



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

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BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Ethiopia	AFRICA EAST	P177233	
Project Name	Response - Recovery - Resilience for Conflict-Affected Communities in Ethiopia		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Social Sustainability and Inclusion	Investment Project Financing	2/28/2022	3/25/2022
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	Ministry of Finance		

Proposed Development Objective

The project development objective (PDO) is to (i) rebuild access to basic services and climate-resilient community infrastructure and (ii) improve access to multi-sectoral response services for GBV survivors; in targeted conflict-affected communities in Ethiopia.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	300.00

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

Yes

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

The project will be implemented during a five-year period (2022-2026) and financed by a US\$150 million IDA Credit and a US\$150 million IDA Grant. Financed activities will be grouped into three components, focusing on rebuilding of sustainable access to basic services and climate-resilient infrastructure for conflict-affected communities (Component 1), improving multi-sectoral response services for survivors of GBV (Component 2), learning and project management (Component 3), and a zero-dollar Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC, Component 4). Components 1 and 2 will address immediate needs and response activities, conduct medium-term recovery activities for sustainable

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solutions for IDPs and host communities, and lay the foundations for long-term institutional strengthening of both the Federal and local government entities and systems to increase the resilience of communities towards risks of conflict.

Component 1: Rebuilding Access to Basic Services and Climate-resilient Infrastructure (Cost: US\$210.0 million)

Component 1 will focus on rebuilding access for communities affected by the conflicts in the country to basic services and resilient infrastructure. This will include rapid response services to respond to needs of conflict-affected communities in the immediate terms (12-18 months) and to lay foundations for more sustainable support with a focus on health, education, WASH, and other services as needed and feasible. These activities will be bundled under sub-component 1.1. Sub-component 1.2 will finance recovery activities, starting with community planning and consultations and consequent community-focused and community-driven sub-projects for community services and infrastructure. Sub-component 1.3 will focus on strengthening the capacity of Federal and local government and non-government institutions to engage in prevention and respond to conflict disasters, thereby strengthening communities' resilience.

Sub-component 1.1: Community-based Rapid Response Services (Cost: US\$53.0 million)

The project will address some of the targeted communities' current needs, drawing on available and/or rapid needs assessments. This rapid response is, on the one hand, necessary to address urgent needs of communities, and, on the other hand, it allows the commencement of consultations and planning processes for sustainable solutions, thereby showing the necessary material commitment of the GoE to addressing IDP and host community needs. The project will not duplicate ongoing humanitarian interventions, which are focused on provision of subsistence cash, food, or non-food household items. Rather, support will focus on delivery of mobile services, which take into consideration the potential mobility of target populations and do not preclude or influence IDPs' decision to integrate or relocate at a later stage. As the situation is fluid, response support may be provided as needed during the course of the project.

Based on the model of mobile clinics, speed schools, and the existence of IDP self-help organizations, the sub-component will finance mobile interventions, for example, in health, education, and WASH in conflict-affected communities to address their respective needs. Where government structures are sufficiently strong (including in terms of meeting procurement requirements), the project may finance large vehicles, equipment, other goods for provision of services, and the deployment costs of staff. It is expected, however, that in most cases the government would outsource large parts of the delivery of respective mobile services to external actors. The mobile teams will provide services, such as medical assessment and distribution of drugs, building on learning of similar health interventions conducted in Tigray. Education interventions will similarly seek to build on existing experience from World Bank-supported operations, for example, provision of informal education support through the World Bank-financed Read@Home Program and more formal education approaches with a focus on accelerated learning, for example, through speed schools with accelerated curricula. WASH and other basic services may also be provided based on rapid needs assessments. The sub-component will be facilitated by the project's Federal Project Coordination Unit (FPCU) in close coordination with the respective Regional Bureaus of health, education, social affairs, and WASH. The FPCU staff will lead the establishment of requirements and standards for such mobile interventions and teams, provide guidance to the respective local stakeholders on meeting these standards, and facilitate procurement activities, including of third parties as relevant.

Sub-component 1.2: Community-based Recovery Activities (Cost: US\$151.0 million)



This sub-component will finance recovery activities, starting with community planning and consultations and consequent community-focused and community-driven investments in community services recovery. With regards to community planning, the GoE's ongoing sub-regional impact assessments will be complemented by project-financed local detailed exercises that will collect, and later keep updated, data on affected communities and households, conflict impacts on household assets, local climate change impacts, and available response services for communities and households, as well as gender-specific assessments. The project will also finance an integrated local conflict-mapping to understand potential tensions among different socioeconomic groups. Where a cluster-approach is taken for geographic targeting, assessments will take into consideration challenges and opportunities for cross-Woreda cooperation. The assessments will be conducted through consultations with local stakeholders and directly inform the consequent development of community recovery plans. Such community recovery plans may also include support for trainings that enable sustainable solutions for return, relocation, and local integration scenarios. The recovery plans will be aligned with the formal development plans of the local government and consultations with relevant government agencies. The Woreda Appraisal Committee will approve and endorse the community recovery plans, while the Neighborhood Relations Committees together with the formal Woreda and Kebele institutions will provide oversight to the process.

53. This local consultation and plan development process will be driven by the beneficiaries, including displaced households and host communities. Learning from the experience of national and international community-driven development (CDD) interventions, such as those funded by the Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP, P152822), the focus of consultations would be on community structures composed of representatives of IDPs and host communities. Such integrative 'Neighborhood Relations Committees' will be established where they do not exist or strengthened where they exist by financing goods, training, and incentives for members; with support provided by the Mobile Teams as well as the local government. As necessary, the Mobile Teams may be accompanied by a contracted facilitation agency in the early years of the project, which will train the teams to allow them, in turn, to train local government social workers on community consultation facilitation. The Neighborhood Relations Committees will be representative and diverse, and include men, women, and youth from displaced and hosting communities. If return from more urban IDP sites to rural Kebeles of origin is an option, the project can support the participation of IDPs in their places of origin. Special provisions to enable equitable and inclusive participation will be made to ensure presence and participation of women, youth, and other potentially marginalized groups—including the elderly and persons with disabilities—in community consultations, planning, and decision-making bodies.

