



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 01/24/2020 | Report No: ESRSC01067



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Kosovo	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	P169150	
Project Name	Fostering and Leveraging Opportunities for Water Security		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Water	Investment Project Financing	3/23/2020	5/11/2020
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Kosovo Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The proposed project development objective is to (i) strengthen national capacity for managing Kosovo’s water resources for water security, and (ii) in selected basin areas, improve integrated land and water resource management practices and services, in a resilient manner.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	51.10

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 will take a two-pronged approach, with on the one hand developing sector capacity for strategic planning and development of Kosovo’s water resources; and in the selected basin area, to improve integrated land and water resource planning and management practices, water storage investment preparation, drinking water and irrigation services, and agricultural production and environmental status of watersheds. It will thus combine foundational initiatives aiming to develop a longer term programmatic approach for water security, with a catalytic investment program that support learning in implementation and delivers immediate tangible benefits.

Public Disclosure



D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social] Kosovo is a landlocked country bordering Serbia, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Albania. The country has limited water resources and is divided into four main river basins. Majority of the project investments are located in Kamenica, Gilan and Raniluge municipalities, which are part of the Morava e Binces basin located in the east of the country bordering Serbia. Morava e Binces is a transboundary basin shared by Kosovo, Serbia, North Macedonia and Bulgaria. It is the smallest of the four basins but has relatively more environmental assets and agricultural potential. The basin is characterized with hills, forests and pastureland with some areas available for agriculture.

Morava e Binces is the driest basin and suffers from significant flood and drought risks causing profound damages to people and country's economy. 'Morava e Binces' is a river that originates in mountains of 'Crna Gora' in North Macedonia and flows in north-easterly direction through the Southeast of Kosovo, to join the Western Morava River in Serbia. The Western Morava River flows into the Danube which in turn flows into the Black Sea. The length of the river in Kosovo is approximately 50 kms.

As reported in the PCN, the basin is suffering from hydrological drought, ecosystem degradation, and reduction of ecosystem services, increased and new forms of pollution and water-related diseases. Together with ongoing deforestation and land degradation, watershed protection is important for environmental function and ensuring adequate water quality and quantity throughout the year. Agricultural sector as the major income earner for population in the basin, is dependent on natural resources including water but productivity levels are significantly below optimum due to water shortages, quality issues and dilapidated infrastructure. One of the obvious impacts of climate change in Kosovo is likely the shortage of water due to lesser snowfall and earlier meltdown of snowcaps (the only major water storage) in Kosovo. The Basin's major rivers possess good water quality and also present great potential for tourism. 14 percent of Kosovo is protected areas with hardly any located in the Basin. Some game reserves and natural monuments are present in the Basin however, majority of the project activities will take place in build-up areas without effecting biodiversity, environmentally sensitive areas or any other places of natural or cultural interest.

The project will be flexibly designed to adapt to priorities emerging from the basin planning process, and overall support water security, climate change adaptation and preparing investments for future programmatic and larger scale investments. Possible investments will be result of river basin planning and these could be investments and technical assistance to improve water information systems from data production, analysis and dissemination; equipment and training for institutionalizing dam safety surveillance measures; works and technical assistance that will improve water use efficiency measures that will enhance water demand management capacity of Kosovo's irrigation sector; priority irrigation investment, to be prioritized under the irrigation masterplan, currently under development; investments to expand, rehabilitate and modernize municipal water supply systems, including measures to improve performance and efficiency of water use such as goods and consulting services for non-revenue-water diagnostic and drought management planning in urban water supply systems in the region. The beneficiary and affected population lives in urban areas such as cities of Gilan and Kamenica as well as rural villages around. The region's rural area does not have large concentrated villages thus the new water infrastructure to be financed such as potential extension of irrigation would not impact large number of population. The rehabilitation investments would have negligible impacts.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity



The Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) is the agency responsible for the implementation of the project. Several other Ministries and municipalities could also partner MESP in the project implementation. The Ministry has had implemented, directly or in support to other Ministries, several World Bank funded projects in the past and is therefore familiar with the Bank's Safeguards Policies. For example, the resettlement department within MESP, has managed the Shala village resettlement in the Sibovc field under the World Bank funded Clean-up and Land Reclamation Project.

