2. TECHNICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF PROPONENT (300 words)**

**2.1. Describe the proponent organisation(s)’ technical expertise, institutional and administrative capacity to manage and implement the proposed project (including a track record in implementing similar projects; human and financial resources; and financial management, procurement and reporting procedures/standards.**

The management bodies of both conservancies are capacitated in:

* Financial management, they were trained on financial cycle and budgeting, record/bookkeeping, Income and expenses costing, pricing and stock control, banking, monitoring and evaluation. The training was provided by the NAFOLA project.
* Roles and responsibilities and skill development were they learned the importance of community-based natural resource management, operating principles, roles and responsibilities of the management body, handling conflict, organizing and running effective meetings, planning, organizing and controlling, time management, negotiation and presentation skills, communication skills. The training was provided by the NAFOLA project.
* Permit system and law enforcement, understanding of forest act and forest regulation, standard operational procedures, their constitution and by-laws, management plan, forest inventory report, types of forest permits, the requirement for issuing permits, report format. The training was provided by the NAFOLA project and the Directorate of Forestry.
* Conducting Forest Inventories, use of Global Positioning System, reading maps and coordinates, identifying trees and record keeping. The training was provided by the NAFOLA project and the Directorate of Forestry.
* Collecting socioeconomic data through a participatory approach, arranging meetings, using questionnaires to collect data. The training was provided by the NAFOLA project.
* Livestock management practices, ranging from supplements, grazing systems, etc. The training was provided by the NAFOLA project.
* Human-Wildlife Conflicts, what it is and how to deal with it. The training was provided by the Cheetah Conservation Fund.

African Wild Dog

* The First bush to feed pilot project in a communal area in Namibia was piloted by the NAFOLA project in collaboration with GIZ. For this project, the community received two saw mobiles, two woodcutters, Bos tot Kos machine and a generator.
* Nine (9) community members received training on the operation of the machineries, harvesting of bush and turning it into animal feed.
* Mixing bush with different supplements for palatability and digestibility.

Otjituuo

* The forest management body and representatives from the villages received fire management training and are capacitated in all aspects of fire management, they have a fire management unit whose sole responsibility is to prevent and fight forest fires. The trainings were provided by Cheetah Conservation Fund, the NAFOLA project and the Directorate of Forestry.
* Craft for tourism, using indigenous plants to make different crafts for income. The training was provided by the Cheetah Conservation Fund.

1. **RATIONAL, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (500 words)**

**3.1 Briefly summarize the climate change related problem that the proposal is designed to tackle, identify the key objectives of the proposal and explain the advantages of the chosen solution to this problem in supporting a transition to climate resilient, low carbon development and/or scaling-up access to climate finance.**

The goal is to enhance the resilience of drought-prone communities in AWD and Otjituuo.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Objectives** | **Advantages** | **Project activities** |
| a)To restore and enhance the productivity of degraded rangelands in AWD and Otjituuo. | By restoring degraded rangelands, there are a lot of positive impacts on the environment as new niches are opened and competition between species is introduced leading to a more heterogeneous environment. Some positive impacts include an increase in plant species diversity, recharge of groundwater, prevention of erosion and an increase in agricultural productivity. | Bush will be controlled through bush thinning and the thinned areas will be reseeded with perennial grass. |
| b) To establish a fodder bank for farmers. | Drought in Namibia has become a norm, having a fodder bank allows farmers to have access to quality feed during the drought period reducing stress on both veld and livestock. | A location for the fodder bank will be identified and provisions will be made for the equipment to construct the facility. The facility will then be operationalised. |
| c) To explore other potential biomass value chains for income generation. | Other potential biomass value chains create job opportunities within the communities and allow them to be self-sustaining. | Research will be carried out on other biomass value chains, and value will be added to the identified value chains. |

**4. TECHNICAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION (800 words)**

**4.1 Demonstrate/motivate how the stated goal and objectives will address the identified problem(s) or take advantage of the opportunity (ies).**

We cannot control drought, however, we can be prepared for it. By restoring degraded rangelands through bush thinning and reseeding with perennial grass ecosystems services (provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural) will be maintained making the communities resilient. Fodder will be harvested in times of rainfall when the trees are green to retain all the nutrients. This fodder will then be stored in a fodder bank were farmers can have access to it throughout the year and especially during the drought period which will allow the farmers to survive. During a drought communities are forced to look for alternative food and income sources which puts stress on them. Potential biomass value chains can reduce this stress by providing job opportunities allowing the community to generate income.