At the community level, the project will finance the reconstruction of existing community facilities or the construction of new climate-resilient facilities identified in the endorsed community plans (according to the allocated financial envelope), which will be aligned with the formal development plans of the local government. The project will have a strong focus on financing the re-establishment of basic Kebele infrastructure, such as education and health facilities, and WASH infrastructure. Options of strong community participation in such works will be discussed with the local communities, potentially leading to indirect livelihood opportunities in case of labor-intensive interventions. Cluster activities (for example, small-scale rural roads or WASH infrastructure linking Kebeles across Woreda-lines within a cluster) may receive special financial consideration, to be outlined in the POM. Funds will be provided by the MoF to project-specific Woreda accounts and will be allocated to allow at least two rounds of investments over the project's lifecycle with a reasonable cool-off period in between in each Kebele. The POM will outline the operation and maintenance (O&M) requirements for funded infrastructure to ensure its sustainable use and functioning in agreement with the relevant government entity. Basic O&M plans will be included in the community recovery plans



specific to the chosen infrastructure prior to the appraisal of subprojects by the Woreda Appraisal Committee. Links will also be made to other relevant WB operations.

Communities may also decide to prioritize non-infrastructure activities supporting communities and households in their transition towards sustainable livelihood solutions. Training could be provided on financial management (FM) and cognitive and non-cognitive skills and overall coaching on the development and implementation of household recovery plans. External support may be provided by the Mobile Teams (hired and led by the FPCU with eventual support by third parties), which can conduct the coaching and trainings together with relevant local government workers. The Woreda Council will establish the overall portion of the Woreda-allocated envelope, which can flow into non-infrastructure allocations.

Sub-component 1.3: Strengthening Institutions for Resilience (Cost: US\$6.0 million)

This sub-component will finance capacity strengthening activities (institutional assessments and technical assistance) for relevant Federal Government entities and local institutions within the targeted Woredas, to ensure that these institutions can respond to, and engage in respective prevention activities. This includes rapid emergency deployment of response services as implemented under sub-component 1.1, and strengthening of dialogues between different social groups identified by the local conflict assessments to strengthen social inclusion and cohesion within communities. At the Federal level, institutional assessment and technical assistance activities can be financed. At the Woreda level, capacity enhancement activities will focus on existing local civil servant workforce whose capacity for engaging with communities will be enhanced, and whose standard working procedures and systems for citizen engagement (on the prevention side) and deployment of rapid resources (on the response side) will be strengthened. At the Kebele level, interventions will focus on strengthening formal and informal community structures. Integration of project-related community structures with more formal processes may be supported via consultancies that recommend policy reforms and training of formal government structures to engage with local and national stakeholders.

Component 2: Improving Access to GBV Response Services (Cost: US\$70.0 million)

Sub-component 2.1 will strengthen short and medium-term GBV response services for survivors of conflict-related GBV within targeted Woredas; sub-component 2.2 will finance the piloting and testing of innovative GBV prevention programming, both as a mechanism to address underlying norms and dynamics that contribute to violence, and to address factors that prevent GBV survivors from seeking care; and sub-component 2.3 will finance activities that strengthen institutional capacity for coordination, policymaking, and delivery of quality, confidential, and survivor-centered care across the country. The component will be implemented through coordination between relevant government actors with mandate for GBV prevention and response, notably MoWSA, MoH, and Attorney General, in partnership with non-governmental partners that specialize in GBV prevention and service delivery. This approach acknowledges current capacity constraints in providing quality services at the community level, as well as the lack of required equipment and the ongoing instability in some of the targeted areas.

Sub-component 2.1: Expanding and Strengthening GBV Service Delivery in Conflict-affected Communities (Cost: US\$51.0 million)



This sub-component will finance activities that expand access of targeted conflict-affected communities to GBV response services and enhance the capacities of the service providers to provide these services effectively. In particular, the sub-component will focus on improving the quality and functioning of integrated response services through existing and new OSCs and expanding and strengthening response and referral mechanisms through specialized partners and health facilities within communities. It is envisioned that coordination and leadership of GBV-related activities will be led by MoWSA, in partnership with other relevant ministries, including MoH and the Attorney General’s office. Coordination and partnership will also be required with Regional Bureaus of Health and Women and Social Affairs. It is envisioned that activities under this component will require additional technical support from specialized external agencies to improve the capacity of existing service providers (for example, delivery of training and capacity building needs of providers in OSCs and health centers), to enable rapid delivery of services at the community level, and to develop and deliver GBV prevention interventions.

Strengthen multi-sectoral service delivery through OSCs. The sub-component will strengthen and support the delivery of integrated, multi-sectoral services to GBV survivors through established OSCs in conflict-affected areas within the regions targeted by the project. The project will finance the training of OSCs’ health and social work personnel to perform core services, including case management support, medical care, and psychosocial care, and explore the provision of training to police and judicial support staff as critical services that are co-located in the OSCs. The project will also finance the procurement of essential medical supplies and other materials for the OSCs, including emergency medications, such as Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP), emergency contraception and treatment for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), and dignity kits for survivors, as well as vehicles that can facilitate the transportation needs of survivors and medical personnel. The option to establish new OSCs will be explored if comprehensive services are unavailable in areas targeted by the project. The potential establishment of the OSCs will be directed by considerations related to security, feasibility, community demand for services, and in consultation with relevant Regional Bureaus, including Bureaus of Health and of Women and Social Affairs.

