Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 05/20/2022 | Report No: ESRSC02787

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Botswana	Eastern and Southern Africa	P178822	
Project Name	Botswana Renewable Energy Scale Up Support		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Energy & Extractives	Investment Project Financing		6/30/2022
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Ministry of Mineral Resources, Green Technology and Energy		

Proposed Development Objective

The development objective is to enable renewable energy development in Botswana.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	3.56

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]

To support the Government's ambitious renewable energy targets, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board approved a funding envelop of US$44 million of concessional financing for Botswana under the GCF Funded Activity Agreement (FAA). The funding comprises USD 30 million loan, USD 10 million guarantee, and USD 4 million grant funding. The GCF loan will provide long-term financing at concessional rates (no interest rate, no commitment fee, 0.25% all-in fee, 40-year tenor, and 10 years grace period for the country) and aims to leverage significant amounts of private capital. GCF funding for Botswana is part of the Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) Facility – covering Botswana as one of seven beneficiary Host Countries. GCF funds are to be blended with IBRD co-financing. The joint GCF-IBRD funding is envisaged to support public investments in shared infrastructure for solar and wind parks as well

as grid investments needed (grid reinforcements, energy storage, and/or transmission lines) to unlock private investments in renewable energy generation. The proposed private electricity generation investments are envisaged to cover an indicative: (i) 200 MW CSP, (ii) 50 MW dispatchable wind power; alongside variable renewable energy integration investments including battery storage, and possible funding support for electrification investments for an estimated 600,000 beneficiaries.

In preparation for accessing GCF funds, GoB proposes to carry out preliminary studies. The proposed studies are:

1. Resource assessment for solar and wind;
2. Site studies for solar park and wind park infrastructure and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments for the selected sites as per ESF.
3. Transaction advisors for renewable energy IPPs; and
4. Capacity building for the GOB for renewable energy development.

The proposed studies will inform WB operations to support improved affordability and reduced carbon intensity of electricity generation. Botswana has abundant renewable energy potential which, if developed at scale, can deliver affordable and sustainable electricity as an alternative to coal-based electricity, which dominates the domestic grid. The optimal capacity expansion path proposed in the IRP considers significant expansion of renewable energy capacity to ensure social equity and environmental protection. The IBRD-GCF resources are expected to be deployed toward the development of renewable energy capacity in the country.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

Botswana is a landlock country in Southern Africa, positioned between South Africa, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The country is approximately 581,730 km2 in size and is considered relatively flat with approximately 70 percent of its territory consisting of the Kalahari Desert. It has a semi-arid climate and has seen cyclic droughts caused by erratic rainfall, and climate change has been identified as a key challenge for the country. Botswana has diverse areas with several national parks and game reserves including the Chobe National Park and the Central Kalahari Game reserve. The Okavango delta is located in Northern Botswana and is one of the major semi-forested wetlands in Botswana and one of the largest inland deltas in the world. In 2014, it was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The Okavango delta is considered a critical ecosystem for the survival of many animals. The biggest treats to natural ecosystems in Botswana are conversion of natural areas for grazing, desertification and droughts.

Botswana is sparsely populated with a population size of approximately 2.3 million people. Gaborone is the economic capital and the largest city in Botswana, hosting approximately 10% of the population of Botswana. The country's economy is dominated by mining, cattle farming and tourism. It is considered to be an upper-middle-income country with one of the world's fastest-growing economies. Electricity access is critical for ongoing economic development and for driving economic growth in key sectors in Botswana. About 35 percent of residential homes in Botswana are not connected to the grid and rural areas are lagging with an electrification rate of 28 percent. Nearly all of Botswana's electricity is currently generated from fossil fuel-based sources, with coal accounting for over 97 percent of total electricity generation in the country. Botswana's per capita emissions are estimated at about 2.27 mtCO2e

relative to a global average of 4.47 tCO2e per person. GHG emissions are expected to increase from 26.38 GgCO2e in 2012 to 48.97 GgCO2e by 2030. The energy sector accounts for 87 percent of total GHG emissions (excluding land use, land use change, and forestry).

