



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 12/22/2020 | Report No: ESRSC01752



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Jordan	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	P167946	
Project Name	Rural Employment and Agri-Food Transformation Project (REAP)		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Agriculture and Food	Investment Project Financing	2/18/2021	3/31/2021
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation		

Proposed Development Objective

To increase inclusive employment opportunities and improve the competitiveness and climate resilience of Jordan’s agri-food value chains.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	75.00

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

The project aims to spur private investments to modernize value chains with high market development and employment generation potential by strengthening the ecosystem for rural entrepreneurship development and facilitating access to finance for agri-entrepreneurs, agribusiness SMEs and farmers associations/coops at production, agro-processing, marketing and ancillary services stages along the value chains. Additionally, this activity would accelerate the ability of key actors in agri-food’s value chains to identify and access the most recent and relevant innovations and technology through the establishment of an innovation fund. This fund would enhance investment and the knowledge infrastructure in the field of modern, climate smart and digital technologies in the agri-food



sector. In order to strengthen the institutional capacity, this activity will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and other relevant public sector agencies to build the skills and systems needed to create the enabling environment for government to facilitate sustainable and inclusive private sector growth while sustainably managing Jordan’s public goods.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The project’s sub-projects and activities may take place over the entire country, mainly outside of Amman. The project focuses on creating inclusive jobs, improving agricultural competitiveness and climate resilience of Jordan’s agri-food value chains.

The agricultural sector is dominated by small scale producers and businesses. Most Jordan’s 107,000 agricultural holdings are owned by small farmers, most of which operate on a hectare or less. More than 90 percent of the food industry is composed of small businesses of less than 50 employees. The overall agri-food sector contributes to the livelihoods of about a quarter of the population in Jordan, however rates of informality are high, particularly for women and non-Jordanians. Rural populations in Jordan are characterized by higher incidence of poverty, with added variations depending on where people reside. Farmers and agricultural operators in Jordan tend to be older adults, and this population is aging.

The project’s PDO to increase inclusive employment opportunities, improve the competitiveness and climate resilience of Jordan’s agri-food value chains, will be achieved through a series of financial and capacity building interventions targeting private sector beneficiaries and farmers. More specifically, the project will measure results in employment generation (both on-farm and off-farm); increases in business sales for participating agricultural organizations and SME’s; and increase in adoption of climate-smart technologies. Component 1 provides emergency response to the agri-food sector in the form of financing and technical assistance for farmers inputs (e.g. seeds, fertilizers) and will not entail any physical works.

Component 2 would enable and accelerate private investments to modernize value chains with high market development and employment generation potential by strengthening opportunities for rural entrepreneurship development (sub-component 2.1); and facilitating access to finance for vulnerable households, agribusiness SMEs and farmers associations/cooperatives at production, agro-processing, marketing and ancillary services stages along the value chains (sub-component 2.2). Access funds to enable and acceleration of innovation in technology and ways of work (sub-component 2.3) This component could also address the lack of key marketing infrastructure (such as logistics/aggregation platforms, cold storage at key export facilities, etc.) that represents a major constraint to private investment in value chains, based on a detailed analysis of the selected value chains (sub-component 2.4)

Component 3 is focused on increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of how private, public and donor support to the agri-food sector is coordinated and enabled. This component would finance coordination and capacity building activities (consultant services, training and learning events, as well key services e.g. food safety).



Component 4 is mainly soft interventions to strengthen the institutional capacity of the implementing agency and the ability of the project to monitor impacts, results and compliance, including on environmental and social standards.

Component 5 is to support contingent Emergency Response, through supporting the Jordan’s emergency response and reconstruction in the event of a future eligible emergency. An eligible emergency is an event that has caused, or is likely to imminently cause, a major adverse economic and/or social impact associated with natural or man-made crises or disasters. At the request of the Government, the World Bank will reallocate uncommitted funds from other components into this component. The mechanism for declaration of emergency would be in accordance with current government procedures.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

It is proposed that Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) would be the lead implementing agency. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) would be established to manage the project and to ensure efficient and timely procurement, financial and safeguards management. Several sectoral ministries may contribute to the project design, implementation and monitoring and providing strategic guidance. These include the ministries in charge of agriculture, water and irrigation, public works, industry and trade, labor, and social affairs. Governorate Offices would play a leading role in developing a strategic vision for local development, facilitating implementation, and coordinating project activities at the local level.