Strengthen community-level response and referral mechanisms for GBV survivors. The sub-component will also address gaps in service provision and access of GBV survivors to quality response services within their communities. To ensure availability and provision of care for survivors in the immediate term, the project will contract specialized implementing partners to deliver essential services and to train key personnel, including community-based actors, frontline providers, and personnel in core services, emergency response, and referral support for GBV survivors. The project will further support the piloting of mobile GBV services in target Woredas where access to OSCs is not available, either through existing mechanisms, such as training and deployment of existing community-level Health and Nutrition teams established by MoH, or through establishment of dedicated GBV mobile teams comprising doctors, nurses, and case management staff service providers with specialized expertise on identification and treatment of GBV survivors.

The project will help to institutionalize integrated GBV case management at different front-line service points in targeted health facilities (for example, health centers and health posts) to ensure that sufficient number and adequately trained staff are available to manage GBV cases in rural and more remote locations and that they have the needed equipment and supplies to do so. To have more uniform and high-quality skills of service providers, the project will support the development, and pilot the roll out of standardized training resources for medical care and case management support staff, while exploring the feasibility for standardized training resources for other critical services, including MHPSS, medico-legal response—including forensic evidence collection—police, and judicial support. To improve the quality of front-line services, the project will review the need for medical equipment and



essential commodities at health facilities for effective management of GBV cases. As needed, the project may finance small-scale rehabilitation/refurbishment of health facilities, including painting, small internal repairs, and provision of screens, partitions, and lockable cupboards, to create adequate conditions for consultations and counselling. The project will not expand existing health facilities.

Activities will be informed by a project-financed mapping exercise of existing referral services and providers within the targeted Woredas, their capacities and need for training, and an assessment of the quality of care they provide. This information will inform service strengthening and capacity building activities and, more broadly, enable improved coordination across stakeholders.

Sub-component 2.2: GBV Prevention and Behavior Change (Cost: US\$15.0 million)

To address the underlying causes of GBV and to tackle the social norms and values that may condone GBV, the project will invest in awareness raising and behavior change activities at individual, household, and community levels in targeted Woredas. There is a growing body of evidence of the effectiveness of gender transformative social norms interventions to prevent GBV, with emerging evidence suggesting that carefully designed, community and values-based economic strengthening and social norms interventions can have a positive effect on GBV-supportive beliefs and behaviors. GBV prevention interventions also have demonstrated impact on improving help-seeking behaviors of GBV survivors and enabling more supportive community response. Activities under this sub-component will therefore include pilot evidence-based prevention workshops and communication campaigns to increase awareness of risks and impacts of GBV and awareness of available GBV support services. The design of pilot interventions will be informed by a project-financed mapping exercise of tested prevention activities in Ethiopia and the region to identify evidence-based approaches that can be replicated or expanded in targeted communities. The design and implementation of these interventions will be led by MoWSA, with design and implementation support of external partner organizations with demonstrated institutional capacity in delivering GBV prevention programming at the community level.

Sub-component 2.3: Support to Coordination, Policy Development, and Research for GBV Prevention and Response (Cost: US\$4.0 million)

The sub-component will aim to strengthen government capacity for coordination and policy development for GBV prevention and response. The project will aim to strengthen coordination mechanisms for GBV programming at federal level across relevant ministries, including the existing national coordination bodies, and at the regional level - with relevant regional bureaus with a mandate for GBV prevention and response. The project will also support advisory for the review and strengthening of the policy and legal framework for addressing GBV. This may include support for finalization and dissemination of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the functioning of OSCs currently under development, support for government-led development of a National Strategy for GBV Response, and other policy priorities identified by government partners. This Sub-Component will also strengthen GoE capacity for knowledge and learning through conduct of rigorous evaluation of prevention interventions and conduct of research and learning initiatives to address knowledge gaps prioritized by government.

Component 3: Adaptive Project Management (Cost: US\$20.0 million)



The project will finance consulting services, goods, training and workshops, and operating costs. It will finance the incremental costs of the various project management aspects and support a learning sub-component that will help to improve the effectiveness of project-financed activities and help with adapting them to changing settings.

Sub-component 3.1: Project Management (Cost: US\$15.0 million)

This sub-component will finance the incremental costs of project oversight, coordination, and management, including the costs of the steering committees at the different levels, the FPCU in MoF, a Federal Project Implementation Unit (FPIU) in MoWSA, respective regional and Woreda coordination units, the FPCU's Mobile Support Teams, and other project implementation structures. Covered costs would include those related to operating costs of the different units, the hiring of consultants, office space and equipment, transportation, and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) costs; financial audit costs; third-party environmental and social (E&S) monitoring costs; and the operation of a project grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The costs of facilitation firms and service providers will be financed by the respective components.

Sub-component 3.2: Learning and Adaptive Implementation (Cost: US\$5.0 million)

Due to the specific and highly complex contexts within which conflict and displacement take place in Ethiopia, an adaptive approach will be used to continuously refine implementation processes. The project will, therefore, finance the contracting of an operations-focused consulting firm to provide quality control and learning services to the project. This will include analyses of the effectiveness of activities under components 1 and 2 and improvement recommendations, and continued evaluation of the project's targeting mechanisms.

The World Bank will further cooperate with development partners to identify potential independent monitoring arrangements as agreed with the GoE.

Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component (Cost: US\$0.0)

This component will allow, on an as-needed basis, a reallocation or replenishment of the project resources to Woreda- and region-level implementing agencies to address elements of an emergency response. The outline, the predefined framework of activities, and associated triggers that would redirect resources to support emergency efforts will be incorporated into the POM. A CERC manual will be formally adopted by the GoE and incorporated as an Annex to the POM that will guide any CERC activities in the event of an emergency.