In the past, project specific PMUs/PIUs were set up to help prepare and implement Bank funded projects and consultants were hired to support them on meeting Bank's safeguards requirements. On a Bank funded Water Security and Canal Improvement Project (WSCP) P133829, a dedicated PIU under the Iber-Lipenc Company helps implementation of the project including safeguards. MESP though not directly involved but has presence in the implementation of WSCP from the Government side. The PIU for WSCP has a dedicated environment and social consultant and are supported by a safeguards expert in the team of design and supervision consultants. Similar arrangements are likely to be continued for this Kosovo FLOWS project with a multi-sector and multi-agency PIU.

Ministry's only introduction with the new ESF is through its staff participation in half a day awareness training held after ESF rollout in October 2018. The existing capacity at the MESP to prepare this FLOWS project under Bank's new ESF is rather weak and limited. Only recently Bank commissioned a study "Kosovo's National System Compliance Assessment for the World Bank New ESF". The study report (still in draft) focuses on legislation, capacity and implementation gaps in the Water sector. Shortage of adequate staffing and inadequate prior experience in managing E&S impacts have been identified as key capacity gaps in the relevant Government agencies. The study recommendations will also help in bridging some of the capacity gaps in E&S management process for the project.

In the social side the ministry has a solid experience in dealing with resettlement and land acquisition issues through its involvement for the Sibovc field LPTAP Project, the Ministry is not equipped to properly manage other social risks such as Labor and Community Health related risks. The MESP has experience in the environmental risk management including stakeholder engagement of infrastructure development projects, however, their experience is limited in River Basin Management including especially planning and managing of consultative processes.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

The project includes investments for design and construction of irrigation, water supply, erosion control and flood management, on-farm modernization, watershed management, and non-infrastructure interventions such as upstream watershed protection through afforestation, forestry and biodiversity monitoring, sustainable local tourism development and technical studies for forest and agricultural land improvement . The project is likely to generate positive impacts on human population and environment. The project is neither located in environmentally sensitive area nor does it intrude into any Natura 2000 sites marked in the country. Discussions with the staff from MESP suggested that there are no protected areas or physical/cultural heritage/monuments present in Kamenica, Gilan and Ranilluge municipalities, where majority of the project activities will take place. The potential adverse environmental



impacts could be medium to large scale but majority of them would be predictable and reversible. Some of the project activities can be classified green field, or example, creation of new/ improve existing irrigation and water supply infrastructures, and flood management and erosion control infrastructure. The scale of construction may result in temporary adverse impacts on human health resulting from work related accidents or inadequate waste management. Typical construction related environmental impacts noted for the project are: excessive noise and dust levels, localized air and water contamination, impacts on human health due to toxic waste management and inadequate OHS aspects, increased use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and impacts on community safety. Management of construction waste, adequate management of labor camps and maintenance of machinery and yards, appropriate closure and restoration of work sites are some other key and potential E&S issues during construction. Proposed on-farm investments for agricultural modernization could also result in the increased use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, though it may not be very significant in relative terms.

The past experience of the MESP in developing and implementing complex Projects is limited. The existing capacity to manage environmental risks and impacts is also basic and weak.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

The impacts of the project will be positive in longer term. The project will improve reliability, security and quality of water supply in rather dry region and rural areas that have extensive agriculture activities. Some activities will directly support the livelihoods from farming. The overall social risk is deemed moderate : Most probably labor influx is not likely do to the types of investments such as rehabilitation/reconstruction or extension of already existing water reconstruction. The project will not finance building of the Kremenata dam but only the preparation studies. For other sub-projects communities could face project induced traffic but this would be in much smaller scale. Other risks are those related that poor, vulnerable and minority communities might be excluded from project benefits. The implementing agency will prepare the stakeholder engagement with separate strategies to engage the vulnerable groups. Risks related to land acquisition is not very significant since the project (will not finance Kremenata Dam construction) will be financing design and construction of irrigation, water supply, erosion control and flood management, on-farm modernization, watershed management, and non-infrastructure interventions such as upstream watershed protection through afforestation, forestry and biodiversity monitoring, sustainable local tourism development and technical studies for forest and agricultural land improvement . The MESP, through its Department for Resettlement has experience in the World Bank involuntary resettlement policy for much more complex resettlement. There is a risk that the MESP is unable to properly manage the coordination of multiple stakeholders during the River Basin Management processes. In addition MESP does not have capacity in managing risk related to workers labor and working conditions as these is a mandate of the labor inspectorate which is not under the MESP. The Project will assist the capacity development of the MESP in broad social and environmental risk management including labor related issues as well as addressing livelihoods impact and vertical and horizontal coordination of multisector stakeholders. The Environmental and Social Assessment process to be conducted during preparation will assess further Environmental and Social risks

