

Summary of Environmental and Social Considerations in Detailed Planning Survey on the Project for Elaboration of the National Strategy for Treatment of Household and Similar Waste for the Kingdom of Morocco

1. Full title of the project

Project for Elaboration of the National Strategy for Treatment of Household and Similar Waste for the Kingdom of Morocco

2. Type of the study (e.g. Master Plan, Feasibility Study, detailed Design, etc.)

Master plan study

3. Categorization and its reason

3.1 Categorization:

Category "B"

3.2 Reason

The Study is classified as a "Category B" because of the following reasons:

The Project is a planning study and it does not include any facility localization and/or construction works that are common in projects of feasibility study and/or detailed design. Therefore, the Project is unlikely to cause significant adverse environmental and social impacts referring to the sensitive sectors, characteristics and areas described in "Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations, JICA, April 2010".

4. Agency or institution responsible for the implementation of the project

Directorate of Water and Sanitation,
General Directorate of Local Collectivities (DGCL),
Ministry of Interior (Mol),

Secretariat of State for Sustainable Development (SEDD)

5. Outline of the project (objectives, justification, location, proposed activities, and scope of the study)

5.1 Objectives

(1) Expected Goals which will be attained after implementing the proposed plan

The expected goals which will be attained after implementing the proposed plan are:

- National Strategy for Treatment of Household and Similar Wastes is prepared and implemented.
- National Strategy for Treatment of Household and Similar Wastes is reflected to the next phases of National Program of Management of Household Waste (PNDM)

5.2 Justification

Proper management of household and similar waste (hereinafter simply referred to as "waste") is a national priority for the Moroccan government and thus it has enacted the Law

concerning Waste Management and Elimination (Law 28-00) in 2006 and has prepared the National Program on Management of Household Wastes (hereinafter "PNDM") in 2008. Based on the PNDM, the waste management in larger cities has improved mainly through delegation of services to the private sector. Meanwhile, in small and medium-scale cities and rural area, improvement is relatively slow due to their limited financial capacities, there is an increase in waste amount, and a lack of available lands for disposal sites. As available lands for disposal sites are limited, reduction of waste amount is also an important challenge.

In this context, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) implemented a technical project targeting Tiznit commune and the neighboring communes from 2013 to March 2016 based on the request by the Moroccan government. The objective of this project is to improve inter-communal waste management and to implement pilot projects on 3Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle).

This project supports the target communes in its implementation of the Provincial Master Plan on Management of Household and Similar Wastes (hereinafter "the Provincial Master Plan"). However, some of the plans in the Tiznit Provincial Master Plan regarding the new treatment facilities were later considered technically and economically unfeasible, and thus these plans were modified with the support of the Japanese experts so that they would be better adapted to the local conditions in Tiznit. As similar issues may arise in other urban communes in Morocco, the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and the Secretariat of State for Sustainable Development (SEDD), being the national authorities in charge of waste management, have come to consider that identification of appropriate waste treatment methods adapted to the local technical and economic conditions for different urban localities in Morocco is an urgent task.

The target year of the current PNDM is 2022. Appropriate waste treatment methods adapted to the conditions of respective localities in Morocco should be included in the next phases of PNDM (2023-2038). In order to realize this, it is essential that appropriate treatment and operation methods for respective localities be identified based on a study on characteristics of localities such as population, population density, scale and type of economic activities, financial conditions, and current conditions and challenges.

5.3 Location

Location of the Project activities i.e., Elaboration of the National Strategy for Treatment of Household and Similar Waste, is mainly at the capital city Rabat in Morocco and such activities do not introduce any significant adverse environmental and social impacts.

Some projects to be proposed by the National Strategy, e.g., selection of waste treatment method, might imply localization of waste treatment facility, if such projects are going to step into a feasibility study phase and/or a detailed design phase. In such future phases, location of any project proposed by the National Strategy could be at any locality in Morocco.

5.4 Proposed Outputs and Activities

The master plan study includes the following outputs and activities.