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 has a national geographic scope. However, considering the displacement situation at appraisal and the project's financial envelope, it will initially prioritize equitable support in the Amhara, Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia, and Tigray regions as these regions have been highly impacted by recent conflict, currently being assessed via a Post Conflict Impact Assessment and Recovery and Reconstruction Plan, host large numbers of IDPs, and are



highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Further regions will be considered, e.g. Somali, based on resource availability. The methodology to select project interventions in Woredas within the regions will be articulated in the Project Operations Manual (POM) and will take into account: (i) the number of IDPs, (ii) the existing available services and infrastructure and the severity of damages to basic infrastructure (based on damage and climate assessments), (iii) the complementarity with other donor-funded activities (aiming to avoid duplications), (iv) security and accessibility, and (v) the potential for conflict mitigation (for example, those areas along border areas with increasing tensions). Selected Woredas will be categorized as either Woredas with high risk of ongoing conflict (HROC) or non-high risk of ongoing conflict (NROC) on the basis of Woreda Rapid Needs, Conflict, and Capacity Assessments (WNCCA) conducted by a third-party (see Section III). The categorization will trigger differentiated implementation arrangements with project activities in NROC Woredas expected to be implemented using government systems and institutions. The POM will be periodically assessed and adjusted during project implementation to be responsive to the evolving conflict context.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

Ethiopia has gained considerable experience in the implementation of World Bank financed Projects in various sectors which played an important role in improving its environmental and social risk management capacity. Some of the projects that have been implemented by the key stakeholders include Ethiopia Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (P152822), Urban Productive Safety Net and Jobs Project (P169943), Urban Productive Safety Net Project (P151712) Urban Local Government Development Program (P133592), Urban Institutional and Infrastructure Development Program (P163452), Sustainable Land Management Project (P133133), Agricultural Growth Project (P148591), Resilient Land and Livelihoods Management (P163383, P172462), Rural Productive Safety Nets Project (P163438), Livestock and Fisheries Sector Development Project (P159382), etc. However, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA) have relatively limited experience in management of environmental and social risks in World Bank financed projects.

The Ministry of Finance (MoF) is the borrower and will sign the financial agreement on behalf the government of Ethiopia. Due to the complex nature of the proposed project, there will be multiple implementing agencies. The project will be housed under the MoF. The MoWSA will meanwhile lead on the implementation of Component two. The MoWSA will have key stakeholder that it will work with including Ministry of Health (MoH) and Attorney General. The key stakeholders in Component 1 are Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Urban Development and Infrastructure (MoUDI), Ministry of Peace, among others.

The Project coordination unit (PCU) will also be established under the MoF. The PCU will take the responsibility of coordinating the overall implementation of the project. It will consist of the following staffs: project coordinator, technical specialists, monitoring specialist, procurement specialist, financial management specialist, and one environmental and one social risk management specialist.

Down at regional and woreda levels, the implementing institutions consists of regional sectoral counterparts as well as regional and Woreda/City administrations. Funds for community-driven interventions will be managed by the woreda administration with direct transfer from the MoF, while the federal level will manage larger contracts as part of project activities. Independent monitoring of the project will be carried by a non-executive branch agency, domestic or internationally, to be defined with funding to be provided via TF resources.



Among the key agencies, MoF has intensive experience on the implementation of World Bank financed projects. However, MoWSA is a new institution and has limited experience from only recent engagement with the Bank. As such, there is limited experience in implementing Bank supported projects and to manage potential environmental and social risks. Capacity gaps will be further assessed as part of the ESMF, and relevant capacity building measures including measures to address E&S staffing gaps shall be included in the ESMF. Relevant capacity building measures will be included in the ESCP such as an assessment report and capacity building action plan that will be prepared and approved within three months of Project Effectiveness and implemented throughout Project implementation.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

High

Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

The project will have a positive outcomes as it is expected to improve environmental, health and safety conditions for conflict-affected communities. The project activities are not anticipated to cause conversion natural habitats, or generation of large-scale pollutants given the small-scale nature of the activities. However, there are potential small-scale environment, health and safety risks that may result from mobile clinics; water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities for the displaced people (Subcomponent 1.1) and reconstruction or construction of public facilities, such as damaged schools (Subcomponent 2.2). The construction of public facilities may involve site clearance/removal of vegetation though in small scale. Soil erosion may be caused by exposure of soil surfaces to rain and wind during site clearing, and excavation activities. Construction or rehabilitation of public facilities could cause noise , fugitive dust and the small-scale civil works and community support activities are likely to increase project workers and/or community’s exposure to health issues including Covid-19. Environmental pollution such as air, waste, and water pollution could also result from renovation /construction of public facilities. However, no significant greenhouse gas emission is anticipated from the project activities. There are various potential occupational health and safety risks (such as falls, ergonomic injuries and illnesses) that may result from the project activities especially activities which involve renovation/construction public facilities. There are also potential environment, health and safety risks from WASH facilities including generation of sanitary wastewater. If suitable facilities for handling and management of the waste are not available, it may be indiscriminately discharged into the environment or used in unhygienic manner. Wastewater discharge onto open ground can contribute to spread of disease, odors, contamination of wells, etc. Mobile clinics could also have various EHS risks if appropriate mechanism for collection; handling, transportation, treatment, and final disposal of medical wastes is not put in place. Potential wastes include: i) chemical wastes (which may be in solid, liquid, or gaseous form and is generated through use of chemicals during diagnostic, cleaning, housekeeping, and disinfection); ii) infectious wastes (waste suspected to contain pathogens); iii) Pharmaceutical wastes (expired, unused, spoiled, and contaminated pharmaceutical products, drugs). There is also capacity constraint to manage healthcare wastes. Potential EHS risks that may result from grants to women and youth institutions (Subcomponent 1.3 and 1.5) will be screened once the activities to be financed through the grants are defined. There may also be potential EHS risks when CERC (Component 4) will be activated if relevant risk management actions are not implemented. There are potential risks from lack of capacity of implementing agencies and systems to manage E&S risks and impacts in a manner consistent with the ESS1. No TA that will have downstream environmental social risks such as feasibility studies, design, preparation of strategic studies, etc is anticipated in this project. However, any capacity building activities as

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well as trainings shall be undertaken in compliance with the requirements of the Bank’s TA Guidance note. Based on the initial screening, the environmental risk of project is rated as Substantial.