Botswana's Vision 2036 identifies climate change, energy diversification and universal energy access as key priorities and sets a clear objective of 50 percent renewable energy contribution to the energy mix by March 2036. The Government of Botswana (GOB) aims to achieve universal access by 2030 and has made efforts to enhance access, develop the grid, and provide affordable electricity. As part of the National Energy Policy (NEP), the GoB proposed a major shift towards renewable energy in the overall energy mix. The Integrated Resource Plan of 2020, therefore, envisions a significant scaling up on renewable capacity, including 600 MW solar PV and 140 MW battery storage. The new generation capacity is expected to be developed through private sector Independent Power Producers (IPPs) procured by the Ministry of Mineral Resources, Green Technology and Energy Security (MMGE).

The locations of the proposed installation of renewable technologies are not yet known. The Recipient Executed Trust Fund (RETF) will therefore support renewable resource assessment, site studies for solar and wind park infrastructure and transaction advisors for renewable energy IPPs, with an aim to identified potential suitable location and bankability of the proposed activities.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The Government of Botswana has made significant strides, in the past 15 years, in developing its environmental and social legislation and administrative frameworks; culminating to the promulgation of the Environmental Assessment Act No 10 of 2011, which has recently been amended in 2020 and the Environmental Assessment Regulations No 58 of 2012. The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) under the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism is responsible for the enforcement of the environmental act and assessment regulations and approval of environmental impact assessments (EIAs). Despite Botswana having a well-defined institutional framework for environmental, forests natural resources management; it faces several challenges namely poor coordination capacity between ministries and departments, limited and overstretched human capacity within DEA leading to poor enforcement of legislative requirements. Botswana has well established legislation for management of social aspects such as the Tribal Land Act (Amendment) of 1993,the Land Control Act of 1975, Compensation Guidelines for Tribal Areas of 2010, the Land Board Policy of 2019 and the Acquisition of Property Act of 1971 which sets out procedures to follow to ensure fair compensation during land acquisition, the Domestic Violence Act of 2008 and Children's Act of 2009 which addresses GBV and child labour, the Employment Act of 2010 which makes provisions for regulating employment and labour relations and several policies and strategies to safeguard livelihoods including protection of areas with historical and cultural importance to communities (Herbage Preservation Act 1978, Agriculture Resources Conservation Act of 1973, Monuments and Relics Act of 2013 etc.). The acts are enforced and monitored by various departments under the Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Employment, Labour Productivity and Skills Development and Rural Development.

The proposed studies will be overseen by the Projects Energy Development Unit (PEDU) (the "PIU") under the Ministry of Mineral Resources, Green Technology and Energy Security (MMGE), previously known as the Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources. The Ministry has experience with preparation of World Bank funded projects under the Safeguards Operational Policies due to its previous engagement with the Bank during the implementation of the Bank supported project P112516. The environmental and social performance during the implementation of P112516 was found to be moderately unsatisfactory due to occupational health and safety and environmental performance challenges during the implementation of the project. The PEDU currently does not have in-house

capacity to oversee the preparation of the instruments to ensure it aligns with the ESF and will rely on an allocated resource from the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism (MENT). The PIUs capacity and needs will be further assessed during project preparation and requirements to fill capacity gaps will be detailed in the Environment and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). This could include plans to hire a designated and permanent Environment and Social experts in the implementing agencies, as deemed necessary. The Bank will also provide targeted capacity and support for environmental and social risk management to the proposed PIU.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating Substantial