1. Current situation regarding waste management in territorial collectivities and data relevant to waste management (e.g. population, population density, scale and type of economic activities, financial conditions) are identified for Morocco nationwide
 - 1.1 Study data of localities based on existing information such as statistical data and waste characterization survey
 - 1.2 Identify current situation and challenges concerning waste management

- through interviews based on questionnaire for territorial collectivities concerned
- 1.3 Analyze the current situation and challenges in territorial collectivities
 - 1.4 Review the results of evaluation of the present PNDM
 - 1.5 Confirm the necessary conditions in relation to the indicators of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including data collection, target setting, monitoring and reporting
2. Appropriate entity for waste management (e.g. communal, or inter-communal) to implement waste management is identified based on the above information
 - 2.1 Examine the current status on preparation and implementation of provincial/prefectural Master Plans
 - 2.2 Identify the challenges regarding preparation and implementation of the provincial/prefectural Master Plans
 - 2.3 Analyze and share lessons learnt as well as results of Tiznit project as an example of inter-communal management
 - 2.4 Examine and determine the appropriate entity to implement waste management (communal or inter-communal) based on the above information
 - 2.5 Elaborate checklists and guidelines for revising provincial/prefectural Master Plans
 3. Guidelines on how to select the appropriate waste treatment method and how to advance its execution based on entity and characteristics of localities are elaborated
 - 3.1 Review waste treatment methods being applied in Morocco
 - 3.2 Collect information on technologies being applied internationally and in countries of similar situations to Morocco which are reliable including their costs
 - 3.3 Define the technologies that are technically and financially appropriate to the Moroccan context based on a benchmark
 - 3.4 Prepare guidelines on how to select the appropriate waste treatment method and its execution by the appropriate administrative entity
 4. Appropriate treatment methods are selected for several representative entities based on the guidelines above
 - 4.1 Apply the prepared guidelines on an experimental basis in order to identify the issues in application
 - 4.2 Propose the solutions to the issues identified and revise the guidelines
 - 4.3 Based on the revised guidelines, select the appropriate treatment method for several representative entities
 5. National Strategy on Treatment of Household and Similar Wastes is elaborated
 - 5.1 Prepare the National Strategy on Treatment of Household and Similar Wastes based on the results of the study, under consideration of the necessity of Strategic Environmental Assessment
 6. Capacity for waste management of the Moroccan Counterpart is developed through the Project and lessons learnt and results of the study are disseminated and shared with concerned parties in Morocco and other countries
 - 6.1 Develop capacity of the Moroccan Counterpart on waste management through on-the-job-training (OJT) during the Project period
 - 6.2 Develop capacity of the Moroccan Counterpart on waste management through trainings in Japan
 - 6.3 Organize national and/or international seminars in order to disseminate and share lessons learnt as well as results of the Project with concerned

parties in Morocco and other countries

6. Description of the Project site

(1) Project site

Location of the Project activities i.e., Elaboration of the National Strategy for Treatment of Household and Similar Waste, is in the capital city Rabat in Morocco.



Figure: Location of the Project Site

(2) Current issues

Proper management of household and similar waste is a national priority for the Moroccan government and thus it has enacted the Law concerning Waste Management and Elimination (Law 28-00) in 2006 and has launched a three-phase, 15-year National Municipal Solid Waste Program (PNDM) in 2008.

To date, a good progress was made in modernizing waste collection and final disposal services through private sector participation especially in larger cities.

Meanwhile, in small and medium-scale cities and rural zones, improvement is relatively small due to their limited financial capacities, increase in waste amount.

On the other hand for urban municipalities, problems associated with lack of available lands for disposal sites have increasingly been recognized as great barriers for their sustainable waste management. As available lands for disposal sites are limited, it is considered important to reduce disposal amount.

Moroccan government has come to consider that identification of appropriate waste treatment system adapted to the local technical and economic conditions for different localities in Morocco is an urgent task.

