



# Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

## Concept Stage

### **(ESRS Concept Stage)**

Date Prepared/Updated: 08/04/2022 | Report No: ESRSC02932



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Tanzania	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	P178813	
Project Name	Program for Advancing Gender Equality in Tanzania (PAMOJA)		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Social Sustainability and Inclusion	Investment Project Financing	2/8/2023	7/14/2023
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
United Republic of Tanzania	Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups (MoCDGWS), Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elders and Children (MoCDGEC)		

**Proposed Development Objective**

To promote economic opportunities for women and adolescent girls and strengthen Gender-Based Violence prevention and response in targeted areas in Tanzania while supporting the government’s capacity to advance gender equality.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>150.00</b>

**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]**

Public Disclosure



The project will address the social and economic dimensions of gender inequality while also strengthening the enabling environment. The project will take a three-pronged approach focusing on (1) promoting economic opportunities for women and adolescent girls, (2) strengthening the prevention of and response to GBV, and (3) supporting institutional development and policy dialogue. The project will address gender equality at multiple levels ranging from the individual to the institutional/policy level, but with a strong focus on the community-level setting it apart from projects that primarily focus on the individual, household or firm level.

#### **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 proposed project activities include support to enhance women’s livelihoods through economic and social support, which may include support for agricultural productivity, value chains and access to markets, as well as activities to address harmful social norms and building the capacity of key implementing agencies. The geographic area of the project is not yet to be decided together with the Government of Tanzania and Zanzibar. However, many of the environmental and social conditions relevant to the project are present nationwide, and accordingly the analysis of risks and proposed mitigation measures discussed below will be applicable to all potential project locations (and will be further refined in the Appraisal ESRS when the geographic focus is known).

Climate change has already had profound economic costs in the country, especially in the agriculture sector, and it is expected to increase migration. The individual annual events associated with climate change, such as droughts and floods, have estimated economic costs of excess of 1 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the country.[1] Due to its reliance on rain-fed cycles, the agriculture sector is particularly affected by climate change: in the NSCA 2019/20, 17 percent of respondent stated climate change as the most important agricultural constraint during the agricultural year. Moreover, weather projections in Tanzania suggest that climate change is expected to significantly decrease agricultural productivity[2], and to increase climate-induced migration: on average, among households in the middle of the income distribution, a 1 per cent reduction in agricultural income induced by weather shocks increases the probability of migration by 13 percentage points.[3] This raises the need to support The National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) 2021-2026[4], which aims to better prepare the country for climate change. The NCCRS 2021-2026 includes focus on improving management of freshwater resources, building adaptive capacity of coastal and marine ecosystems (the blue economy), developing clean energy, and providing an efficient, low carbon-emitting transport system.

**SOCIAL:** The social characteristics of the country that will require social assessments in relation to project design and associated risks during implementation are as explained in this section. Tanzania is a large and diverse country witnessing rapid population growth; total population is projected to rise from 54 million to 100 million (+85 percent) by 2040. Approximately 40% women have experienced physical violence and one in five women have reported experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime (NPA-VAWC 2017/18 – 2021/22). Despite of the high prevalence, the number of women who reports violence or seek help is still low. This is due to social stigma and challenges facing the system in responding to Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) cases (World Bank, March 2022. Tanzania Gender Assessment).

Gender inequalities persist in access, use and control of assets, resources, and services as well as access to employment in the rural areas. Poverty is reported to increase gender-based violence in rural areas. Likewise, early marriage and adolescent fertility are more like to happen to girls who have low level of education and poverty.



Despite of the progress the country has towards education on primary schools for both boys and girls but there still some gaps at secondary level. Boys are more likely to attend secondary schools than girls. This is due to poverty; culture norms and traditions where families prioritize boys than girls as well as and early marriages as well as early pregnancies among girls. Additionally, according to 2015-16 Tanzanian Demographic and Health Survey, the share of women who experienced physical violence since the age of 15 increased by 10-14% since 2010.

**D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity**

The primary agencies involved in the implementation of the project are Ministry Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups Elderly and Children (MoCDGWS) for the Tanzania Mainland, and Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women, and Children (MOCDGWC) in Zanzibar. Both the MoCDGWS and MoCDGWC are newly created Ministries, and therefore, they do not have experience with World Bank’s Projects and implementing the ESF.