The environmental risk is substantial at concept stage and will be reviewed during implementation once more information on the location of the proposed interventions becomes available. The risk and impacts associated with the activities supported under the TA, is considered to be low site specific, predictable and can be mitigated, however the environmental risks and impacts associated with the downstream investments are considered to be substantial due to the scale of the investments, the locations currently not being known and due to the historical performance and limited internal capacity of the PIU, at this stage, to manage environmental and social risks. The TA will support capacity building (Type 1) and the development of technical designs and feasibility studies (Type 3), which is anticipated to have minimal to no physical impact on the environment. The environmental risks and impacts associated with the geotechnical and seismic studies supported under the TA may include limited impact on biodiversity or loss of vegetation (ESS 6), potential soil and ground water pollution due to accidental hydrocarbon spills or leaks from vehicles and generation of small quantities of waste (ESS 3) and occupational health and safety hazards and risk such as noise, dust and interaction with moving machinery/ equipment. The risk and impacts associated with the downstream investments consisting of the solar and wind park and BESS, of which the locations are currently unknown, may trigger requirements under ESS 2 due to the potential occupational health and safety risks and hazards associated with the construction phase; ESS 3 due to the visual impacts, air pollution due to increase of dust and noise during construction, generation of both general and hazardous waste during construction, including generation of hazardous waste at the end-of-life for solar panels and batteries; ESS 4 due to potential impacts such as transmission of communicable diseases, interaction between community and construction vehicles etc., if locations selected is located near communities, ESS 6 due to the potential clearing of vegetation that may be required during its preparation and bird and bat collision and impact on migratory routes that will need to the assessed and lastly ESS 8 due to potential cultural heritage or archeological finds during earthworks. The risks and impacts associated with the downstream investment are currently not fully known and can only be assess to its full extend during the Environmental and Social Impact assessment (ESIA) (ESS 1) which is supported under the RETF.

Social Risk Rating Substantial

The social risk is rated as substantial at concept stage and will be reviewed during implementation once more information on the locations of the proposed interventions becomes available. The risks that have been assessed are not simply the impacts resulting from the TA activities themselves but also the potential downstream environmental and social implications that may arise from the future investments. The risks and impacts associated with the TA activities are likely to be minimal or negligible. However, the potential downstream impacts may be significant due to the scale of the investments, the limited information available during this stage of project preparation due to the sites

not yet being known as well as the institutional capacity constraints. The TA activities include detailed technical design and feasibility studies (Type 3) and capacity building (Type 1). The E&S impacts of carrying out the TA activities themselves are likely to be minimal. Potential social risks and impacts that have been identified for the TA activities are; ESS2 labor and working conditions including minor risks of work place sexual harassment, in addition, conducting research in some geographic areas could require consultations with communities and possibly with Indigenous People, with implications under ESS10 and ESS7. ESS4 may also be relevant as the activities may possibly also have an impact on community health and safety, e.g. road safety through increased road circulation, possible spread of communicable diseases and minor risks of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) /Sexual Harassment (SH) during the technical investigations. The TA outputs may have potential downstream social implications that may arise from the future investments . The locations of the study areas are not yet known and therefore the anticipated risk and impacts associated with the downstream development of the solar and wind parks cannot yet be fully assessed, and will only be known once the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment studies have been completed. However, drawing on similar solar and wind projects in the region, in particular, it is anticipated that the land take will be relatively large and as such may have implications relevant to the following standards, ESS1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10, and possibly 7 depending on whether Indigenous Peoples are present. These potential impacts will be assessed in the ESIA that is an output of the TA. Client capacity to manage E&S risks and impacts has also been considered in the overall E&S risk rating. Although the Borrower has limited experience in implementing World Bank funded projects under the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and currently does not have in-house E&S capacity, the Borrower will rely on an allocated resource from the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism (MENT) to oversee the preparation of the instruments to ensure it aligns with the ESF.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

The RETF will support renewable resource assessment, site studies for solar and wind park including BESS infrastructure and transaction advisors for renewable energy IPPs. Limited to negligible environmental and social impacts are expected during the execution of the studies as the majority of the activities that will be supported by the RETF will not have any physical footprint. The geotechnical and seismic studies, supported by the RETF will include small scale physical activities which may have potential environmental and social risks and impacts. To mitigate the risk, the ESCP will include mitigation measures such as an Environmental and Social Management Plan proportionate to level of risk anticipated associated with geotechnical and seismic studies. The TA will also support the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the solar and wind parks. The PIU will prepare a Terms of Reference for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Studies which incorporates E&S sustainability considerations to fulfill the requirements of national laws and international good practices as exemplified in the World Bank ESSs such as the ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS6, ESS8 and ESS10. These standards are regarded as relevant since the execution and management of the studies will be carried out by direct civil servants and consultants, therefore, the ESS2 will be applicable. ESS4 is considered applicable since the consultants may interact with community members during site studies which may lead to spreading of infectious diseases such as COVID-19 which could negatively impact on community health, possible increase in road accidents and minor risk related to SEA/SH. The TA will further support climate change studies to assess potential risks associated with climate