Social Risk Rating

High

The proposed project targets to address the key challenges and problems of conflict-affected communities in Ethiopia by (i) strengthening access to and utilization of GBV response services, (ii) enabling livelihood and social inclusion support, and (iii) addressing public infrastructure and service needs in conflict-affected communities. However, the project will have both contextual and project related risks. The overall contextual risks encompass conflict and fragility due to the conflict in the north and accessibility, potential security and safety risks to project workers. Given that the project will be implemented in conflict impact areas and IDP hosting regions like Tigray, Amhara, Afar, Somalia, and Oromia regions, the prevailing conflict and tensions will affect the implementation of the proposed project. The current instability and political situation in the country will also have a strong impact on the project. Project related risks include: (i) inadequate stakeholders consultation/engagement, (ii) lack of functional grievances mechanism (iii) elite capture and exclusion; (iv) labor influx risks; (v) GBV/SEA risks; and (vi) protection of labor providing inputs to the project. Component 2 of the project will finance either reconstruction of exiting damaged facilities or the construction of new facilities in new settlement areas, depending on community plans through a CDD approach, which may pose minor risk of land acquisition and small scale displacement. Component 1 also plans to support for transitioning to sustainable solutions for displaced communities with proper community consultations and transition planning. The project will provide differentiated packages of support to facilitate the transition towards durable solutions. Trainings and coaching will be provided, both, on the household and community level. The transition skills proposed include trainings and coaching, seed grants, establishment of links to other development projects, provision of transitional services. Unless proper screening is conducted, there is a risk of exclusion of the most vulnerable groups from sharing the benefit packages of the project particularly related to recovery packages such as transition skill trainings, seed grants, etc. as well as GBV and MHPSS like mobile community-based services on health, education, and WASH. The project will establish targeting criteria for the identification of beneficiaries to be applicable for both IDP and host communities. Further, a social Assessment will be conducted to properly identify the type and number of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. Equally, a SSAHUTLC assessment and plan will be prepared for the project areas. As the project is prepared under emergency, a preliminary Rapid Social Assessment will be prepared by the client prior to appraisal based on available secondary information. The final comprehensive Social Assessment will be prepared with wider community consultation including vulnerable group and through conducting field visits to the project participating regions prior to project disbursements under Components 1 and 2. Training on transition skills like trainings and coaching, seed grants, establishment of links to other development projects under component 1 will also pose a risk of GBV/SEA/SH and increased risk of infectious diseases such as COVID 19 requiring putting in places the COVID19 prevention measures and the use of appropriate measures to avoid and minimize such risks. The capacity of the multiple implementing partners to manage potential risks needs to be assessed and developed as required. The implementing agency, specifically MoWSA lacks experience in environmental and social risk management with ESF requirements. Considering the contextual risks and the risks identified with respect to vulnerable groups in the rapid social assessment along with the complexity of mitigation measures and institutional challenges, the potential E&S risk will be high

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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:

The proposed project finances activities which will involve negative and positive environmental and social risks and impacts. The project activities could have positive environmental, health and safety outcomes to the conflict affected communities. However, there are small-scale environment, health and safety risks that may result from mobile clinics; water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities for the displaced people (Subcomponent 1.1) and reconstruction or construction of public facilities (Subcomponent 1.4. Risks include: (i) site clearance/removal of vegetation though in small scale; (ii) pollution risks such as air emissions, dust, noise, vibration; (iii) waste and medical wastes management risks; (iv) extraction of materials for construction/rehabilitation activities; (v) land and soil degradation at the construction sites; and (vi) health and safety risks to the public and the workers at project sites during construction and operation phases including increase project workers and/or community's exposure to health issues including Covid-19. The project activities could have a positive contribution to the health and safety of the IDPs. Furthermore, there is also potential risks because of capacity constraints to manage healthcare wastes. The positive social impacts of the project include better and enhanced GBV services to the displaced and host communities, strengthening access to and utilization of comprehensive GBV response services, strengthening livelihood and social inclusion support for conflict-affected communities, invest in and rebuild local public infrastructure and essential services to promote envelopment of settlements into livable neighborhoods, improve the capacity of health and social works and the police, and enhance the capacity of local institutions and government agencies to in project implementation and management.

Even though the project is expected to support the recovery of communities affected by the conflict and host communities in Tigray, Oromia, Somali and Amhara regions of Ethiopia by providing access to basic services, strengthening livelihoods and restoring core infrastructure required for a recovery and resilient, there are a number of social risks which needs to be mitigated. While the rapid social assessment identifies some of the social risks, further risks will be identified throughout the environmental and social assessment process foreseen under ESS1. Major social risks consist of minor land acquisition and displacement due to public infrastructure (re)construction and rehabilitation which might involving minor displacement, labor management issues and possibly labor influx, GBV/SEA/SH risks due to construction and rehabilitation activities, and conflict between IDPs and host communities for benefit packages. Elite capture and exclusion of vulnerable and underserved groups such as women/women headed households, children/child headed households, persons with disabilities, etc., is another key risk that the project will experience during implementation.. The prevailing conflict and insecurity situation in the target regions, including Tigray and Western Oromia, heightens the project's social risk. Access to conflict areas, is another risk that will affect project implementation and monitoring and hence, the project will require to engage a third-party monitor. The low capacity for ESF supervision also adds to the overall social and environmental risk.