It is anticipated that there might be capacity constraints in the preparation, monitoring and supervision of the implementation of environmental and social risk (E and S) management instruments and grievance management and reporting. Also, MoCDGWS and MoCDGWC do not have enough experience working under the requirements of the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

The Project’s Mainland and Zanzibar PIUs will recruit an Environmental and a Social specialist to guide project preparation and supervise implementation of Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) in the project. To mitigate the capacity related risks, the PIUs will be allocated an E&S specialist each, and TA training on safeguards as follows: (i) ESF; (ii) environmental assessments and monitoring of the implementation of ESMP; (iii) stakeholder engagement and grievances management; (iv) gender-based violence and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse-sexual harassment (GBV/SEA-SH); and (v) labour management and compliance with both legal and ESF policy requirements.

Public Disclosure

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

**A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)** Moderate

**Environmental Risk Rating** Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating The environmental risk classification for the Project is “moderate”. The project could finance small-scale infrastructure investments in One-Stop Centers for GBV survivors and safe space for congregation and service provision to women’s livelihoods groups and entrepreneurs. Also, component 1 will finance activities that support women’s economic opportunities/inclusion. The specific activities to be financed have yet to be defined but may potentially include investments to improve agriculture production and productivity through exploiting value chain opportunities including reaching bigger markets. If activities like land clearance and use of pesticides, fertilizers and other agrochemicals are implemented (which are associated with improving agriculture yield) they may have negative impacts to environment. These activities could cause the following risks and impacts: i) Land degradation and loss of biodiversity. Land clearance and use of pesticides could impact land degradation, natural habitat and biodiversity. However, it is expected that existing farm areas shall be used rather than opening farms on virgin land. ii) Soil erosion. Land clearance will expose soils and leave areas vulnerable to erosion by surface run-off or wind and create the threat of water turbidity and sediment deposition in nearby waterways. iii) Agrochemicals management. Use of fertilizers, pesticides and other agrochemicals have the potential to cause not only soil and water resources



pollution but also health impacts to nearby communities. iv) Occupational and community health and safety, with potential impacts on project workers and other stakeholders during the implementation of subprojects. The expected environmental risks of the proposed project are not significant since the impacts are local, site specific, short term and reversible.

**Social Risk Rating**

Moderate

The social risk classification for the project is moderate. The project is expected to have a positive social impact at the individual and community level in that it will promote gender equality, economic opportunities, and address the social norms that contribute to GBV and stand as a barrier to women’s empowerment, with an explicit focus on the inclusion of persons with disabilities (PwDs). However, there is a risk that activities that are designed to challenge long-standing norms and beliefs about gender and power relations could be negatively perceived and result in backlash. The project intends to use established, proven methodologies which take a phased approach to changing beliefs, attitudes and behaviors to be more gender-equitable, working progressively through topics in a manner that is designed to help participants examine the ways in which restrictive gender roles can limit the lives of both men and women, harming everyone. However, the project will pay close attention to these risks, and in particular the risks to women that can arise as further discussed below. Additionally, Component 1, aimed at strengthening Economic opportunities, there might be some risks associated with inadvertent exclusion of women with disabilities and women who meet ESS7 criteria. Since the project under component 2 focusing on shifting social norms, strengthening social delivery and economic opportunities, policy change and other related issues there is a need to ensure there are mitigation measures in place for risks associated with exclusion. Although the country has legal regulations which provide provisions on the rights of people with disabilities, including access to education to children, access to support services. Special schools/ inclusive education etc Although majority of people with disabilities have primary education but there are still many children with disabilities drop out of schools due to various reasons. Again, there is gender gap in education attainment where male students are enrolled more to school than female. Disabled women and girls are likely to experience high rate of GBV because of social stigmatization and increased vulnerability. Additionally, because of the stigma, women with disabilities are less likely to own land than any other group, although land policy discussed the equal rights of land ownership but still women with disabilities face many obstacles due ambiguity and challenge in the system. Overview of ESF: labor risks expected to be moderate, and the project does not anticipate resettlement activities

Public Disclosure

**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:**

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

The standard is relevant to the project. As indicated above, Component 1 as will finance activities that support women’s economic opportunities/inclusion, which will consist of investments to improve agriculture production and productivity through exploiting value chain opportunities including reaching bigger markets. Also, the project will fund Social Norms change activities and Tackling Gender-Based Violence aiming at aimed shifting social norms and enabling behavior change towards gender equality and GBV prevention at the community level, strengthening GBV response services, and supporting an enabling policy environment for positive social norms and GBV prevention and



response. Moreover, the project finance activities related to institutional development to further strengthen an enabling environment for gender equality and regular project management activities. These activities are expected to cause both environmental and social risks and therefore ESS1 (Environmental and Social Standard 1) is relevant. Even though, as stated above, the expected environmental risks of the proposed project are not significant and capable of management through appropriate risk mitigation measures.