7. Legal framework of environmental and social considerations

(1) Constitution of Morocco, 2011

The Article 9 of the constitution guarantees all citizens freedom of settlement. The Article 15 of the constitution clearly states that the right of private property shall be guaranteed. The article also states that no expropriation shall be ordered except under such circumstances and provisions as prescribed by law. The Law No.7-81 "relative à l'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique et à l'occupation temporaire" describes the circumstances and provisions of expropriation. Household and similar waste management is a public service and therefore land expropriation can be applicable in case of developing facilities for waste treatment.

(2) Law No.11-03 Concerning the environmental protection and improvement of the environment, and the relevant environmental protection laws

This law provides the general framework for the environmental protection in Morocco. Law No. 28-00 concerning waste disposal and management provides the general framework of regulation of solid waste disposal and management. Law No. 10-95 concerning water management and its implementing decrees set the regulations of waste water discharge. Law No. 13-03 concerning air pollution and its implementing decree set the regulations on air emissions caused by industrial, mining, commercial facilities, vehicles etc. There are no regulations on soil contamination, noise and vibration.

(3) Law No. 12-03 Concerning the environmental impact study and its implementation decrees

This law and its implementing decrees states the projects that need environment impact assessment study, contents of the study, requirement of local stakeholder consultation and procedures and institutional framework of reviewing the study. Any project for waste treatment facilities is required to carry out environmental impact assessment study under the law. Procedures of environmental impact assessment study are shown below.

(4) Information disclosure

Moroccan government is currently preparing the related law.

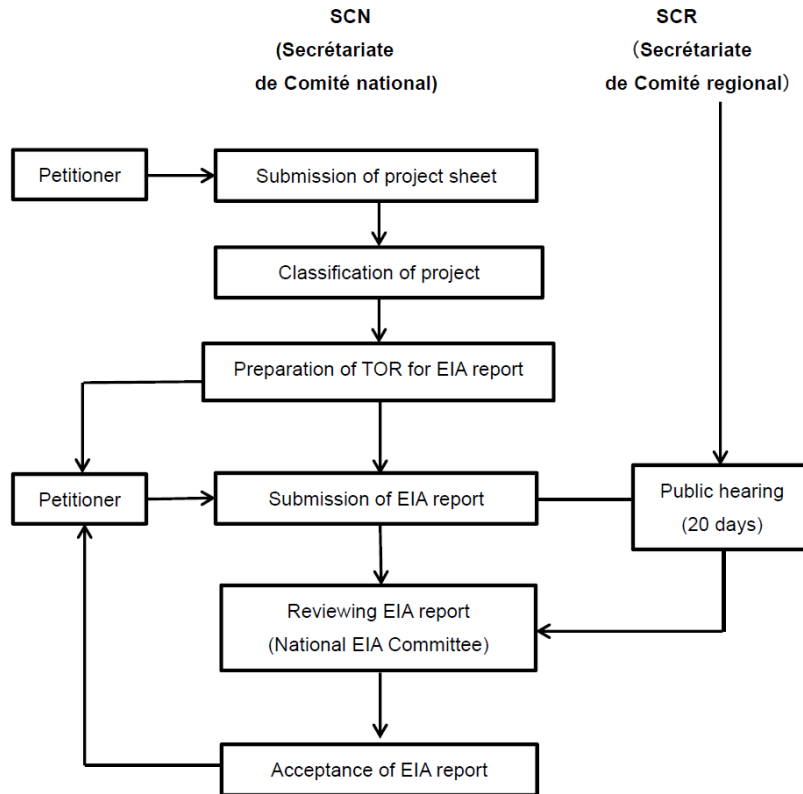


Figure: Procedure of environmental impact assessment study in Morocco¹

(4) Relevant agencies and institutions

Secretariat of State for Sustainable Development (SEDD) is the national authority in charge of environmental and social considerations.

8. Provisional scoping

Provisional scoping is made for waste treatment projects that might be proposed by the output of Project (i.e., National Strategy). The results of the provisional scoping are summarized in the table below.