The key environmental and social risk management instruments that will be prepared prior to disbursement of project funds under Components 1 and 2 of the Project include Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Framework (RF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labor Management Procedures (LMP) including a worker's GRM, Social Assessment, SSAHUTLC Assessment and Plan, GBV/SEA/SH Risk Assessment and Management Plan, and Security Risk Assessment SRA and Management Pan. The project will hire consultants or service providers to support the preparation and review of project environmental and social instruments listed above. The ESMF will cover, among others, screening mechanism, E&S implementation arrangement, an indicative list of E&S risks and mitigation measures, exclusion list, references to GIIP, including EHS Guidelines, Chance find procedures, etc. If the CERC is triggered, the ESMF will be used as a basis for identification and management of E&S risks associated with the CERC activities.



To mitigate the environmental and social risks and impacts, the project will develop and implement site specific Environment and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) during implementation. Any construction and rehabilitation of public infrastructure will be done after preparing ESMPs for all activities that will be reviewed and approved by competent government authority before the start of construction. While most of the construction and rehabilitation works will be carried out on the exiting land of the public, there might be activities that will be implemented in private or communal land. Therefore, for the acquisition of private/communal land for the construction of public facilities in new settlement area for IDPs and host communities, a screening process will be used to establish social impacts. Where such impacts are found, appropriate compensation measures will need to be put in place with the preparation of Resettlement Plans (RPs). RPs will be prepared and implemented before any civil works are commenced.

Potential labour influx and risks associated with labour and work condition will be managed by preparing Labor Management Procedures (LMP). A GBV/SEA/SH risk assessment will be conducted that will outline relevant measures that need to be implemented in line with risk as part of the SA. The risks assessment will inform the design of GBV/SEA/SH action plan and code of conduct for the project staff and construction workers.

For social inclusion and addressing the risk of conflict between IDPs and host communities for benefit packages, proper and timely stakeholder consultation will be conducted involving all the key stakeholders and vulnerable groups. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be prepared by the client identifying all potential stakeholders. The risks of transmission of communicable diseases, i.e., COVID-19, through face-to-face meetings, trainings and workshops will be mitigated using specific contingency protocols for COVID-19 prevention. Moreover, ESF/Safeguards Interim Note on COVID-19 Considerations in Construction/Civil Works Projects and the Technical Note on Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings will be adopted to avoid or minimize COVID-19 outbreak.

A Security Risk Assessment (SRA) will to be carried out by the client to minimize the risk of conflict and insecurity situation in conflict-affected regions on the project, including Tigray, Amhara, and Oromia regions. Based on the SRA, a Security Management Plan (SMP) will be prepared. This Assessment and Plan will present means for delivery of activities in the context of the evolving security situation. The SRA and SRMP will be prepared during project implementation as the project is implemented in conflict prone areas of Ethiopia.

No technical assistance (TA) that will have downstream environmental social risks such as feasibility studies, design, preparation of strategic studies, etc. is anticipated in this project. However, any capacity building activities as well as trainings shall be undertaken in compliance with the requirements of the Bank's Guidance note on TA activities.

The project Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) include the material measures and actions required for the project to meet the requirements of the ESSs over a specified timeframe and commitments to undertake the required assessments and develop the necessary instruments for the Project. Mitigation measures for site-specific impacts will be managed through the implementation of required environmental and social management instruments to be prepared. Relevant capacity building measures will be included in the ESCP such as an assessment report and capacity building action plan that will be prepared and approved within 90 days of Project Effectiveness and implemented throughout Project implementation.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The implementing agency for the project is proposed to be the MoF and MoWSA. The Project implementation Unit (PIU) will be housed in the at MoF. Due to the multisectoral nature of the project, there are several different key



stakeholders of the project as implementing partners: Ministry of Finance, Federal Attorney General, Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Urban Development and Infrastructure (MoUDI), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), and the regional states.

During preparation of the project, in order to ensure that the concerns and interests of various interested parties are captured and incorporated in the design and implementation of the project, several meetings have been held with relevant stakeholder and implementing agencies including MoF, the then Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), the then MoLSA, MoP, MoH, EDRMC, MoA, and MoUDC. Further consultation has been conducted with Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Somali, Afar, and Oromia regions' Health, Women and Children Affairs, Disaster risk Management, Agriculture, Social and Labour Affairs bureaus. International development partners incl. EU, Germany, FCDO, Netherlands, USAID, etc. as well as international and local NGOs were also consulted for the preparation of the project. Stakeholders' contributions, including concerns and suggestions on various aspects of the project were collected in the design of the project. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, meetings have been conducted considering the COVID19 prevention protocol like keeping social distance with small groups of participants, as well as virtually using through WebEx. Stakeholders believe that the project is very timely and important to promote the local economy and contribute to the resilience and recovery and improvement of the living conditions of host communities as well as IDPs. Community and IDPs consultation in the project target kebeles was not conducted during project preparation due to the insecure situation in the country and the need to manage expectations in the country. The SEP outlines a procedure to conduct consultation during sub-Project identification and implementation.

The respective Woreda will be responsible to coordinate respective investments into community benefits (with services provided by respective sector bureaus). For community-based planning and small-scale infrastructure development, a classical CDD approach will be used, with neighborhood relations committees playing a key role in the implementation of noted subprojects.

The implementing agency will prepare a Stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) which will be finalized and disclosed prior to project appraisal. The SEP will account for the details of relevant stakeholder groups, as well as timing and methods of engagement throughout the life of the project, appropriate to the different population groups, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, consistent with the requirements of ESS10. An updated version of the SEP will be prepared prior to implementation of activities under Components 1 and 2. Stakeholder consultation will be conducted during sub-Project identification, implementation, and preparation of the necessary E&S risk management instruments like the ESMF, RF, and SA in line with the SEP.