**4.2 Discuss the baseline statements and how the proposed interventions will contribute towards increasing climate change resilience, reduce climate change vulnerability and/or low carbon development.**

Namibia is challenged by massive bush encroachment. Otjozondjupa with an area of 10.5 million hectares is no exception to this environmental and economic problem. Over N$1.6 billion is lost per year due to problems associated with bush encroachment, there is, however, a solution to the problematic bush and it lies in its biomass potential. Drought favours bushes which suppress growth of species that cover the soil from water and soil erosion, reducing infiltration of rainwater and lower the water table, many encroacher bushes loose water through evapotranspiration, for example a single 2.5m *Acacia mellifera* bush draws over 60l each day . By harvesting the bush, the problem of bush encroachment is tackled while using the thinned bush to produce fodder. The estimated biomass use potential is 23.4 million tons/annum from the encroached area. Biomass is renewable with an annual increase of 3.2% in bushes. Fodder banks will ensure resilient communities in times of drought.

**4.3 Discuss positive outcomes anticipated as a result of project implementation and demonstrate linkages with climate change objectives and focal areas.**

Bush based animal feed production is the chance to overcome problems associated with drought as mentioned earlier. Roughly about 50 producers in Namibia are currently producing animal feed from bush material on a trial and error method. The results are remarkable and proof that bush to feed production works as emergency feed, but also as supplement feed during rainy seasons. The local demand for emergency animal feed is tremendously high. The demand for imported lucerne is estimated between 10 000 tons per annum for a normal rainy season to as much as 150 000 tons per annum in times of drought. Even in years with normal rainfall, Namibia is often short of enough animal feed, especially in the communal areas. To produce a healthy and balanced feed, the bush material will be mixed with supplements, such as molasses (palatability), urea (protein) polyethylene glycol (tanning-binding agent) and sodium hydroxide (NaOH or NaCI).

The implementation of the project will also bring other positives results. The project will result in rehabilitated degraded rangelands, which will provide many benefits to agro-pastoral households, such as the provision of dry-season grazing reserves, healthier livestock and improved livestock productivity, food security, improved ecosystem services and standard of living.

**4.4 Highlight any appropriate technologies and innovative approaches to be used taking into account gender sensitivity issues.**

The project will focus on setting up a fodder bank pilot site on animal feed production in Okondjatu and Ongongoro, Otjozondjupa Region in collaboration with the African Wild Dog and Otjituuo conservancy/emerging community forest.

The main contribution of the two conservancies will be to manage and implement the project itself. Efﬁcient management is crucial for the project to work. Further the communities commit to provide all needed man power. They will be responsible to pay an adequate salary to the workers and coordinate their effort. This project will give preferences to the marginalised and women to carry out daily activities at the fodder bank storage facility, the potential biomass value chain will target women to engage in income generating activities. The community is also responsible to cover the running costs. This includes but is not limited to fuel, supplements and labour costs.

The initial pilot will run for 18 months, starting from January 2019 to July 2021. The main activity areas are a) technology introduction, b) capacity development, c) development of an implementation guideline and d) research, monitoring and evaluation.

The main operational areas are described further below:

1. Technology Introduction

NAFOLA project has sponsored the needed equipment for Okondjatu. Ongongoro will need the same equipment for the project. This includes a Bos-to-Kos machine, a generator and the harvesting equipment. The so-called “Bos-to-Kos” machine was specially developed to turn bush material into animal feed in one step. Machines such as a single hydraulic in-feed roller wood chipper or similar, a hammer mill to make the material even ﬁner, a mixer with a pill machine, 5 electric motors, 40 KVA generator, 2 cutting machines and a manual and semi mechanised equipment for small-scale harvesting activities are needed.

Supplements such as molasses (palatability), urea (protein) polyethylene glycol (tanning-binding agent) and sodium hydroxide (NaOH or NaCI) or others need to be bought. The feed is collected in bags and ready to feed. A mixture of up to 85% bush material and 15% supplements is possible, depending on the species available. With 4-5 labourers approximately 2 tonnes per day can be produced, feeding 300-600 animals. The technology needs will be assessed, deﬁned and procured by an expert organised by the two conservancies.

Technology, however, can never be introduced without the relevant training and mentoring.