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:

Public Disclosure



The project includes investments for design and construction as well as reconstruction of irrigation in a maximum of 3000 ha in one area or different areas; water supply investments such as works to expand, rehabilitate and modernize municipal water supply systems, including measures to improve performance and efficiency of water use in RWC Hidromorova within its service area, erosion control and flood management, on-farm modernization i.e. drip irrigation, watershed management, and non-infrastructure interventions such as upstream watershed protection through afforestation, forestry and biodiversity monitoring, sustainable local tourism development and technical studies for forest and agricultural land improvement.. Exact information on the siting and design of new/improve existing irrigation and water supply schemes, check dams for erosion control and flood management infrastructure is not available and feasibility/detailed design studies will be commissioned during project preparation. An emergency response component (CERC) is also included currently with zero allocation. The client will therefore prepare an ESMF for all proposed investments including emergency response component. For the TA component (component 1 of the project, which includes preparation of technical studies for Kramenta dam), E&S due diligence aspects and ToRs for the preparation of ESIA study will be included in the proposed technical studies. Since OP 7.50 'Projects on International Waters' is triggered, riparian countries will be notified.

Climate variability, watershed protection, erosion control, protection of water quality from industrial and domestic effluents and water security are some of the key challenges identified in the Water Sector Master Plan. This project targets many of these challenges and supports better environmental management by undertaking necessary and priority investments, and non-infrastructure interventions such as upstream watershed protection through afforestation, forestry and biodiversity monitoring, sustainable local tourism development and technical studies for forest and agricultural land improvement. All of these interventions will result in significant and wide ranging positive environmental impacts such as improved protection of biodiversity, reduced land degradation, landslide stabilization, better agricultural productivity etc. Some significant adverse environmental impacts but largely temporary in nature are associated with construction related activities. Some of the other proposed investments like construction of irrigation and water schemes, water transmission pipeline, erosion and flood control structures etc. could be considered greenfield sites. Majority of these interventions are however located in the build-up areas. Typical construction related environmental impacts noted for the project are: excessive noise and dust levels, localized air and water contamination, impacts on human health due to toxic waste management (management of asbestos containing material), if any and inadequate OHS aspects, and impacts on community safety. Management of construction waste, adequate management of labor camps and maintenance of machinery and yards, appropriate closure and restoration of work sites will need to be reflected in the proposed ESMF. There are little chances of generation of hazardous waste under the project except that some asbestos containing material (mainly pipes) are extracted from the old irrigation and water supply system An independent panel of experts will help the Government to set up dam safety procedures (for the dams in the country) and protocols based on good industrial international practices, based on the assessment of the existing systems in place. The proposed project may benefit from the same panel of independent experts, which has been set up under World Bank funded Water Security and Canal Protection project (P133829). Bank's discussions with the borrower will include timing and schedule of engagement (with efforts to engage them as early during the project preparation as possible) and on the revision in ToR of the panel to include their services for FLOWS project.

The environmental and social assessment will include stakeholder engagement as an integral part of the assessment, in accordance with ESS10. Special attention will be given to the vulnerable (ethnic minorities and poor) through the stakeholder engagement framework. This will be done throughout the project cycle. During the preparation the



social assessment will be informed by the scoping of the issues. Issues to be assessed, based on the initial scoping of social risks and impacts, include the following: land and livelihoods impacts, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, construction related traffic, strategies for outreach and engagement, labor management and exclusion risks, and potential risks to cultural heritage. Based on initial scoping there will be no physical resettlement. Most probably there also be no livelihood impact but for more precise assessment during the Environmental and Social Assessment ownership data will be acquired and land use will be observed and analyzed to determine whether and what will be livelihood impact because of future inundation land takes, given that the project will finance preparation studies for the reservoir and not the actual works. The project will finance preparation studies for the Kremenata Dam and as part of the studies it will try to estimate potential impacts from the Kremenata Dam. Direct investments planned from the project will most probably cause land acquisition but it is not likely that this will result to resettlement. The resettlement policy framework will guide carrying land acquisition and its impacts according to the relevant standard the ESS5. Other risks that will be addressed with the ESMF are those related to the labor and working standards especially because of the works to be financed by the project and for this purpose contractors will be hired. The risk of exclusion of the vulnerable from the benefits or disproportionately affected will be addressed through the engagement framework. Special strategies will be proposed how to include vulnerable.