Component 1 may include activities aimed at enhancing agriculture productivity, which have the potential of increasing use of pesticides, fertilizers, and other agrochemicals. Poor management and use of agrochemicals can cause adverse impacts to environment including land degradation, pollution of water resources and soil. Haphazard use of agrochemicals also can present health impacts to farmers themselves and nearby communities. Land clearance is another activity which is expected to have negative impacts to environment through removing native vegetation and exposing the soils to runoff and wind. Impacts associated with land clearance includes, soil erosion, land degradation and loss of biodiversity risk. It is not envisioned that the project will finance infrastructure or civil works. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be developed prior to appraisal to guide the individual assessment for any sub-projects, including any other environmental and social risks not identified here. The ESMF will identify the responsibilities of project stakeholders, procedures for environmental and social safeguards screening, review and approval, monitoring and reporting requirements, as well as plans to enhance institutional capacity. It will also offers sample terms of reference for carrying out environmental impact assessments (EIAs) if applicable. For moderate risk subprojects, implementing agencies shall be required to prepare and implement subprojects in accordance with national law and any requirement of the ESSs that the Bank deems relevant to such subprojects. Where subprojects are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental or social risks and impacts, such subprojects do not require further environmental and social assessment following the initial screening.

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

None

**ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

Detailed stakeholder identification and analysis is yet to be done; however the project will consult government (MoCDGWS for the Tanzania Mainland, and MOCDGWC for Zanzibar and other agencies) and non-governmental officials involved in GBV prevention and mitigation to understand their perspectives and priorities. Local communities to identify risks and propose mitigation measures. Other stakeholders include:

- (i) Beneficiaries and local communities hosting the projects;
- (ii) Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) including Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Faith Based organizations (FBO), Disabled Persons Organizations (DPOs), and other non-state actors;
- (iii) Project Affected Persons (PAPs); and
- (iv) National level government line ministries

During project preparations the project will consult men and boys in getting their views and perceptions towards different interventions that could be used in shifting culture norms and changing gender attitude among men and women The project will outreach to women with disabilities, and entrepreneurs to ensure meaningful their inputs are incorporated into project design.

The borrower will prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), with an outline of stakeholder identification, analysis and the engagement strategies. The SEP is a living document and will be updated



and redisclosed as needed during the life of the project. The SEP will also provide for a GRM, which is locally available, culturally appropriate and accessible (including attention to disability-related accommodations) to handle project grievances. The GRM will include representatives of project-affected parties and local communities as part of grievance redress committees, have a grievance log which will be updated regularly, and its functionality closely monitored by the respective Project Implementation Units (PIU) in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar and the supervising consultant. Further, the GRM will provide for an appeal mechanism and anonymous reporting and the information about the mechanism will be disseminated among local communities.

Treatment of GBV cases in GRM: The GRM will include a specific survivor-centered approach to handle GBV related cases.

## **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 exact typology of labor requirement and use (including number and type of project workers, gender, sources) will be determined during the Appraisal ESRS.

To ensure effective implementation of project components, different types of workers will be required, such as direct workers where they will be working full time for the duration of project implementation. Direct workers might be government staff or technical consultants. The program may involve community workers especially for component 2 which aims at strengthening economic opportunities where the program will involve local communities and groups for program activities such as capacity and trainings. For component 3 in which one stop centers will be constructed/rehabilitated, the program may need contacted workers to support such activity.

Labour influx is not anticipated as the project is likely to use local contractors and local labour.

Labour risks. The Borrower will prepare Labor Management Procedures (LMP) with details of the workers, typology, number and categories, the grievance redress mechanisms, roles and responsibilities for monitoring of workers. The LMP will be prepared during project implementation. The LMP will include requirements for: occupational health and safety, including, working conditions and terms of employment; non-discrimination and equal opportunity; worker's organizations; child labour and minimum age; forced labour; grievance mechanisms; maintenance of training records and documentation and reporting of occupational accidents, safe transport conditions, diseases and incidents, emergency prevention and remedies for injuries, disability and disease.

