

Concept Note

Integrated Low Emission Approach for Efficient Use of Reclaimed Wastewater in the Agricultural Sector in Jordan

Jordan | IUCN

26 June 2020



**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

Simplified Approval Process Concept Note

Project/Programme title:	Integrated Low Emission Approach for Efficient Use of Reclaimed Wastewater in the Agricultural Sector in Jordan
Country(ies):	Jordan
National Designated Authority(ies) (NDA):	Ministry of Environment
Executing Entities:	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water and Irrigation and The International Union for the Conservation of Nature
Accredited Entity(ies) (AE):	International Union for Conservation of Nature
Date of first submission/ version number:	6/26/2020 V.1
Date of current submission/ version number	6/26/2020 V.1



Eligibility for SAP is determined by the review of the concept note and the ESS screening.

A. Project / Programme Information (max. 1 page)

A.1. Project or programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project <input type="checkbox"/> Programme	A.2. Public or private sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector	A.3 RFP	Not applicable
A.4. Indicate the result areas for the project/programme	<p><u>Mitigation:</u> Reduced emissions from:</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation: 33.333% <input type="checkbox"/> Low emission transport: 0% <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities and industries and appliances: 0% <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use: 0%				
A.5. Impact potential		A.5.1. Estimated mitigation impact (tCO ₂ eq over project lifespan)	200 tCO ₂ eq		
		A.5.2. Estimated adaptation impact (number of direct beneficiaries)	158,000 direct beneficiaries		
		A.5.3. Estimated adaptation impact (number of indirect beneficiaries)	450,000 indirect beneficiaries		
		A.5.4. Estimated adaptation impact (% of total population)	7% of the country's total population		
A.6. Financing information					
A.6.1. Indicative GCF funding requested (max 10M)	Amount: 9,460,000 Currency: USD Financial Instrument: Grants				
A.6.2. Indicative co-financing	Amount: 265,000 Currency: USD Financial Instrument: Other (Instrument Description: in-kind) Institution: 265000				
A.6.3. Indicative total project cost (GCF + co-finance)	Amount: 9,725,000 Currency: USD				
A.6. Estimated duration of project/ programme:	disbursement period: 48 repayment period, if applicable:	A.7.2. Estimated project/ Programme lifespan	180		
A.8. Is funding from the Project Preparation Facility needed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	A.9. Is the Environmental and Social Safeguards Category C or I-3?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
A.10. Provide rationale for the ESS categorization (100 words)	None of the risk factors (Annex 1) have been triggered. The project does not involve infrastructure construction, land acquisition, displacement or conversion/ damage to cultural heritage and is not located near any protected areas or special conservation sites. The use of the water for				

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	<p>irrigation is in full compliance with the Jordan Standard on Reclaimed Water. The project will not increase emissions to air, activity-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, noise and vibration and wastes. Vulnerable communities are its main beneficiaries and the water pricing systems will balance social and economic needs. Any minor impacts will be addressed in an Environmental and Social Management Plan.</p>	
<p>A.11. Has the CN been shared with the NDA?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>A.12. Confidentiality</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Confidential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not confidential</p>
<p>A.13. Project/Programme rationale, objectives and approach of programme/project (max 100 words)</p>	<p>The government of Jordan prioritized alternative strategies to treat wastewater to secure water resources needed for the agricultural sector aiming to increase farmer's resilience toward climate change, and to cope the increasing demands over limited water resources. Despite the progress made in Jordan in treating wastewater, almost 91% of this reclaimed wastewater is discharged into wadis that eventually flow to the Jordan Valley. The Government of Jordan wishes to use this treated water for agriculture purposes so a key issue is to see how water needs can be met by balancing demands for agriculture without drying up river flows.. This project will develop an integrated low-emission water management approach for the efficient use of reclaimed wastewater. IUCN ROWA will execute the project with a consortium of partners</p>	
<p>B. Project / Programme details</p>		
<p>B.1. Context and Baseline (500 words)</p>		
<p>Water scarcity is a critical issue in Jordan[1]. Limited annual precipitation, an increasing population from 4.2 million in 1994 to around 10.5 million in 2019[2], combined with an influx of refugees from other countries[3]. According to MOWI records; the availability of water per capita in Jordan is among the lowest worldwide (ca. less than 100 m3 per person/yr[4]) and continues to decrease. Climate change is putting increasing pressure on water resource availability with a projected decrease of 20% rainfall according to RCP4.5 by 2100 REF needed. The reduction in annual runoff is predicted to be as high as 60-70%[5] by this time. Annual decline in rainfall of 12% is predicted to reduce groundwater recharge by more than 25% by 2099. This is likely to result in a reduction of renewable water supplies from 853 to 580 MCM/yr. Projections also indicate that Jordan will experience a warmer climate between 2070-2100, with an average temperature increase between 2.1°C (RCP4.5) and 4°C (RCP8.5), resulting in a drier climate, and more heat waves. The cumulated precipitation could likely decrease by 15% (RCP 4.5), and 21% (RCP 8.5)[6]. This will be combined with increased potential annual evapotranspiration (ETp, mm) between 2070-2100[7].</p> <p>Jordan's water strategy prioritized municipal water needs, followed by other economic sectors[8]. Water use for agriculture was reduced from 80% of total fresh water use in the 1970's to less than 50% in recent years. The Third National Communication Report highlighted the urgent need to replace freshwater with treated wastewater for agricultural use, and to promote wastewater reuse in fodder production. However, advanced wastewater treatment is expensive and the water produced should be</p>		