Since this provisional scoping is for identifying important environmental impact items to be studied in the forthcoming stages of a feasibility study and/or a detailed design after this master plan study, impacts to be managed in detail by waste treatment facility installation projects are excluded from the scoping.

Meanwhile, impact mitigation measures for waste treatment projects will have to be estimated and examined in the planning stage in view of necessity of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

¹ Source: Summary of Environmental and Social Consideration in Detailed Planning Survey for Photovoltaic Power Plant Feasibility Study Project in Morocco

Provisional Scoping Matrix for possible projects proposed by the National Strategy

No.	Item	Scoping result			Rational of assessment
		P	C	O	
					Note for abbreviations: P: planning stage, C: construction stage, and O: operation stage. Rational of assessment is described below for respective stages.
Natural Environment					
1.1	Climate/Meteorological Phenomena	D	D	D	P: No impact is expected as no engineering work is carried work at this stage.
					C&O: The impacts on micro-climate and micro meteorological phenomena might be negligible.
1.2	Topography	D	B-	D	P: No impact is expected as no engineering work is carried work at this stage.
					C: Changes in topographic condition might occur due to excavation and filling works. Balancing the volume of excavation and filling is recommended to minimize the impacts of topographic change.
					O: Topographic feature will be constant after the completion of the facilities construction.
1.3	Geology	D	D	D	P, C&O: No impact is expected as the project will not alter the geological conditions of the project area.
1.4	Soil Erosion	D	B-	D	P: No impact is expected as no engineering work is carried work at this stage.
					C: Soil erosion might take place in the construction works of the facilities at rainy season. Preventive measures should be elaborated.
					O: Soil erosion will not take place after the completion of the facilities.
1.5	Hydrology	D	C-	D	P: No impact is expected as no engineering work is carried work at this stage.
					C: It is unlike that construction works cause any minor or temporal impact on hydrology.
					O: Hydrology profile will be constant after the completion of the facilities construction.
1.6	Groundwater	D	D	C-	P: No impact is expected as no engineering work is carried work at this stage.
					C: Construction work of the facilities will not accompany the groundwater abstraction.
					O: Contamination by leachate will be expected after the completion of the facilities construction.
1.7	Ecosystem, Flora, Fauna and Biodiversity	D	C-	D	P: No impact is expected in this stage. In planning stage, the project should be planned where no unique/endangered species inhabit.
					C: It might be possible that some trees and bushes will be removed during the construction work of the facilities. The remedial measures of replanting tree and bush should be proposed.
					O: No impact is expected during the operation stage.
1.8	Protected area/ Forest	D	C-	D	P: No impact is expected in this stage. In planning stage, the project area should be planned other that protected area.
					C: Construction work may demolish some part of forest if the project is localized in such a place.
					O: No impact is expected in operation stage.
1.9	Coastal Zone	D	D	D	P, C&O: Project is unlikely located at coastal zone.
1.10	Landscape	D	C-	C-	P: No impact is expected as no engineering work is carried work at this stage.
					C: Construction work might cause minor and temporally impact on landscape.
					O: Facilities might cause minor and temporally impact on landscape depending on the area.