change on the selected technologies and sites. The geotechnical and seismic studies will include small scale physical activities which may lead to generation of small quantities of waste and soil pollution (ESS 3), isolated disturbances to vegetation (ESS6) and cultural heritage sites (ESS8). The ESCP will include measures proportionate to the level of risk to mitigate potential impacts associated with geotechnical and seismic activities. As part of the site selection process, the ESCP will include requirements to conduct a pre-site selection screening to exclude areas with potential sensitive habitats and biodiversity , known bird and bat migratory routes, sites which requires resettlement or will negatively impact on livelihoods and sites within close proximity of known cultural heritage such as UNESCO heritage and RAMSAR sites. The ESIA will be prepared in line with the requirements of national laws and international good practices as such as those set out in the ESF and will, based on its findings, include recommendations and ToRs for the development of the relevant instruments or additional studies, which may include a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)/Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), IP/SSAHUTLC Plan, biodiversity management plan (BMP) and Chance find procedures, as may be identified as applicable. The ESCP will include measures to ensure that requirements and measures related to the Environmental and Social Standards applicable to the preparation of the studies, including but not limited to labor standards, the institutional arrangements, training needs and reporting requirements are included and met.

Areas where "Use of Borrower Framework" is being considered:

Borrower framework is not being considered under this project.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

For TA projects meaningful stakeholder engagement in accordance with ESS 10 is important to ensure inclusive and sustainable design and in order to gain broad community support for downstream projects. For Type 3 TA activities supporting detailed project design, stakeholder engagement will be important during the design process itself. In addition, the ESA instruments, that will be supported under the RETF, will also need to include a plan on how stakeholders will be engaged during future implementation of the eventual construction. It is therefore expected that the RETF will prepare a draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the RETF activities prior to RETF approval and as part of the TA outputs during RETF implementation prepare a SEP as part of the ESIA on how stakeholders will be engaged during future implementation of the eventual construction.

In the event that the RETF supported ESIA identifies any Indigenous people/ Sub-Saharan African Historically underserved traditional local communities (IP/SSAHUTLC) with collective attachment to any of the potential selected sites, the ESIA will make recommendations in terms of national laws and good international practices such as those in ESS 7 and ESS 10 to engagement with affected Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities. The engagement process should consider including stakeholder analysis and engagement planning, disclosure of information, and meaningful consultation, in a culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive manner. The Borrower should also consider the establishment of a grievance mechanism for the project, as described in ESS10, which is culturally appropriate and accessible to affected Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities and takes into account the availability of judicial recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms among Indigenous Peoples/ Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

The standard is considered to be relevant as the activities are anticipated to be executed by direct workers (civil servants, secondees and individual consultants), and contracted workers (consultancy firms). All requirements of ESS2 will apply to the contracted workers. For civil servants the application of ESS2 is limited to the child and forced labor and occupational health and safety requirements. The PIU will utilize World Bank standard procurement and contracting for the consultancy firm which reflects ESS2 requirements. Key aspects of Labor Management will equally be included in the ESCP.

ToRs for developing Labor Management Procedures (LMP) and an Occupational Health and Safety Plan for the downstream projects will be included in the ESIA .

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The standard is considered relevant at this stage. The geotechnical and seismic studies (Type 1) supported under the RETF are anticipated to have small scale and site-specific impacts and risks associated with potential soil pollution due to accidental spills and leaks of hydrocarbons from vehicles and generation of small quantities of waste. To address the risk, specific measures such as a requirement for an environmental and social management plan proportionate to the level of risk will be included in the ESCP.