The implementing agency will establish a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) including GBV sensitive structures at different regions and woredas of project implementation. The PCU will prepare GRM and operationalize as per the GRM guideline that detail the procedure, timing, referral system, etc. Resources will be allocated for the GRM as part of the project cost. Project beneficiary communities and other interested stakeholders will be sensitized by the implementing agency regarding operational procedures including how to submit, timing for resolution of grievances, and clear steps. The overall project environment and social progress report will have a separate section on GRM including the complaints recorded, resolved, and referred to the formal court system

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 this project. Construction activities under Component 1 and other project activities will require the recruitment and employment of direct, contracted, and potentially primary supply workers. At this point, it is difficult to estimate the number of direct and contracted workers. The project does not foresee community workers. To ensure fair labor practices and health and safety of workers during the construction and operational phases of the project, the borrower will take into consideration the Ethiopian Labor Laws and ESS2 on labor and working conditions so that exposure to health and safety risks could be properly managed.

Labor requirements will be described in the LMP annexed to the ESMF as per the requirements of ESS2. The borrower will develop and implement measures for the identification and mitigation of project Occupational Health and Safety risks associated with the construction, rehabilitation, operation, and maintenance aspects to be financed under Component 1 and other subcomponents in line with the ESS2. Labour Management Procedures will detail how workers are going to be managed throughout the project cycle and will include guidelines for a worker’s GRM for all types of workers. The ESMPs will also include procedures on investigation and reporting of incidences and non-conformance, emergency preparedness and response procedures and continuous training and awareness to workers. A SEA/SH risk assessment will be undertaken for the Project as part of the Social Assessment (SA). Based on this assessment, the client will produce a standalone SEA/SH action plan to ensure that any risks emerging from project interventions especially in the context of labor use are adequately addressed. A Code of Conduct on SEA/SH for all workers is expected to be in place. The Project will need to also ensure that Labor Management Procedures (LMP) are consistent with the provisions of the World Bank’s ESS2, which specifies that all contractors and sub-contractors must ensure that there is no forced or child labor employed during construction.

The LMP will include provisions to ensure fair wages in line with local legislation and provide contractual hiring of workers (both male and female), adequate payment for overwork and other measures. A priority will be given for the employment of women and People with disabilities including other vulnerable groups in case the competent workers have the same point during hiring process. If a labor camp is established for construction purposes, the facility must follow guidelines established by the Project to ensure safe and hygienic living conditions. A labor GRM will need to be developed and implemented by Contractors. The LMP will guide the production and implementation of any site-specific plans including specification of responsibilities at sub-project implementation stage by all stakeholders to address labor management requirements.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

ESS3 is relevant the project activities (especially subcomponent 1.1 and subcomponent 1.4) can lead to release of different pollutants and an increased use of resources. Pollutants from from the project activities include fugitive dust, noise from construction equipment; and soil pollution by hazardous materials. Social infrastructure such as mobile health clinics could generate various wastes including chemical wastes (which may be in solid, liquid, or gaseous form and is generated through use of chemicals during diagnostic, cleaning, housekeeping, and disinfection); infectious wastes (waste suspected to contain pathogens); and pharmaceutical wastes (expired, unused, spoiled, and contaminated pharmaceutical products, drugs) especially at operation phase. Rock and soil materials may be generated from earth moving during construction activities. Extraction of materials for construction activities can disrupt also natural land contours, resulting in accelerated erosion, disturbance in natural drainage patterns, ponding



and waterlogging, and water pollution. Construction/rehabilitation activities can generate construction wastes from excavation works. No significant emission of GHGs is anticipated because of the project activities. Resource efficiency concerns may arise from sources and volume of construction materials, Construction activities consume energy and water which entail efficient use. The project will make sure that material sources are accredited and have the necessary permits. The sub-project ESMPs will include requirements for adequate sourcing and transportation of construction materials. Resource efficiency measures including efficient use of energy, water and raw materials should be investigated as part of the ESMF. The ESMF will include indicative mitigation measures for different pollutants and resource efficiency concerns which will be further developed during preparation of site specific ESMPs. The ESMF will also include a generic waste management plan which will be provide guidance on from collection to final disposal of wstes and that could readily used at operational levels. Furthermore, training will be organized on management of wastes that may be generated during implementation of the project activities which can help to address capacity gaps. The World Bank Group EHS Guidelines shall be followed in management of wastes and to ensure compliance with other ESS3 requirements.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

ESS4 is relevant to the proposed project, as the subproject activities may involve community health and safety risks. Health and safety risks are anticipated from mobile clinics; water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services for the displaced people (sub-component 1.1); and reconstruction or construction of public facilities (sub-component 1.2). Construction or rehabilitation of public facilities could also cause noise, vibration, fugitive dust waste, soil and water pollution that will have impact on surrounding communities. Civil works to rebuild or rehabilitate public may generate traffic and road safety hazards associated with road obstructions, diversions or closures to give room to works with concomitant increased traffic volume on public roads and risks of accidents. This will be exacerbated by the increased flow of trucks to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs. ESMPs will outline detailed management and mitigation measures for community health and safety management (including Waste Management Plan, Traffic and Road Safety Management Plan) during construction, as needed. The contracts and agreements for delivery of rapid response activities will include requirements for developing a management strategy for traffic safety, including budget allocations for training, staff and monitoring activities.