Sub-contractors and direct workers will be required to update and comply with these requirements during project implementation. This will ensure non-discrimination and promote gender sensitivity in the recruitment process of consultants or specialized workers needed during the implementation of identified sub-projects, including sensitization related to the availability of worker's Grievance Redress Mechanism and to abide by the code of conduct to prevent and address potential harassment, child labour, gender or GBV/SEA issues during the implementation of the activities financed under this project.



Occupational Health and Safety (OHS). Potential risks may include: spread of COVID-19 pandemic, as well as OHS risks related to the potential use of pesticides and agrochemicals, which can have an adverse effect if they enter the body through inhalation, dermal absorption or ingestion or localized ill effects on contact with skin or eyes. Reduction of the OHS risks will require effective application of OHS measures provided in ESS2, Occupational Health and Safety (OSHA) Act of 2003 and its accompanying regulations, the Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines of the World Bank and GIIP. OHS measures will include compliance with COVID-19 prevention guidelines, and effective use of work related Grievance Redress Mechanism where civil servants and consultants will be required to implement.

### **ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

The standard is considered relevant as the project may entail agriculture activities (tbc) (component 1) which may in turn involve the use of pesticides, fertilizers, or other agrochemicals. Improper use of these agrochemicals has the potential to cause pollution to soil and water resources. Handling and usage of agrochemical should be consistent with national regulation, ESF requirements, World Bank Group (WBG), Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, international best practices and pertinent Multi-Lateral Agreements (MEAs) guidelines and requirements/obligations. Estimation of GHG is not relevant to the project because no significant emissions are expected from the project activities.

### **ESS4 Community Health and Safety**

The key community health and safety risks identified for the project include (i) risks related to the potential social and economic exclusion of vulnerable groups, including PwDs from the project and/or from selection as beneficiaries; and (ii) risks related to gender, GBV and SEA/SH. Other health and safety risks may include risks associated with economic opportunities/inclusion and Institutional Development and Project Management implemented under Component 1 and 3 respectively.

To address risks related to social and economic exclusion, including participation of vulnerable groups, the project will ensure there is effective inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in the community throughout project implementation, from design, implementation and operation through continuous meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Gender equality and women empowerment are the key issues of the project objectives and activities. The country has made progress towards addressing (GBV) and Violence against Children (VAC) yet there are obstacles still require adequate intervention. GBV issues pose serious negative impact in the country's economy where victims of GBV seemed to have less capability to contribute to the economy. Different measures and initiative are in place to improve women's access to economic opportunities which has contributed to Tanzania's economic success and poverty reduction but still women continue to face significant obstacles across a range of indicators related to economic opportunities. There are gender gaps across sectors, for example, in land ownership and access to financial information and support; in agriculture productivity where women receive lower production than men in agricultural productivity. The country has put in place different mechanism to ensure equal access to education between boys and girls such as free and basic education to all which increased number of girls enrolled to primary school but still,





fewer girls are able to enroll at the upper secondary compared to number of boys. This is due to financial constraints and priorities where boys are given more chances/ priority to continue with secondary school than girls. Furthermore, there is still high prevalence on childbirth, child marriage, and violence's due to several reasons including poverty and low level of education.

The project will not be preparing a GBV Action Plan but will assess and recommend appropriate mitigation measures for potential risks associated with GBV, SEA and SH resulted from interactions between project workers, beneficiaries, and other project workers.

#### **ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement**

Negative impacts on biodiversity and natural resources caused by project activities are expected to be minimal. Agriculture activities such as land clearance and agrochemicals use (in the event that these activities are included) may lead to impacts on water, soil, natural habitats, and biodiversity. However, it is anticipated that agriculture activities will not occur on land that has pristine natural forest, but on existing farmed areas. The ESMF will be developed and will comprise provisions to avoid and mitigate the risks of adversely affecting biodiversity and habitats. The relevance of this ESS will be further discussed and assessed during project preparation.