MOPIC is an experienced counterpart in implementing projects to World Bank standards, including the ESF. The PIU within MOPIC will need dedicated environmental and social staffing. Further development and assessment of implementing arrangements to ensure adequate coordination of project activities by MOPIC, with other government ministries and governate offices, who have limited environmental and social capacity, is required.

Potential Financial Intermediaries (FI) for managing funds and under Component 2.2 and 2.3, include (i) the Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation (JEDCO), a public-private partnership established under the Ministry of Industry and Trade in 2003, aims to increase the SMEs competitiveness and exports and support entrepreneurship and innovation; and (ii) the Development and Employment Fund (DEF), Jordan’s largest public microfinance institution plays a key role in the delivery of SME credit. DEF’s geographical coverage includes 12 offices and branches – at least one in every governorate. The environmental and social management capacity of these established FIs will be further assessed during project preparation.

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II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

The environmental risks associated with the project's activities are considered moderate substantial at this stage, based on available information and a preliminary assessment of the current proposed activities. Potential environmental risks that might arise are associated with components two and three. Component one will support several interventions, notably supporting farmers to have access to critical inputs thereby ensuring national production is maximized. Component two will, inter alia, facilitate private investment in agri-food value chain modernization and support access to finance for agri-entrepreneurs at production, storage, conditioning and commercialization stages of agri-food value chains. This component will also support investments for maximizing



green growth and climate action through the use of renewable energy. This component will also support innovation in key areas of climate smart and digital technologies in the agri-food sector such as in agri-tech innovations which promote efficiency, equity, and environmental sustainability of the agri-food sector. Additionally, the fund would provide a flexible mechanism for impact investors to provide financing for scale-up. Component three will focus on strengthening food safety and agri-food export performance and will provide finance to the Jordan Food and Drug Administration (JFDA) to upgrade its lab facilities and equipment, and improve lab management and operation.

Potential environmental risks that might arise are associated with components two and three. Although such proposed project interventions would lead to more efficient use of resources including renewable energy and adopting climate smart technologies and practices, thus cause positive environmental impacts; negative environmental impacts might result from the potential use of agricultural inputs such as chemicals, fertilizers and pest management and their impacts on the environment and health due to increasing the production. The project will support improvement to small on-farm and off-farm infrastructure for agricultural operations for the private sector. These include small to moderate-risk physical works such as installation of solar cells, irrigation systems, processing equipment are expected to be carried out over a large geographical area. Nonetheless, impacts to be generated by activities supported under the project’s components are expected to be temporary, site-specific and mitigatable.

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

Social risks associated with the project are considered to be Substantial. The project will be implemented directly, or indirectly through financial intermediaries, improve infrastructure of agricultural operations (on-farm and off-farm), mainly for the private sector. Physical works will be small to moderate (e.g. installation of solar cells, irrigation systems, processing equipment for aromatic oils) in magnitude, they occur over a large geographical area. There is also a strong focus on developing new digital technologies and capacity building for agri-businesses for business development. The risks and impacts are generally site-specific and manageable, however gaps in the regulatory framework for agricultural workers, as well as the capacity of the implementation agency, contributes to the risk level. The primary social risks are as follows: (i) labor and working conditions, including agricultural workers, within a weak regulatory environment (ii) risks of exclusion of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups and individuals to access project benefits (iii) risks related to involuntary land acquisition or economic and physical displacement, though private sector proposals will need to meet willing-buyer - willing-seller criteria. (iv) impacts on the health safety, and well-being of workers and surrounding communities, including COVID-19 risks and gender-based violence. . Impacts on cultural heritage is considered relevant due to potential land acquisition. and underserved local traditional groups, are not anticipated to be impacted.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

ESS1 is relevant to the project as there are a range of environmental and social risks to be assessed, monitored and managed at various project stages.

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The project proposes to support the use of agricultural inputs such as chemicals, fertilizers and pest management and their impacts on the environment and health and small scale infrastructure. Efficient use of resources such as water and energy, which is part of the project's design, should be ensured through selecting resource-saving technologies and supporting practices that promote sustainable use of resources and land management. There could be some land use changes as a result of maximizing production, which could impact natural habitats and ecosystem services. The assessment of the proposed activities and potential areas of investment will be carried out during project preparation to further determine the risks and impacts and mitigation measures which will be included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework.