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paid for by customers, ranging from citizens to business, with purchasing power. Thus, the project has to determine where best to re-use water for fodder, and when best to use for producing high quality vegetables preferably to secure higher income for communities. Despite some efforts, almost 91% of wastewater plant treated water is discharged into dry wadis that eventually flows to the Jordan Valley[9]. Efficient capture and use of some of this treated water in agriculture will help the agricultural sector adapt to current and future water shortages in Jordan due to high demand for water resources while concurrently balancing the water needed to maintain the ecosystem services from the Jordan Valley[10]. Climate change is expected to have serious effects on rainfed agricultural production and will affect the poorest parts of society in Jordan[11]. A reduction of rainfall by 10-20% could reduce the expected yield of barley by 4-8% and wheat by 10-20%[12]. The combination of a 20% reduction in rainfall and an increase in temperature by 4°C is predicted to decrease barley production by 50%[13]. A 1°C temperature increase above current levels is likely to decrease irrigated vegetable yields in Jordan by 5%. Elevated temperatures and reduced rainfall will also increase the demand for water for irrigation of crops by 14 and 28% for 2030 and 2050 respectively, placing additional stress on Jordan's water supply[14].

This project will be implemented in two major wastewater treatment plants; (i) Al Lajoon in Karak vicinity southern Jordan, and (ii) Wadi El- Sir in Amman city. Both plants were selected based on the number of direct and in-direct beneficiaries they can serve, their locations in poverty pockets, the dependency of beneficiaries on agriculture and the priorities of the Government the treated wastewater national plan. Both plants are operated and owned by the MOWI and reclaimed wastewater is up to current environmental standards and can be used for irrigation purposes. The plants will be used as business cases to test the approach for broader systemic scale-out across all of the 27-wastewater treatment facilities in Jordan building on work initially done by GIZ. This project will adopt a comprehensive approach to maximize the use of reclaimed wastewater to agricultural crop production. The project will develop water conveyance structures to provide irrigation water, organize farming and water distribution scheduling, and, create opportunities for local communities through climate resilient crop varieties, water saving agricultural practices and green technologies such as green wastes. This project will be implemented in the farms, located near wastewater unit, where lands that belong to direct project beneficiaries or farms that are rented from landowners including the government (25% of lands) will be targeted.

This project is aligned with Jordan's climate change policy (JCCP) 2013-2020, NDCs and the National Adaptation Plan. All plans have highlighted the necessity of efficient use of reclaimed wastewater. Water and agriculture sectors were ranked as a priority sectors for adaptation according to the recent Technology Needs Assessment. The Jordanian government has set a 2020 target in its National Strategy to reach a volume of 220 MCM from treated wastewater, which is expected to become a significant resource to meet the total irrigation demand and assist in agricultural adaptation to climate change.

[1] WRI. 2019. Aqueduct baseline water stress rankings. Available at: <https://www.wri.org/aqueduct/>