1.11	Natural Disaster	D	D	D	P, C&O: Waste treatment project will not induce natural disaster.
Living Environment (Pollution Control)					
2.1	Air Pollution	D	B-	B-	P: No impact is expected as no engineering work is carried work at this stage.
					C: A certain amount of air pollutants is expected to be emitted from the use of heavy machines and vehicles during construction work of the facilities.
					O: A certain amount of air pollutants is expected to be emitted from the facilities. Facilities should be designed for minimal emission of air pollutants.
2.2	Offensive Odor	D	C-	B-	P: No impact is expected as no engineering work is carried work at this stage.
					C: A certain emission of offensive odor is possible during construction work of facilities. Preventive measures should be elaborated.
					O: Offensive odor might be emitted from the facilities. Facilities should be designed for minimal emission of offensive odor.
2.3	Water Pollution	D	B-	C-	P: No impact is expected as no engineering work is carried work at this stage.
					C: It is possible that turbid water is produced from the construction. Preventive measures should be elaborated.
					O: Contamination by leachate will be expected if there's river nearby after the completion of the facilities construction.
2.4	Bottom Sediment Contamination	D	B-	C-	P&O: Waste treatment project will not contaminate bottom sediment in the rivers and canals.
					C: Sedimentation might occur due to the construction works of the facilities.
2.5	Soil Contamination	D	B-	B-	P: No impact is expected as no engineering work is carried work at this stage.
					C: Soil contamination might take place in the construction works of the facilities if no preventive measures are elaborated.
					O: Soil contamination caused by leachate might take place after the completion of the facilities.
2.6	Land Subsidence	D	D	D	P: No impact is expected as no engineering work is carried work at this stage
					C: As groundwater abstraction will not be done in construction work of the facilities, land subsidence will not take place.
					O: Land subsidence will not take place during operation stage.
2.7	Noise/Vibration	D	B-	B-	P: No impact is expected as no engineering work is carried work at this stage.
					C: Noise and vibration will be generated from the construction sites of the facilities
					O: Facilities operation will cause some noise and vibration. Preventive measures should be elaborated.
2.8	Sunshine Obstruction	D	B-	B-	P: No impact is expected as no engineering work is carried work at this stage.
					C: A certain sunshine obstruction will be produced during construction of the facilities.
					O: Facilities will produce sunshine obstruction. Impact mitigation measures should be included in the facilities design such as buffer zone placement.
2.9	Waste/Hazardous Materials	D	B-	B-	P: No impact is expected as no engineering work is carried work at this stage.
					C: Construction work of the facilities will generate surplus soil and construction debris.
					O: Waste treatment plant such as incineration

					plant will produce hazardous substances like fly ashes. Facilities should be designed for minimal production of hazardous substances.
Social Environment					
3.1	Involuntary Resettlement	C-	D	D	<p>P: Involuntary resettlement may occur. Minimizing the resettlement should be the priority for facility localization planning. (i.e., SEA is necessary.)</p> <p>C: Resettlement will be completed in the pre-construction stage.</p> <p>O: No resettlement will occur in operation stage.</p>
3.2	Land Acquisition	B-	D	D	<p>P: Land acquisition will be needed for the construction of facilities.</p> <p>C: Land acquisition will be completed in the pre-construction stage.</p> <p>O: No land acquisition will occur in operation stage.</p>
3.3	Utilization of Local Resources	D	C-	D	<p>P: No impact is expected as no engineering work is carried work at this stage.</p> <p>C: If massive use of local resources such as construction materials takes place in a short period, it may obstruct these utilization by the local people for other purposes.</p> <p>O: No impact is expected in operation stage.</p>
3.4	General, Regional/City Plans	B-	D	C+	<p>P: Localization of waste treatment facilities should be compatible with general, regional/city plans.</p> <p>C: No impact is expected in construction stage.</p> <p>O: The facilities as an infrastructure of municipal services may bring about benefits for the municipality and citizens.</p>
3.5	Social Institutions	D	D	D	P, C&O: No impact is expected as there will be no change in social institutions.
3.6	Social Infrastructure and Services	D	B-	B+	<p>P: No impact is expected as no engineering work is carried work at this stage.</p> <p>C: Access to social infrastructure and services may be temporarily affected due to construction work of the facilities as well as traffic congestion due to the operation of construction vehicles.</p> <p>O: The project will improve municipal waste management services.</p>
3.7	Local Economy and Livelihood	B-	B- B+	B+	<p>P: If involuntary resettlement takes place, loss of income source and livelihood might be introduced and consequently it might negatively affect the local economy and livelihood.</p> <p>Temporal traffic restriction and traffic congestion accompanied with construction work may give negative impact to the local economy. On the other hand, construction works of the facilities will have positive impact on local economy by creating employment and business opportunity in the project area.</p> <p>O: Improvement of municipal services of waste management will bring about the living condition improvement and it will lead to the improvement of the livelihood.</p>
3.8	Unequal Distribution of Benefit and Damage	B-	B-	D	<p>P: If involuntary resettlement takes place, it will lead to unequal distribution of benefit and damage between groups who are directly affected by the project and who are not.</p> <p>C: If involuntary resettlement takes place, resettling households bear much of damage, meanwhile other may get benefits from job creation relating the construction works, resulting in unequal distribution of benefit and damage.</p> <p>No impact is expected in operation stage.</p>
3.9	Local Conflict and Inequity	D	B-	B-	<p>P: No impact is expected.</p> <p>If construction works introduce benefit for</p>