The project will support employment in the agricultural sector (on-farm and off-farm jobs). There are high rates of informality in the agricultural sector and agricultural workers face arduous working conditions related to hours, wages, accommodation, delayed payments) among other risks including health and safety, child and forced labor. Vulnerable workers including women, migrants and refugees are more likely to experience these risks. There are also gaps in the regulatory framework for agricultural workers, and the capacity for enforcement of labor law is weak. The project will further assess labor and health and safety risks for project beneficiaries in the Environmental and Social Management Framework, and labor requirements will be included in site-specific Environmental and Social Management plans and/or passed on to beneficiary establishments through loan agreements with participating financial intermediaries. The project will retain a third party to monitor environmental and social performance, including labor and working conditions through Component 4.

Through sub-projects involving small to moderate scale civil works, contracted construction workers may be exposed to occupational safety and health risks and other risks related to labor and working conditions that will be managed through the project's labor management procedures. Labor influx and associated gender-based violence risks are expected to be low, as labor will be hired locally, and will be further assessed and mitigated through the Environmental and Social Management Framework.

Land acquisition will be minimized to the extent possible, but might be difficult to be avoided. Private-sector proposals for financing will need to meet willing-buyer willing-seller criteria. A Resettlement Policy Framework will be prepared for sub-projects implemented by implementing agencies that may require involuntary land acquisition, economic or physical displacement, or restrictions to access of natural resources. The RPF will require screening of all sub-projects and preparation of Resettlement Action Plans as required.

There is a risk that certain individuals or groups may be more limited in their ability to take advantage of the project's benefits. The project is specifically aimed at enhancing inclusion and economic empowerment of women and youth in the agricultural sector, through formalizing and creating jobs. Criteria and processes for selecting proposals or sub-projects, to be developed during project preparation, will be optimized to reduce barriers for a wide range of groups regardless of their age, gender, ethnicity, religion, and other disability, and incorporate principles of non-discrimination.

As the project consists of a series of sub-projects which will not be identified until the project is implemented, the borrower will prepare an Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which will be ready and disclosed by appraisal, to assess and manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. The ESMF will include procedures for screening out excluded activities, and investment proposals for high and substantial



environmental and social risks, including any land-related impacts. The ESMF will, in an integrated way, assess environmental and social risks and impacts, including: (i) efficient use of natural resources and preventing potential pollution and management of pollution; (ii) those related to community health and safety including pesticide use, traffic and road safety, infrastructure design and safety, and community exposure to health and security risks such as GBV risks and COVID-19 infections; (iii) impacts on the occupational health, safety and well-being of workers; (iv) impacts of project activities falling disproportionately on disadvantaged or vulnerable groups or individuals or that there are barriers to access project benefits. The ESMF will provide tools and methods for developing and monitoring site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) including labor and health and safety requirements. The ESMF will also stipulate applicable requirements for the participating financial institutions, and management of contractors, and include appropriate institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting systems and a grievance redress mechanism.

An Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) will be prepared as part of the ESMF. The IPMP will include preventative actions and mitigation measures for impacts associated with the use of agricultural chemical inputs and pest management and control.

The project will prepare an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) to document material measures and actions that are required for the project to achieve compliance with the ESSs, stage when these actions will be implemented and the parties in charge of implementing the actions.

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

The Borrower Framework is not considered for the project.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

ESS10 is relevant to the project. The project has a range of stakeholders at the project and sub-project level such as: as i) affected parties, including beneficiaries and negatively affected persons. The main intended beneficiaries would include farmers, private sector actors, farmers’ groups, trade and business associations. ii) Other interested groups, including relevant government agencies, NGOs. iii) vulnerable groups, including women, migrant and refugee workers and intended beneficiaries with disabilities.

The Borrower will prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the project as early as possible, and before appraisal. The SEP will include (i) stakeholder identification and analysis (ii) stakeholder engagement activities on the project design and environmental and social assessments (iii) outreach efforts to ensure the potential project benefits are adequately communicated and barriers to access are minimized (iv) required stakeholder engagement activities for individual sub-projects (v) disclosure of information (vi) project and sub-project grievance mechanisms. The SEP is expected to be updated from time to time as/if necessary. The Borrower will propose and implement a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances related to the project.