[2] Department of Statistics in Jordan

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- [3] Amjad R, Aslan J, Borgnäs E, Chandran D, Clark E, Ferreira dos Passos A, Joo J, Mohajer O (eds). 2017. Examining barriers to workforce inclusion of Syrian refugees in Jordan. International Labour Office. Geneva
- [4] Water Strategy 2025- Ministry of water and Irrigation
- [5] Kunstmann H, Suppan P, Heckl A & Rimmer A. 2007. Regional climate change in the Middle East and impact on hydrology in the Upper Jordan catchment. IAHS Publ. 313. 141-149.
- [6] Third National Communication Report. Ministry of Environment
- [7] USAID. 2017. Climate Change Risk Profile in Jordan: Climate Risk Profile.
- [8] National Water Strategy of Jordan 2016-2025
- [9] Decentralized Wastewater Management Policy 2016
- [10] Water Authority of Jordan 2016
- [11] Al-Bakri J, Suleiman A, Abdulla F & Ayad J. 2011. Potential impact of climate change on rainfed agriculture of a semi-arid basin in Jordan. Physics and chemistry of the Earth, 35: 125-134.
- [12] Al-Bakri J, Suleiman A, Abdulla F & Ayad J. 2011. Potential impact of climate change on rainfed agriculture of a semi-arid basin in Jordan. Physics and chemistry of the Earth, 35: 125-134.
- [13] Al-Bakri JT, Salahat M, Suleiman A, Suifan M, Hamdan MR, Khresat S & Kandakji T. 2013. Impact of climate and land use changes on water and food security in Jordan: Implications for transcending 'The Tragedy of the Commons'. Sustainability, 5: 724-748
- [14] USAID. 2016. Climate change risk profile: Jordan.

B.2. Project / Programme description (1000 words)

This project aims to develop a low emission integrated wastewater management approach to improve water security and strengthen the resilience of agriculture for vulnerable farmers in the northern and central parts of Jordan.

Component 1: Integrated Approach for Low-emission Wastewater management supporting agricultural practices and local communities resilience to climate change.

The project will support two wastewater treatment plants (i) Wadi Es Seer plant (serves >45,000 people), and (ii) Al Lajoon (serves 165,000 people). Both plants discharge water of good quality for irrigation. Cost-effective low emission treated waste water effluent will be supplied for local farmers according to the Tariff set by the MOWI to improve agricultural production, local livelihoods, and increase their resilience to climate change impacts.

Output 1.1: Low- emissions Water Security for Landscape Restoration.

Activity 1.1.1: Establish effective management scheme for wastewater plants to better manage and add value to wastewater for agricultural production and landscape restoration and management.

Activity 1.1.2: Improve technical capacity and knowledge management targeting CSOs, farmers and

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other vulnerable local communities and stakeholders for water management, climate smart agriculture (i.e. practices and crops types), and landscape restoration.

Activity 1.1.3: Develop an energy consumption profile for the targeted farmers and agricultural lands

Activity 1.1.4: Water-pumping systems for farms and agricultural lands deployed to increase the cost-effectiveness of irrigation using the support of the National Energy Renewable Centre (NERC). In addition, the project will explore the best methods to distribute water to the largest area of agricultural fields based on baseline studies, which will be conducted.

Activity 1.1.5: Develop the portfolio of the on-site generation of power by the introduction of a photovoltaic system

Output 1.2: Enhance the resilience and livelihood options of small scale farmers through an improved irrigation system

Activity 1.2.1: Develop -in coordination with National Agricultural Research Centre- and circulate the climate resilient agricultural practices including climate resilient crop varieties, and water saving agricultural practices. These should provide better income and require less water

Activity 1.2.2 Promote water-efficient practices based on drip-irrigation technology, and continue the monitoring program of water quality by the MOWI in consultation with the ministries of agriculture and water

Activity 1.2.3: Develop and implement SMEs such as green composting to contribute to environment and economic sustainability and enhance farmers livelihood

Component 2: Governance and Pricing

Pricing is a tool for efficient water consumption and it will help to ensure that the redirection of wastewater to agriculture does not perversely increase agriculture beyond available water resources. Therefore, this project will build on the exiting tariff set by the MOWI, noting that the area is not allowed to use groundwater resources for irrigation purposes although there is illegal pumping of groundwater in the situation of increasing water shortage that is being exacerbated by climate change. Thus, this project would help reduce the pressure on groundwater.

Output 2.1: strategy of pricing reclaimed wastewater used for agricultural purposes is developed and implemented successfully

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Activity 2.1.1: Develop a clear understanding on the governance system of reclaimed wastewater and ensure strengthen the existing model

Activity 2.1.2: develop an efficient and effective water pricing systems, which provide incentives for efficient water use and for water quality protection, and provide indicators on how much wastewater treatment is financially sustainable

Activity 2.1.3: test the tariff suggested for pricing and build strategy with the involvement of key stakeholders

Activity 2.1.4: apply the pricing strategy and monitor its effectiveness on a frequent base

Component 3: Business Case Roll-out, Capacity Building, Stakeholder Support

Output 3.1: Climate change awareness and Capacity building for community and stakeholders

Activity 3.1.1: Business cases developed based on effectiveness of two plants for national wastewater treatment options and scale out (design of current and future plants considered, options for solar investment determined, etc.)