1. Capacity development

Organisations such as the Directorate of Forestry (DoF), Bush Control and Biomass Utilisation Project, De-bushing Advisory Service (DAS) and Support to De-bushing Project are in place to provide capacity development for the communities, identification of value chains and value addition and development of a Business Concept with the community clarifying the location of intervention, cost-analysis, beneﬁt distribution concept, responsible operator for machines and others. The two communities will run the de-bushing and feed producing activities with help from a consultant who has a thorough understanding of bush feed and they will keep and manage the income generated. The feed will be sold to the community members and the country at large. A detailed beneﬁt distribution plan will be part of the Business Concept. A mentor who is a farmer with long term experience in animal feed production will be visiting the communities on a monthly basis (at least once per month) to support the communities on all operational and technical issues. The mentors will be accompanied by NAFOLA and MAWF staff. They shall mutually be trained by the mentor to take over the coaching of animal feed production after the project ends.

1. Research, Monitoring and Evaluation

An expert will be hired to conduct further needed scientiﬁc analysis to prove the concept. He/ She will be responsible to produce a research paper outlining: the nutritional value of different encroacher species that will be used typically found in the two conservancies; potential mixtures for large (cattle) and small stock (goats, sheep) animals; long-term effects on animals (growth, weight, reproduction, others).

**5. INNOVATION, TRANSFORMATION, IMPACT**

**5.1 Describe what innovative approaches the project intents to use to transform the conditions stated under 1.3 substantially and achieve desired objectives. (300 words).**

This will be the first communal communities to adapt the bush to feed innovation, learning from commercial settings. The success of this project will form the basis from which best practices on drought response and lessons will be shared with other communities who want to adapt the initiative. The bush to feed process include harvesting bush from encroacher species, milling it, drying it and finally mixing it with supplements depending on the digestibility of the feed and nutrient requirement of the livestock. The storage life of the milled bush can be prolonged through silage or palletisation.

MORE!!!!!!!

**5.2 Also use the table below to describe the expected project outcomes against the GCF aligned impact areas (do not exceed 80 words).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PERFORMANCE RATING** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| 1. Impact Potential Describe how many people and/or households will potentially be impacted by the project segregated by gender and other key indicators such employment opportunities. | Direct benefits for African Wild Dog and Otjituuo Community include restoration of degraded rangelands, constant fodder supply, income generating activities giving preferences to women and marginalised communities, employment opportunities for all the 15,000 inhabitants. Surrounding farmers, and the country at large will have a constant supply of fodder during drought. |
| 1. Paradigm Shift Describe how the project will permanently address climate change challenges by introducing new ways of doing business | By building resilient communities who are able to withstand drought through having a constant supply of fodder from bush material. |
| 1. Sustainable Development Potential How will the project contribute towards Sustainable Development in Namibia? | The project will address some of the SDG listed below:  Zero Hunger (2), Gender Equality (5), Decent work and economic growth (8), Climate action (13), Life on land (15) and Partnership to achieve the goal (17). |
| 1. Need of the Recipients Demonstrated how the communal conservancy and community forest were consulted | A participatory rural appraisal was conducted in both conservancies were the community was asked to name challenges, drought was identified as one of the main challenges.  A consultation with the community will be carried out by NAFOLA before submission of proposal to EIF. |
| 1. Local Level Ownership Demonstrate that the project has community ownership and the interventions proposed are accepted by the local communities | Last consultative meeting with the community to be carried out supported by Traditional Authorities. |
| 1. Efficiency and Effectiveness Describe how efficient and cost effectiveness are the proposed interventions | Report from GIZ. |

**6. PROJECT RISKS**

**6.1 Discuss any risks (other than social or environmental discussed under Section 11 below), which may come from implementing the proposed project. Also outline how these will be averted or reduced.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Risks** | **How the risks will be averted** |
| Mismanagement of funds | Audits  Multiple signatory powers. |
| Benefit sharing | Benefit distribution plan for both communities. |
| Community disputes | Consult with TA on all matters of the project as custodians of the land. |
| Finding support/funds/investors after EDA | Awareness creation/networking incorporated into work plan. |
| Location and transport of fodder to fodder bank | Establish suitable locations for accessibility and look for transport for the communities. |