Given the context of the pandemic, the SEP will follow a precautionary approach and propose engagement methods that minimize the risk of transmission of the virus (i.e. encourage the use of IT tools, no public meetings to be organized, face-to-face interaction limited to 2-3 individuals with social distancing and masks, etc).



B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

ESS2 is relevant to the project. ESS2 requirements will apply to the Project Management Unit (PMU) staff (non civil-servants); contracted workers including consultants and workers hired for civil works; and employees of the Financial Intermediaries if applicable (this will be confirmed during preparation). There are no community workers on the project. Primary supply workers would be limited to those at borrow facilities for any small to moderate construction works. Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will be prepared by the PMU to manage the project in accordance with the national labor laws and ESS2.

One of the main objectives of the project is to increase employment in the agriculture sector focusing on skilled and semi-skilled jobs. Activities and sub-projects may also include unskilled and migrant labor for agricultural operations on-farm or off-farm, depending on the sub-project. Beneficiary workers are not considered project workers under ESS2 because there is no contractual employment relationship between the implementing agency and these workers. Known risks facing agricultural workers in Jordan include: workers paying for their own work permits and paying recruitment fees (which may lead to debt bondage); arduous working conditions (relating to hours, wages, accommodation and OHS); long working hours without additional compensation; delayed payments (often until the end of the season, or non-payment); and child labor. The ESMF will address labor risks and recommended measures for formalization and protection of beneficiary workers including stipulated labor requirements for sub-project proposals (e.g. all employees of cooperatives and businesses receiving financial assistance must have written terms and conditions for employees; child and exploitative labor will be prohibited; and health and safety conditions will be adhered to). The project will consider recruiting the services of a qualified entity to monitor compliance with labor requirements among sub-projects during implementation and operational phases.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

ESS3 is applicable for the project. By design this project is expected to finance technologies that promote efficient use of resources such as water, land and energy as well as activities that support sustainable land management. Nonetheless, the project might result in expanding or intensifying agricultural activities or improve and/or to change cropping patterns. These changes would require more agricultural inputs such as agricultural conditioners and fertilizers and will generate solid waste and waste water. In addition, some remedies and precautions might be required to ensure that pests are controlled in an integrated- and environmentally-safe manner. An Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) will be prepared as part of the ESMF. The IPMP will include preventative actions and mitigation measures that will be used to address any potential adverse environmental and social risks and impacts, including on occupational health and safety, that might be associated with the use of agricultural inputs and pest management and control. The World Bank Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSB) will be applied to ensure adequate standards are in place, and site-specific ESMPs will be developed -as needed- to address potential risks and impacts. It is mentionable that climate change impacts might be caused by the project, particularly GHG emission which might increase as a result of the increase in agriculture production. This may have to be assessed, if it is technically and financially feasible.



ESS4 Community Health and Safety

ESS4 is relevant to the project as there are a range of potential community health and safety risks from project activities. Storage and use of chemicals or pesticides from agricultural activities, and the disposal of solid and water waste can represent a risk to the health of the surrounding communities.

The Agricultural operations and construction sites may also be a source of COVID-19 contagion and the ESMF will outline required measures to manage such risks. The ESMF will also set out the required measures for the borrower to ensure adequate management of risks related to other health and safety issues associated with project financed activities such as traffic and road safety, infrastructure safety requirements and procedures, and tools required by all types of workers to safely and effectively perform their tasks. Furthermore, risks of gender-based violence within the context of work place/ project sites including processing centres and loan application centers, will be adequately addressed through ESMF and Labor Management Plan. Labor influx will be minimized through hiring local labor supply. The project is not expected to employ security personnel.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

ESS5 is considered relevant at this stage. Through its various interventions across the agri-food chain, it is possible that the project will result inter-government agency transfers of land, and/or result in minor economic or physical displacement, though involuntary land acquisition is unlikely. Sub-project proposals from the private sector will have to provide evidence that the proposed investment is taking place that is already owned by the proponent, or acquired by willing buyer/willing seller arrangement and that it will not lead to restriction on access to land or use of other resources, unless through acceptable land donation approaches.