#### **ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**

Negative impacts on biodiversity and natural resources caused by project activities are expected to be minimal. Agriculture activities such as land clearance and agrochemicals use (in the event that these activities are included) may lead to impacts on water, soil, natural habitats, and biodiversity. However, it is anticipated that agriculture activities will not occur on land that has pristine natural forest, but on existing farmed areas. The ESMF will be developed and will comprise provisions to avoid and mitigate the risks of adversely affecting biodiversity and habitats. The relevance of this ESS will be further discussed and assessed during project preparation.

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

The project will involve both the Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar focusing on enhancing the social and economic empowerment of women and adolescent girls in Tanzania/ promoting economic opportunities and strengthen GBV prevention and response. The project will aim at behavior change, addressing cultural norms and provide economic opportunities to community members. The ESS 7 is relevant because the project will be implemented nationwide, and number of groups might meet criteria of ESS7.

Female in Vulnerable Groups are affected more and differently with GBV and early marriage than other groups. This is because some of these practices are associated with culture and traditions.

For instance, Manyara region has the highest prevalence of FGM, followed by Dodoma and Arusha. All these regions have communities which meet criteria of ESS7 which includes Maasai, Bargaig, Akie, Hadzabe and Sandawe. Again, some regions which have VGs such as Maasai include Dodoma and Manyara have highest prevalence of child marriage. The relationship between GBV and early marriage is very high, Women and girls who experienced FGM are more likely to marry early and have low education.



The exact geographical coverage and infrastructure required are yet to be identified. The borrower will prepare Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework (VGPF) prior to appraisal to ensure inclusion of VGs into the Project design, planning and undertaking of planned activities to enhance development process with full respect to the dignity, human rights, economies, and culture of Vulnerable Groups.

The project is not expected to have any adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation by Vulnerable Groups that meet ESS7, nor is it expected to cause their relocation. The type of behavior changes activities proposed are also not expected to have significant impacts on cultural heritage of these communities. However, a social assessment will be undertaken to make this determination. If any activities are deemed to have significant impacts on cultural heritage, then FPIC of the VGs will be sought, and the borrower will engage independent specialists to assist in the identification of the project risks and impacts.

Screening the presence of VGs will be a mandatory requirement prior to the implementation of the PAMOJA project. This will be done to determine whether VGs are present or have collective attachment to the project areas based on the characteristics and criteria for Vulnerable Groups provided under ESS7.

To ensure that the project design and throughout project implementation respond to marginalized communities (communities meet criteria of ESS7), the project will engage with non-governmental organizations and Civil Society Organizations (NGOs and CSOs) representing the VGs, communities and representatives at national level.

**ESS8 Cultural Heritage**

This ESS shall be relevant it happens the project finance small scale infrastructure investments in One-Stop Centers for GBV survivors which may lead to changing norms and behaviors towards gender equality and GBV prevention at the community level (intangible cultural heritage). ESMF for the project will identify measures to address risks and impacts on cultural heritage and develop a chance finds procedure – if applicable – to be implemented during project implementation phase.

**ESS9 Financial Intermediaries**

Not relevant.

**B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks**

None

**C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply**

**OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways** No

**OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas** No

Public Disclosure



**III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE**

**A. Is a common approach being considered?**

No

**Financing Partners**

Not relevant

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

**Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:**

The following E&S risk management documents will be prepared before appraisal:

- i. Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
- ii. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- iii. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- iv. Vulnerable Planning Framework (VGPF)

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

- i. Updating and Implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- ii. Screening of sub-projects as per ESMF and implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plans (and associated sub-plans including Health and Safety Plan, Labor Management Plan; and Integrated Pest and Chemical Management Plan as deemed necessary)
- iii. Hiring of environmental and social safeguards specialists within the PIU (if not already on staff)

**C. Timing**

**Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS**

29-Nov-2022

**IV. CONTACT POINTS**

**World Bank**

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**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

Public Disclosure



Borrower: United Republic of Tanzania

**Implementing Agency(ies)**

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups (MoCDGWS)

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elders and Children (MoCDGEC)

**V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT**

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**VI. APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s):	Michele Davide Zini, M. Yaa Pokua Afriyie Oppong, Anna Lisa Schmidt
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Iain G. Shuker Recommended on 27-Jul-2022 at 17:01:51 GMT-04:00
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Ning Yang (SAESSA) Cleared on 04-Aug-2022 at 10:58:10 GMT-04:00