The project will be implemented in conflict affected regions of Ethiopia including Tigray, Amhara, and Oromia. There is security risks to workers and communities in the project area. A Security Risk Assessment (SRA) will to be carried out by the client to understand the risk of conflict and insecurity situation in conflict-affected regions on the community and the project. Based on the SRA, the Security Management Plan (SMP) will be prepared to address the security risks. The SMP will include a protocol to address any potential risks in case protection services for the project specifically will be deployed beyond the general context security. The Government shall ensure that any security personnel deployed specifically for the project has no other mission objectives than the project. In case of contracting of service providers, including civil contractors and UN agencies, the government shall ensure that security requirements are being cascaded towards the relevant contracts. A regular oversight and monitoring mechanism shall be included in the SMP.

Impacts on the health, safety and well-being of workers and project-affected communities can also stem from an ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The project has health risks including transmission of communicable diseases (COVID-19) during consultations and public gatherings for work, capacity building workshops and training and registration



and payment of cash transfer. This will be mitigated using an appropriate COVID-19 prevention protocol such as the World Bank Technical Note on Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings. To ensure COVID-19 risks are addressed under project implementation, training sessions will be organized for small number of participants as per the national guideline as well as maintaining social distance. Moreover, the Technical Note on Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings and WHO COVID-19 Guidelines will be considered to minimize and mitigate COVID-19 risks. There are also health and safety risks consist of GBV/SEA/SH that are possible both within an office environment, construction activities, and during training. These risks will be assessed through a GBV/SEA/SH Assessment and shall be mitigated through the implementation of appropriate GBV/SA Action Plan across all project components.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

ESS5 is relevant to the project. Under Component 1, the project will finance support for transitioning to sustainable solutions with broad community consultations and transition planning involving financing either reconstruction of exiting damaged facilities, or construction of new facilities in new settlement areas, depending on community plans. These activities will require screening of impacts and the production of RPs are required. A Resettlement Framework (RF) shall be developed, and land acquired for the project will also be screened, according to criteria and procedures set out in the RF. Though the RF should be prepared during project preparation, due to the emergency nature of the 3R-4-CACE project as well as construction activities are expected to be done after one year of effectiveness, the RF will be prepared and cleared prior to implementing any activity under Component 1.2 (Public Infrastructure) of the Project. Respective consequent Resettlement Plans will need to be implemented prior to any land acquisition and physical works. The RF shall outline the respective distinction and thresholds of displacement and the RPs will be prepared as required by the RF.

The rapid social assessment shows that conflict in the project areas will be exacerbated when the affected people are not adequately and timely compensated for the land acquired for the project as well as when they have not received replacement land or not been appropriately treated and consulted to restore their livelihoods. As a result, the project will not support activities that involve larger scale and scope of resettlement which will have significant adverse effect on the host communities. Sub-project activities that would result in the permanent physical displacement of PAP will not be supported. As the project's infrastructure development aims to benefit the entire community and IDPs and community members may pressurize individual land owners to donate their land, the project will not apply voluntary land donation (VLD) from the PAPs and all individual and communal lands will be acquired after providing proper compensation.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The project will not finance activities that are anticipated to have adverse impacts on biodiversity and habitats of significant biodiversity value. However, there is potential risks to biodiversity as small-scale public infrastructure construction activities may entail site clearance/removal of vegetation. Potential risks to biodiversity and habitats will be further investigated as part of the ESMF and an indicative list of mitigation measures shall be included in the ESMF. Site specific ESMFs will include measures for management of potential risks to biodiversity. The ESMF will also



establish clear exclusion criteria for activities that may cause adverse impacts on biodiversity and habitats of significant conservation value.

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

In Ethiopia, the host communities in Somali regional states and pastoral areas of Oromia like the Borne zone are part of the emerging regions and are covered under the term Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (SSAHUTLC). Amhara, Tigray and other parts of Oromia region are not categorized under the SSAHUTLC. For those communities categorized in the SSAHUTLC, it is important that to conduct meaningful, timely, and appropriate consultations are being conducted and needs to be conducted throughout project implementation with IDPs and host communities to help them share benefits of the project. As all community members in Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz region and Borena zone fall under the SSAHUTLC, a SSAHUTLC Assessment and Plan will be prepared. Given the limited scope of physical work and land acquisition and the community driven selection of subprojects, the project is not expected to require a separate FPIC process. However, in Ethiopia context, the client will:

- conduct SSAHUTLC assessment and prepare a respective plan that will well capture the needs and concerns of the SSAHUTLC.
- Prepare and update the SEP with site-specific stakeholder engagement plans as necessary. These site-specific plans will be forward-looking to ensure regular interaction with refugees and host communities
- conduct transparent disclosure of resources provided to SSAHUTLC .
- Allocate adequate resources to have a meaningful, culturally and intergenerationally appropriate consultation in a manner and language understandable to stakeholders
- Involve SSAHUTLC and IDPs in regular and transparent monitoring of project interventions in relation to the regional and local contexts.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

The project will finance new construction and rehabilitation of existing public infrastructure under Component 2. These activities may entail site clearing, and earth works that could have an impact on tangible and intangible cultural heritage features located within the project footprint and underground. At this stage, the impact of the project cultural heritages is unknown, and the project will screen and avoid potential cultural heritage sites in each sub-project and incorporate “chance find” procedures. The “Chance find” procedure will form part of the sub-project specific ESMP and will address potential impacts of civil works on tangible and intangible cultural heritage sites consistent with ESS8 requirement. Furthermore, the ESMF will establish clear exclusion criteria for activities that may be adverse impacts on cultural heritage, screening criteria, consultation, generic impact assessment, and mitigation measures for any potential risks to cultural heritage.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

FI will not be involved



C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework? No

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

None

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Borrower: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Finance

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Yalemzewud Simachew Tiruneh, Verena Phipps-Ebeler, Simon Sottsas
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Iain G. Shuker Cleared on 08-Feb-2022 at 08:37:0 GMT-05:00
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Peter Leonard (SAESSA) Concurred on 14-Feb-2022 at 17:23:45 GMT-05:00