The borrower will develop a stand-alone Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) during project implementation phase. The RPF will include comparative analysis between the relevant national framework and the WB ESS5 and propose gap-filling measures. The RPF will ensure that land acquisition impacts follow the mitigation hierarchy and are avoided and minimized where possible. It will set also include due diligence requirements on private sector land titles and impacts on restriction of access to land and resources, as well as procedures for land acquisition/land donation, community contribution and related impacts under various phases of the project. The RPF will provide guidance for preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAP), if required. In cases of land donation, the project will ensure that: a) no land donation is done under coercion and pressure; b) donated land is not more than 10% of total asset of the donor; and c) the donor legally transfer the land for investment under the Project. The land donation criteria and steps will be clearly reflected in the RPF which will be reviewed and cleared by the World Bank.

The RPF will cover the potential temporary and permanent impact on such land and assets and propose appropriate mitigation measures. The client will also conduct meaningful and participatory stakeholder consultations in the project areas in accordance to COVID-19 permitted measures. The RPF will be reviewed/cleared by the Bank and publicly disclosed.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources



This standard is relevant at this stage. As assessment will be carried out during the preparation of the ESMF to further assess potential impacts to natural habitats and biodiversity and ecosystem services as a result of the potential land acquisition and location of project activities.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

ESS7 is not considered relevant to the project at this time.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

ESS8 is considered relevant at this time. Civil works associated with the sub-projects to be financed under Component 2 may result in impact on cultural heritage, especially in the event of land acquisition. Chance-find procedures will be part of the financial grant agreements to be signed with the beneficiaries.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

ESS9 is relevant to the project. Component 2.2 will facilitate private investment in agri-food value chain modernization that would support access to finance for agri-entrepreneurs (agribusiness enterprises and farmers associations/cooperatives, including those led by youth and women) through establishment of a dedicated financing facility for investment funding and innovation. Support for improved access to finance would be provided at production, storage, conditioning and commercialization stages of agri-food value chains. Possible involvement of the IFC during implementation would be sought for downstream financing of green growth investments in the pipeline. The project would support investments maximizing green growth and climate action through the use of renewable energy under Component 2.3. Where appropriate, cost recovery mechanisms would be designed for these investments.

As mentioned, potential financial intermediaries for the project include the Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation (JEDCO), and the Employment Fund (DEF). Financial Intermediaries will be required to develop and maintain an environmental and social management system (ESMS) and have adequate capacity for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts of sub-projects. The ESMF will outline the environmental and social requirements applicable to the FI. Proposals submitted to the financing facility for investment funding and innovation will be required to include environmental and social risks assessments with appropriate mitigation measures as part of the proposal.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways	No
OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

Public Disclosure



A. Is a common approach being considered?

No

Financing Partners

No other financing partners are considered.

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

The borrower will prepare, adopt and disclose the following documentation, in form and substance that is acceptable to the bank:

- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
- Labor Management Procedures (LMP)
- Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP)

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

- Implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework with (i) exclusion list; (ii) procedures for screening out proposals for high and substantial environmental and social risks; (iii) procedures to assess environmental and social risks; (iv) procedures to monitoring site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs).
- The ESMF will also include appropriate institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting systems and a grievance redress mechanism.
- The FI, if applicable, will put in place and maintain an environmental and social management system (ESMS) acceptable to the Bank.
- Proposal submission template: Include (i) exclusion list; (ii) E&S risk and impact identification and mitigation measures; (iii) labor requirements and standards
- Financing agreements: will include clauses related to labor standards, occupational health and safety and environmental and social management
- Adequate E&S capacity in the Facility/FI: The Facility will include an environmental, social and labor specialist(s) to (i) support the review and screen out proposals with impacts that are significant or potentially difficult for the proponent to manage; (ii) supervise the implementation of E&S mitigation measures; (iii) report on management of ESMS to the Bank.
- Adequate E&S capacity in PIU to report on ESMP implementation: The PIU will include one Environmental Specialist and one Social specialist to monitor and report on the implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures associated with the ESMPs.
- Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) which will be prepared as part of the ESMF, with required capacity and resources.
- Implementation of the RPF
- Implementation of the SEP.

C. Timing



Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

28-Jan-2021

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Timothy D Robertson
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Lia Carol Sieghart Recommended on 08-Dec-2020 at 15:23:28 GMT-05:00
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Gael Gregoire (SAESSA) Cleared on 22-Dec-2020 at 16:26:23 GMT-05:00

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