Activity 3.2: Water- users associations developed which provides effective, fair and equitable governance of water pricing system (???) in place, and business plan for financially sustainable functioning of the plant

Activity 3.3: Local level awareness campaigns on water efficient and climate smart agricultural practices and support to water-users associations in developing their capacities. Dissemination of best practices and technology use

Activity 3.4: open a dialogue between relevant parties and project stakeholders to strengthen the development of carbon trade mechanisms in Jordan

IUCN ROWA\ Water and Climate Change Programme at IUCN ROWA and a consortium of members including Future Pioneers for Empowering Communities, and Horizon for Green Development will execute this project. IUCN ROWA has a long and proven experience in managing and implementing development projects in the fields of water, climate change and agriculture. Furthermore, it has a strict monitoring and evaluation system. A meeting was held between project consortium members, main stakeholders represented by MOWI[1], MOA[2], MOMA[3], NARC[4], NERC[5] and NDA represented by the MOEnv[6] in January 6, 2020. Stakeholders and NDA has approved this project. The financial and operational risks to the project are very low given the project

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modality where the project is submitted by an international NGO with long reputation and history working in West Asia region. In addition, the fact that the IUCN ROWA office is located in Jordan will minimize any financial and operational risks. This project was submitted after a no-objection letter by the NDA and endorsement letter shared by the MOWI. It is important to note that the project will deal with small-scale farmers who owns the lands and will encourage them to make-use of the water.

The M&E is designed to assess the key objectives of the project following the indicators, which will be provided in the full proposal document. The project will establish a PMU and a project manager will be hired reporting to the executing entity, which in consequence will report to the NDA. The annual report will include progress against objectives and results according to the monitoring framework. An external evaluation will be implemented after the project completion to ensure high accountability and as a mean to scale-up the project outcomes. This project will be implemented in close coordination with the MOE, MOA and the MOWI and other local authorities. It is important to state that two associate partners will be enrolled which are the National Agricultural Research Center (NARC) to contribute to M&E adaptation part and National Center for Renewable Energy (NERC) which will observe M&E for the mitigation measures

- [1] Ministry of Water and Irrigation
- [2] Ministry of Agriculture
- [3] Ministry of Municipalities Affairs
- [4] National Agricultural Research Center
- [5] National Energy Research Center
- [6] Ministry of Environment

B.3. Expected project results aligned with the GCF investment criteria (500 words)

Climate Impact Potential: This project will deal with adaptation and mitigation measures. Therefore, all mitigation measures including renewable energy part will follow IPCC's methodology for CO₂ emissions calculations, which entitle multiplying the relevant fuels to be substituted by the applicable emission factors. The emission factors depend primarily on the carbon content and net calorific value of the fuels involved. Calculations for GHG emissions for electricity use are based on avoided emissions. Regarding adaptation, the project propose several measures related to reclaimed wastewater and enhancing the resilience of local farmers through circular economy, resilience crops and green technologies. This project will contribute to strengthen the dialogue on carbon-market in Jordan, especially that it is still at very early stages and require further support to build its framework.

Paradigm Shift Potential: This project will work to establish a new model for pricing the treated wastewater and building a strategy, which will be replicated in other localities in Jordan. In addition, it will merge both adaptation and mitigation measures which will support Jordan's vulnerable famers to contribute positively to mitigate climate change impact.

Sustainable Development Potential: This project is dealing with important sectors for Jordan, which are water, energy and agriculture. This will certainly aid to achieve SDGs especially SDG2, 6, and 7. In addition, it will help to achieve SDG1 since jobs will be created to enhance livelihood, SDG5 as gender

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considerations will be highlighted, SDG13 since this is a climate change project, and SDG15. This project will work to ensure efficient use of reclaimed water into agricultural fields, which in turn will stop discharging water into natural ecosystems and will conserve ground water. Social and economic sustainability will be achieved especially through the circular economy model, which will be created out of the use of the reclaimed wastewater. In addition, applying climate resilient agricultural practices and green technologies will strengthen local community's livelihood. Reuse of treated wastewater for irrigation to replace and release scarce fresh water for domestic uses and to safeguard the environment.

Needs of Recipient: According to national strategies, vulnerable people in rural areas targeted in this project are in need to increase their resilient and adaptive capacities toward climate change especially with the very limited water resources, expensive energy resources and the increasing demands over both sectors. In addition, due to the financial constraint, then this project is needed to support the government of Jordan in raising the capacities toward climate change combat.