					<p>someone such as employment and someone not. It may create local conflict and inequity.</p> <p>If facilities operation introduces benefit for someone such as business opportunity and someone not. It may create local conflict and inequity.</p>
3.10	Water Usage, Water Rights	D	D	D	<p>P: No impact is expected.</p> <p>C: No impact is expected during construction stage.</p> <p>O: No impact is expected.</p>
3.11	Cultural and Historical Heritage	C-	C-	D	<p>P&C: Project area is not selected. However, it is predicted that there is a cultural and historical heritage depending on selected location of the project area.</p> <p>O: No impact is expected as the project will not affect cultural and historical heritage.</p>
3.12	Religious Facilities	C-	C-	D	<p>P: Project area is not selected. However, it is predicted that there are religious facilities depending on selected location of the project area.</p> <p>C: No impact is expected during construction stage.</p> <p>O: No impact is expected.</p>
3.13	Sensitive Facilities (ex. hospital, school, precision machine factory)	C-	C-	D	<p>P: Project area is not selected. However, it is predicted that there are sensitive facilities depending on selected location of the project area.</p> <p>C: Temporal traffic restriction and traffic congestion accompanied with construction work may indirectly give small negative impact to sensitive facilities.</p> <p>O: No impact is anticipated in operation stage.</p>
3.14	Poor People	D	B+	B-	<p>P: No impact is expected.</p> <p>C: They might be benefitted from employment opportunities during construction work.</p> <p>O: Waste collection and treatment system newly instrumented might give negative impacts to poor who survive by gaining income from waste picking at streets. Employment opportunities for street waste pickers should be considered.</p>
3.15	Ethnic Minorities /Indigenous People	C-	C-	C-	<p>P, C&O: Project area is not selected. However, it is predicted that there is impact to ethnic minorities and/or indigenous people depending on selected location of the project area.</p>
3.16	Gender	D	D	C-	<p>P&C: No impact is expected.</p> <p>O: Details of impacts are not known as the project area is not selected</p>
3.17	Children's Rights	D	D	D	<p>P: No impact is expected.</p> <p>C&O: Child labor is unlawful and only adult is eligible for employment opportunity created by the project.</p>
3.18	Public Health	D	B-	B-	<p>P: No impact is expected.</p> <p>C: It is possible that construction works may increase health risk of workers and consequently bring about degradation of public health. Preventive measures should be elaborated.</p> <p>O: It is possible that area around disposal site may increase health risk such as infectious diseases.</p>
3.19	Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)	D	B-	B-	<p>P: No impact is expected.</p> <p>C: Occupational health and safety of construction work should be properly managed through adequate labor management.</p> <p>O: Occupational health and safety of operation and maintenance work of the facilities should be properly managed through adequate labor management.</p>
Others					

4.1	Accidents	D	B-	B-	P: No impact is expected.
					C: Accidents associated with construction work should be properly managed through adequate safety management.
					O: Accidents associated with operation and maintenance work of the facilities should be properly managed through adequate safety management.
4.2	Greenhouse Effect Gas (GHG) Emissions	D	B-	B-	P: No impact is expected.
					C: The use of construction machines and operation of vehicles will result in increase in GHG emissions.
					O: Waste treatment facilities may increase methane..