**6.2 If any potential adverse impact is identified, outline how these will be averted or reduced.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Risk** | **Type (Financial, Technical, Political, etc.)** | **Risk Rating (High, Moderate, Low)** |
| 1. No market for food/certification | Technical | High |
| Mitigation Action: Intensify marketing strategies of bush feed and changing people’s mind sets on bush feed. | | |
| 2. Low capacity of Management | Technical | High |
| Mitigation Action: Train management on all aspects of project/business management. | | |
| 3. If project causes a negative outcome how will it be sorted out? | Environmental | Moderate |
| Mitigation Action: Assess the impact and decide whether to continue or rectify the problem. | | |

**7. PROJECT FRAMEWORK**

**7.1 Fill in project work plan template provided (Annexure K of annexes to MoA)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Objectives** | **Activities** | **Results/outputs/outcomes** | **Means of verification** | **Impact Indicators** |
| a) To restore and enhance productivity of degraded rangelands in AWD and Otjituuo. | Bush control through bush thinning.  Reseeding with perennial grass. | Restored heterogeneous rangelands.  Enhance productivity of rangeland. | Report on cleared area and % of reseeded perennial grass. | Xx ha of land cleared with Xx % cover with perennial grass. |
| b) To establish a fodder bank for farmers. | Identify location and provisioning of equipment to construct the facility.  Operationalisation (labour, equipment) of the fodder bank facility. | Farmers have access to a constant supply of energy for their livestock. | Fodder bank facility | One fodder bank facility established.  Xxx farmers have access to a constant supply of fodder. |
| c). To explore other potential biomass value chains for income generation. | Research on other biomass value chains  Value addition for the identified value chains. | Self-sustaining communities with products from natural resources. | Value added product. | One/additional biomass value chain identified and supported. |

**7.2 Management Plan – outline project implementation structure: e.g. identify project leaders with their expertise and experience to demonstrate their capacity to manage the envisaged project; also identify any committees to be involved and their responsibilities.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Conservancies and TA** | **MET and DoF** | **Expert/Consultant** |
| Implementation of the project activities | Development of business plan and project concept with the conservancies | Expert on animal feed production review management plan and work plan for project |
| Maintenance and repairs of machinery | Monthly mentoring/technical expert to the Conservancies | Capacity development training |
| Collection and monitoring of data |  | Pricing of feed |
| Provision of Supplements |  |  |
| Labour |  |  |
| Provision of Fuel and Other running cost |  |  |

**7.3 Outline any additional external support and partnerships e.g. cooperation/partnerships with other entities.**

* Ministry of Land Reform
* Directorate of Agricultural Production Engineering and Extension Services
* Directorate of Research Development
* Regional Council
* Farmers associations

**8. PROJECT BUDGET**

To be completed with assistance from colleagues.

**9. POJECT TIMELINE**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PROJECT ACTION PLAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Start date (month & year): End date (month & year): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Notes: Please shade the months in which the Activities will take place and mark in the Result outcome / output number (as per Work plan) in the month it will be achieved | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | Months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective | Activity | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | | |
| a) To restore and enhance productivity of degraded rangelands in AWD and Otjituuo, bush thinning and reseeding with perennial grass. | Bush control through bush thinning. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| Reseeding with perennial grass. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| b) To establish a fodder bank for farmers, through the provisioning of a fodder storage facility and operationalisation of the bush to feed machine. | Identify location and provisioning of equipment to construct the facility. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operationalisation (labour, equipment) of the fodder bank facility. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| c) To explore other potential biomass value chains for income generation, through research and value addition. | Research on other biomass value chains. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value addition for the identified value chains. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES**

**Template to be developed for completion (by M&E Officer and grantee) after approval.**

Monitoring of project progress will be a continuous process, good record keeping is needed for all project activities. Evaluation will be done based on the expected outcomes outlined in the work plan.

Template will be developed after approval but I just wanted to put an idea.

**11. SUSTAINABILITY PLAN**

**Demonstrate how the project will function on its own after EDA funding (100 words).**

Capacity development is crucial to the effective running of the project. The project management and members of the community will be capacitated in all aspects of bush to feed (marketing, harvesting, milling, drying, storing, mixing with supplements, packaging, selling, etc.) ensuring that the project continuously runs after the funding. A savings account will be opened from the start of the project, other investors will be sourced to secure adequate funding. Intensified marketing of feed will shift mind-sets and open potential of bush based animal feed as well as other biomass value chains.