Country Ownership: This project follows Jordan's priorities in adaptation and mitigation especially it deals with main sectors of water, agricultural and energy. The National Climate Change Policy (2013), NDC and National Adaptation Plan stated that water, energy and agriculture are priority sectors for adaptation and mitigation

Effectiveness and Efficiency: This project will cover two important wastewater treatment units that serve large section of Jordan's vulnerable communities. In addition, it will complement existing efforts performed by various entities such as the MOPIC, MOWI and the MOE.

C. Indicative financing / Cost information (max. 2 pages)

C.1. Financing by components

Please provide an estimate of the total cost per component and disaggregate by source of financing.

Component	Output	Indicative cost (USD)	GCF financing		Co-financing			
			Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Type	Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions
Component 1: Integrated Approach for Low-emission Wastewater management supporting agricultural practices and local communities resilience to climate change.	Output 1.1: Low-emissions Water Security for Landscape Restoration	6,700,000	6,500,000	Grant	Public	200,000	In-kind	WAJ
Indicative total cost (USD)								

For private sector proposal, provide an overview (diagram) of the proposed financing structure.

C.2. Justification of GCF Funding Request (300 words)

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C.3. Exit Strategy and Sustainability (300 words)

C.4 Stakeholders engagement in the project or programme (300 words)

D. Annexes

- ESS screening check list (Annex 1)
- Map indicating the location of the project/programme (as applicable)
- Evaluation Report of previous project (as applicable)

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Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

Part A: Risk Factors

Please indicate your answers to the questions below and provide an explanation on the response selected. In cases when the TBD response has been selected please explain briefly why you are not able to determine now and when in the project cycle the question will be addressed.

If the criteria is not applicable to the project you may write N/A in the justification box.

Exclusion criteria	YES	NO
Will the activities involve associated facilities and require further due diligence of such associated facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the activities involve trans-boundary impacts including those that would require further due diligence and notification to affected states?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the activities adversely affect working conditions and health and safety of workers or potentially employ vulnerable categories of workers including women and children?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the activities potentially generate hazardous waste and pollutants including pesticides and contaminate lands that would require further studies on management, minimization and control and compliance to the country and applicable international environmental quality standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the activities involve the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (like dams, water impoundments, coastal and river bank infrastructure) that would require further technical assessment and safety studies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the activities potentially involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the activities be located in or in the vicinity of protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas and internationally recognized conservation sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the activities affect indigenous peoples that would require further due diligence, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and documentation of development plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the activities be located in areas that are considered to have archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Part B: Specific environmental and social risks and impacts

Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	YES	NO	TBD
Has the E&S risk category of the project been provided in the concept note?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Has the rationale for the categorization of the project been provided in the relevant sections of the concept note?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are there any additional environmental, health and safety requirements under the national laws and regulations and relevant international treaties and agreements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the identification of risks and impacts based on recent or up-to-date information?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Labour and Working Conditions	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially have impacts on the working conditions, particularly the terms of employment, worker's organization, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, child labour, and forced labour of direct, contracted and third-party workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the activities pose occupational health and safety risks to workers including supply chain workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities generate (1) emissions to air; (2) discharges to water; (3) activity-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, (4) noise and vibration; and (5) wastes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the activities utilize significant amount of natural resources including water and energy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will there be a need to develop detailed measures to reduce pollution and promote sustainable use of resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community Health, Safety, and Security	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially generate risks and impacts to the health and safety of the affected communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will there be a need for an emergency preparedness and response plan that also outlines how the affected	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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communities will be assisted in times of emergency?			
Will there be risks posed by the security arrangements and potential conflicts at the project site to the workers and affected community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities likely involve land acquisition and/or physical or economic displacement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially introduce invasive alien species of flora and fauna affecting the biodiversity of the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the activities have potential impacts on or be dependent on ecosystem services including production of living natural resources (eg. agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indigenous Peoples	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially have any indirect impacts on indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or vulnerable and marginalized groups?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cultural Heritage	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities restrict access to the cultural heritage sites and properties?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will there be a need to prepare a chance-find procedure in case of the discovery of cultural heritage assets?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stakeholder engagement and grievance redress	Yes	NO	TBD
Will the activities include a continuing stakeholder engagement process and a grievance redress mechanism and integrated into the management/implementation plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part C: Sign Off

Sign-off: Specify the name and designation of the person responsible for the environmental and social screening and any other approvals as may be required in the accredited entity's own management system.

##nameOfResponsible



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