The items are selected based on the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April, 2010)

Note of abbreviations: P: Planning stage, C: Construction stage, O: Operation stage

Degree of impact estimated:

A: Significant impact is expected (+: Positive impact, -: Negative impact)

B: Some impact is expected (+: Positive impact, -: Negative impact)

C: Extent of impact is unknown, further examination will be required (+: Positive impact, -: Negative impact)

D: No impact is expected

9. Alternatives to the project activities including “without project” option

With population growth and economical development, waste generation is rapidly growing in Morocco. Proper management of household and similar waste is a national priority for the Moroccan government.

At present, there are some waste treatment activities (mainly recyclables recovery and commercialization) either by private sectors or by informal sectors in Morocco and over which control and/or guidance by authorities are sometimes insufficient. The Project option is aimed to improve the present situation of waste treatment activities in Morocco by elaborating the national strategy for treatment of household and similar waste.

Therefore, to compare the Project option and the zero option (i.e., no intervention to the present situation), the zero option is anticipated to worsen the environmental and social conditions at a number of localities in Morocco. Consequently the zero option does not seem to be a realistic option.

In elaborating the national strategy for treatment of household and similar waste, various alternatives should be considered and analyzed for maximizing the improvement by the Project and alleviating adverse impacts of the Project.

10. Result of the consultation with recipient government on environmental and social consideration including roles and responsibilities

Moroccan side agreed to abide by both “JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations” and the relevant Moroccan laws and regulations in force in order to ensure that appropriate considerations will be made for the environmental and social impacts of the Project.

11 Terms of reference for environmental and social consideration study

The output of the Project i.e., the National Strategy for Treatment of Household and Similar Wastes, should include Terms of Reference (TOR) for Environmental and Social Considerations in line with both the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social

Considerations (April 2010) (hereinafter referred to as “JICA Environmental Guidelines”) and the relevant Moroccan laws and regulations in force as follows:

1. Review of existing development plans, development projects, studies, and public and private investment;
2. Analysis to identify constraints to development, factors of promoting development;
3. Analysis of alternatives for achieving the goals of the projects proposed by National Strategy;
4. Consideration of contents of the projects proposed by National Strategy;
5. Conducting baseline surveys for Environmental and Social Considerations, including:
 - 1) Collecting information on laws, regulations and standards related to environmental and social considerations (such as environmental impact assessment, pollution control, resettlement, public participation, information disclosure to the public and other);
 - 2) Confirming legal framework and both national and regional institutions in Morocco on environmental and social considerations;
 - 3) Review of the previous Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) study reports and/or experiences which were conducted in Moroccan development projects, if any;
 - 4) Gap analysis between these legal frameworks and JICA Environmental Guidelines;
 - 5) Survey on designated natural protected area, habitats of fauna and flora, cultural heritages by the Moroccan government in and near the area relating to localization plan of waste treatment facility, if any, in line with the National Strategy;
 - 6) Survey on issues related to social considerations such as land use, rural communities, poor, ethnic minorities and indigenous people, economic and industrial activities in and near the area relating to localization plan of waste treatment facility, if any, in line with the National Strategy.
6. Scoping on possible environmental and social impacts, focusing on the items related to the “Pollution”, “Natural Environment” and “Social Environment” (classification of extremely important items on environmental and social impacts) and its evaluation methods at the time of decision-making of the projects proposed by the National Strategy;
7. Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) survey on the activities of the projects proposed by the National Strategy;
8. Prediction and evaluation of the impacts of the activities and comparative analysis of alternatives of activities, including zero-option scenario, based on the concept of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA);
9. Examination of mitigation measures to avoid, minimize and compensate the negative impacts of the project;
10. Examination of monitoring plans for the project, including monitoring items, frequencies and methods;
11. Holding stakeholders meetings and information disclosure.

END