**12. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS)**

To be completed at/after the consultative meetings with the communities.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impact** | **Yes** | **No** | **Comment or Explain** |
| Have you provided a description of the E&S risk category of the project in the proposal? |  |  |  |
| Did you provide the rationale for the categorization of the project in the relevant sections of the proposal? |  |  |  |
| Are the identification of risks and impacts based on recent or up-to-date information? |  |  |  |
| **Labour and Working Conditions** |  |  |  |
| 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? |  |  |  |
| Will the proposed activities pose occupational health and safety risks to workers including supply chain workers? |  |  |  |
| **Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention** |  |  |  |
| Will the activities expected to generate (1) emissions to air; (2) discharges to water; (3) activity-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emission; and (5) waste? |  |  |  |
| Will the activities expected to utilize natural resources including water and energy? |  |  |  |
| Will there be a need to develop detailed measures to reduce pollution and promote sustainable use of resources? |  |  |  |
| **Community Health, Safety, and Security** |  |  |  |
| Will the activities potentially generate risks and impacts to the health and safety of the affected communities? |  |  |  |
| 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? |  |  |  |
| Will there be risks posed by the security arrangements and potential conflicts at the project site to the workers and affected community? |  |  |  |
| **Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement** |  |  |  |
| Will the activities likely involve voluntary transactions under willing buyer-willing-seller conditions and has these been properly communicated and consulted? |  |  |  |
| **Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources** |  |  |  |
| Will the activities likely introduce invasive alien species of flora and fauna affecting the biodiversity of the area? |  |  |  |
| Will the activities have potential impacts on or dependent on ecosystem services including production of living natural resources? |  |  |  |
| **Indigenous Peoples** |  |  |  |
| Will the activities likely to have indirect impacts on indigenous peoples? |  |  |  |
| Will continuing stakeholder engagement process and grievance redress mechanism be integrated into the management/ implementation plans? |  |  |  |
| **Cultural Heritage** |  |  |  |
| Will the activity allow continuous access to the cultural heritage sites and properties? |  |  |  |
| Will there be a need to prepare a procedure in case of discovery of cultural heritage assets? |  |  |  |

**• Category C: Projects do not directly or indirectly affect the environment adversely and are unlikely to induce adverse social impacts. They do not require an environmental and social assessment.**

**13. APPENDICES**

* **Some of the items that could appear in the appendix of a proposal include letters of endorsements, maps of project location, resumes of key personnel and expanded descriptions of methodology.**
* **Completed ESS Annexure as per section 11 of this template.**
* **Letters of endorsement - A submitting organisation may wish to include letters of endorsement from government ministries or departments indicating approval and support for the proposed project. Letters may also come from members of society indicating capability within the organisation or its experience in the particular activities to be undertaken under the proposal. Entities that apply on behalf of community-based organisations or communities and related structures.**
* **Maps of project location - These may be submitted if they will assist in evaluation of the proposals especially in resolving conflict in the areas of land tenure, designated reserves and conservation areas, etc.**
* **Resumes of key personnel - The acceptance of key personnel in the implementation of project activities can be made easier by the presentation of detailed resumes showing experience and qualifications relevant to the tasks they are to perform.**
* **Partnership agreements with support organisations**
* **Expanded project description - Some organisations may wish to provide the review team with more details of their methodologies to be used for implementation of the project. This level of detail could best be accommodated in the form of an appendix.**

**14. Applicant’s Declaration**

On behalf of (applicant organisation) ………….……I/we (full name/s of representative/s) …………………….declare that all information provided is true and correct, that the full information has been provided and we have fully disclosed any direct or indirect interest that may affect other parties.

**CHECKLIST FOR APPLICANTS (Mark with X)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **I have read the Guidelines for Applicants document.** |
|  | **I have completed all sections of the application form.** |
|  | **The appropriate office bearers have signed the form.** |
|  | **I have kept a copy of my application.** |
|  | **I have attached copies of required partnership agreements and or endorsement letters.** |
|  | **I have written permission from the landholder on which the project will be undertaken (if applicable).**  **I have consulted with the Project Staff on the project proposal for guidance.** |
|  | **I have written a cover letter for the proposal.** |
|  | **I have submitted a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.** |
|  | **I have obtained a No Objection letter from the Communal Conservancy or Community Forest.** |
|  | **I have completed the ESS annexure as per section 11 of the form** |