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

Both from environmental and social perspective, borrowers' E&S Framework will not be used in all or part for the assessment, development or implementation of the project.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The standard is relevant. Most, if not all, PAP will also directly benefit from the project through investments for water supply extension, irrigation rehabilitation and improved river basin management. Local governments and the regional water supply companies as well as the industry sectors that use water will also directly benefit from the project.

The Stakeholder engagement will be in conjunction with the Environmental and Social Assessment. For this particular project the Stakeholder Engagement will be multidimensional. One dimension of the engagement will be horizontal and on national level between state institutions and non-state institutions such as civic society, professional groups, private and public commercial entities as well as settlement level representatives and local governments. This dimension of engagement will be related to component one activities such as support to national level knowledge, and institutional capacity for river basin management institutions. Whereby the other dimension will be vertical stakeholder engagement within a region and will be relevant for the other activities of the component one such as support to plans for collaborative and harmonized river basin development interventions. This level of the stakeholder engagement aims to create conducive environment, through appropriate mechanisms, for grassroot feedback for the development of river basin management plans but also engagement during the interventions of investments.

The stakeholder engagement framework will be prepared and will carry out identification and analysis of stakeholders, both Project Affected People (PAP) and Other Interested Parties (OIP), and propose how to engage them throughout project life and propose appropriate grievance mechanisms. Special attention will be given to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups who will be identified as part of the Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA)



process but will also include those who live in very small and remote settlements and minorities and poorest segment of population who can be found in all project affected settlements. This will be mainstreamed in every dimension of the stakeholder engagement. The Stakeholder Engagement Framework and concrete plan, if particular infrastructure for finance will be determined, (SEF) will be developed and disclosed before appraisal and will propose measures on how these disadvantaged communities will be involved. The framework will include stakeholder consultations during the preparation of ESMF and ESIA studies, and will continue throughout the project implementation. Terms of reference for the ESIA study will be shared with the stakeholders to get their meaningful input into the study and analysis. Once the draft report has been prepared, findings of the assessment and proposed environmental mitigation and management plan will be shared with the large segment of society by holding a workshop, and disclosing draft report in advance for public consultation. Participants' views will be included in the report and their key concerns will be addressed or rationale will be provided for those not addressed in the mitigation and management plan.

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

The standard is relevant. Direct and contracted labor including primary supply workers and community workers will be exposed to work conditions on site. Proposed ESMF will provide guidance on ensuring safety and health of the workers at work. The Borrower will ensure that OHS guidelines and procedures provided in the ESMF for contracted and primary supply workers are based on good industrial practices and follow the WBG EHS Guidelines. The current practices observed during implementation of Bank funded projects indicate the need for improvements in the OHS aspects. The Labor Management Procedure LMP will be annex in the EMSF and in the relevant section will propose a grievance mechanism framework related to worker to be implemented for every sub-project investments that involve larger number of direct and indirect project workers. It is likely that the most of the labor will be locally hired with the exception of a few skilled workers who may not be found in the project location. There are local companies that can supply the future main contractors with mechanization, labor as well as skilled labor. A worker's camp will unlikely be set up. This will reduce the risks typically associated with labor influx. However, consideration will be given to the projection of local communities (especially women) during the construction period. The client will prepare labor management procedures (LMP) which will lay bare guidelines for preparing labor management plans to cover both labor and working conditions such as the labor management issues like terms and conditions of employment, nondiscrimination and equal opportunity (these requirements are incorporated in labor laws) as well as occupational health and safety measures for project workers. .

Capacity Assessment: As part of the planned institutional analysis, the Borrower's capacity to manage labor, working conditions and community health and safety will be assessed. Gaps identified will be addressed in LMP as well as in relevant parts of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

Contract Clauses: Civil works contracts will incorporate social and environmental mitigation measures (ESMP); the Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines; other referenced plans e.g. relevant provisions of LMP, Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) etc.) as well as specific language referencing the prioritization of the hiring of unskilled local labor.



ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The project is unlikely to use significant volumes of energy, water and other raw materials for the construction activities. The ESMF will provide guidance on establishing procedures for resource efficiency, cleaner production processes and pollution prevention and management. In particular, air and water quality standards set either under European Directives or WBG EHSs, whichever are more stringent, will be followed. Detailed design studies will also carry out water balance studies to establish the net impact of project on the available water sources in the area, particularly during dry seasons. There are little chances of generation of hazardous waste under the project except that some asbestos containing material (mainly pipes) are extracted from the old irrigation and water supply system. The project will need integrated pest management plan and could benefit from the on-going IPM implementation arrangements in place for the Bank-funded ARDP.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The stakeholder engagement framework and the specific plans will incorporate strategies for informing the communities with these plans and work opportunities, and to provide services during the construction and operational phases. Proposed interventions include investment planning to avoid climate change related severity. An independent panel of experts will help the Government to set up dam safety procedures (for the dams in the country) and protocols based on good industrial international practices, based on the assessment of the existing systems in place. The proposed project may benefit from the same panel of independent experts, which has been set up under World Bank funded Water Security and Canal Protection project (P133829). Bank's discussions with the borrower will include timing and schedule of engagement (with efforts to engage them as early during the project preparation as possible) and on the revision in ToR of the panel to include their services for FLOWS project.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The project will finance technical documentation of a future reservoir construction, and finance preparation and construction of priority investments identified in the river-based management plan to be prepared under this project. Construction of priority investments may involve minor economic and physical displacement, while the reservoir construction (if it happens after the project) is unlikely to cause physical displacement as the reservoir will be constructed in remote area without any local residents. Since the exact project footprint cannot be known during preparation, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared during preparation, satisfying the objectives of the Land Acquisition, Restrictions and Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement Standard, to guide the land acquisition and resettlement that may happen as a result of the investments financed under the project as well as future investments for which the development of technical documentations will be conducted under the project. The RPF will thus include a section that will guide the development of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the reservoir construction based on the technical documentation prepared during project implementation.



ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The project investments include significant proportions marked for the upper watershed/catchment protection in Morava basin. Activities also include biodiversity monitoring, plantation of fruit trees, afforestation - all of these resulting in net positive impacts on biodiversity in the project area. Since the project is not located in environmentally sensitive area, nor does it impact any natural habitat, adverse impacts on biodiversity will only be very localized and restricted to construction phase of the project and largely in an already modified habitat. Site-specific ESMPs will include assessment of the flora and fauna in line with the recommendations provided in the ESMF.

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

The standard is not relevant.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

Initial screening of potential E&S impacts during the project identification, and discussions with the relevant Government staff do not indicate presence of any tangible cultural heritage in the project area. Potential risks and impacts on tangible cultural heritage are however likely due to the fact that project involves excavation, demolition, movement of earth, flooding and other changes at several construction sites within the project area. In case any cultural heritage is encountered during the project life cycle (including construction), the client will identify relevant stakeholders as per ESS 10 for meaningful consultation to assess the potential risks and impacts and explore avoidance and mitigation options. Detailed procedures will be provided in the ESMPs prepared before the physical works.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

Not relevant for the project

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways Yes

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

Discussions are ongoing on the provision of EU funding for this project and possibility of common approach will be decided alongside other arrangements.

Public Disclosure



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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

- 1- Draft ESMF for the project activities prepared, disclosed and discussed before appraisal
- 2- Draft Resettlement Policy Framework for project level prepared, disclosed and discussed before appraisal
- 3- Draft Stakeholder Engagement Framework prepared, disclosed and consulted before appraisal.
- 4—Draft Labor Management Procedures should be prepared, disclosed and consulted before appraisal
- 5- TORs for the TA (ESIA for Kremenata Dam) to be prepared and approved before appraisal

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

- 1- Creation of PIU with dedicated E&S staff to help prepare and review environmental assessment studies.
- 2- Training of relevant PIU staff on ESF requirements.
- 3- Dedicated staff or external support to prepare the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and permanently implement the engagement activities.
- 4- Preparation of an ESIA report after project appraisal for other facilities (covered under the ESMF) as information becomes available through feasibility/ detailed design studies.
- 5- Preparation and operationalization of the preliminary RAP for Kremenata dam and its auxiliary facilities as information becomes available through detailed designs

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

28-Feb-2020

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

Contact: Pieter Waalewijn Title: Sr Water Resources Mgmt. Spec.

Telephone No: 458-1487 Email: pwaalewijn@worldbank.org

Contact: Trandelina Baraku Title: Water Resources Mgmt. Spec.

Telephone No: 5282+1119 / Email: tbaraku@worldbank.org

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Kosovo Ministry of Finance

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

Public Disclosure



V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Pieter Waalewijn, Trandelina Baraku
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Darejan Kapanadze Recommended on 24-Jan-2020 at 10:19:17 EST
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Nina Chee (SAESSA) Cleared on 24-Jan-2020 at 11:51:4 EST