The downstream impacts associated with the implementation of the solar and wind park and BESS may contribute to environmental pollution and depletion of resources due to (i) solid, liquid, non-hazardous and hazardous waste generated during construction and operations of the solar and wind park, (ii) hydrocarbon spills from construction vehicles, (iii) noise, dust and vibrations during construction, (v) potential use of large quantities of water for the cleaning of solar panels. The ESIA studies, that will be supported by the RETF; will therefore need to determine the source, type, and risks associated with the likely impacts from the solar and wind parks on natural resources and environmental pollution, and where it cannot be avoided, the ESIA will propose appropriate measures to minimize, reduce and, where not possible, mitigate, the risks associated with the identified impacts consistent with the requirements under national laws and good international practices such as those set out in ESS 3. Mitigation measures from the ESIA will be included in the environmental and social management plans that will be prepared as part of the ESIA studies for the solar and wind park. The installation of the renewable projects are likely to have a positive contribution to climate change due to its contribution to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions which will be assessed as part of the ESIA studies supported under the RETF. However, climate risks associated with the cyclic droughts and erratic rainfall experienced in Botswana as a result of climate change may negatively impact on the optimum functionality of the selected renewable investments and site selection and will be further investigated as part of the climate change study that will be supported under the RETF.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

This standard is considered relevant as the site studies may require some interaction with communities during stakeholder engagements, may increase road circulation and may have minor risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

(SEA) /Sexual Harassment (SH). Interaction with community members during site studies could potentially lead to the spread of infectious diseases such as COVID-19. The ESCP will therefore make provision for the PIU to ensure that consultants put measures in place for preventing the spread of infectious diseases such as COVID-19 in line with the World Bank guidelines on COVID-19 and the WHO guidelines. Specific measures for mitigating SEA/SH risks, such as requirements for worker Code of Conduct, will be included in the ESCP. The ESIA studies, supported under the RETF, should consider further identifying and assessing the potential impacts and risks on community health and safety that the implementation of the downstream investments (solar and wind parks) may have on immediate communities, if found to be relevant, and provide mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or mitigate the identified risks and impacts. The mitigation measures will form part of the environmental and social management plans that will be developed as part of the ESIAs.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The standard is considered relevant at this stage. Although, it is not expected that activities supported under the RETF will require any land acquisition, restriction on land use or involuntary resettlement. Land acquisition is likely for the downstream activities, the potential impacts of the land acquisition will therefore be assessed during the ESIA study. The ESIA should include ToRs for a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the PIU should consider commissioning a RAP depending on the readiness of the technical studies in line with the requirements of national laws and good international practices as exemplified in ESS5 as part of the ESIA study.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The standard is considered relevant at this stage. The Type 1 TA geotechnical and seismic studies supported under the RETF are anticipated to have small scale and site-specific impacts and risks associated with isolated disturbance and loss of vegetation. The impact is considered minimal and easily reversible through the application of mitigation measures proportionate to the level of risk that will be included in the ESCP. As part of the site selection process, the ESCP will include requirements to conduct a pre-site selection screening to exclude areas with potential sensitive habitats and biodiversity, such as known bird and bat migratory routes and RAMSAR sites.
The downstream impacts associated with the implementation of the solar and wind park and BESS, not supported by the RETF, may have an impact on the biodiversity in the area selected for its implementation. Wind parks are known to have a potential negative impact on birds and bats. The ESIA study, supported by the RETF, will therefore need to determine the source, type, and risks associated with the likely impacts from the solar and wind parks on biodiversity and living natural resources and either put measures in place to avoid impacts and where it cannot be avoided, the ESIA will propose appropriate measures to minimize or reduce and mitigate, the risks associated with the identified impacts consistent with the requirements of national laws and good international practices as those set out in ESS 4. For the wind park, the ESIA should consider including an assessment of bird and bat migratory routes and collision impact assessment.

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

The standard is considered relevant at this stage. The geotechnical and seismic studies supported under the RETF will include some small scale and isolated physical activities which could have a potential impact on sites where such groups are present. There are a few groups in Botswana that self-identify as Indigenous, these include the San

(known in Botswana as the Basarwa), the Balala, and the Nama. The ESIA study will assess whether any Indigenous people/ Sub-Saharan African Historically underserved traditional local communities (IP/SSAHUTLC) have a collective attachment to any of the potential selected sites. If found applicable, the ESIA should propose measures to avoid cultural and physical impacts and if not avoidable propose measures to reduce and mitigate impacts on IP/SSAHUTLC by preparing an IP/SSAHUTLC plan in line with legislation concerning Indigenous Peoples (i.e. conventions and declarations) and good international practices as exemplified in ESS7.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

The standard is considered relevant at this stage. The geotechnical and seismic studies supported under the RETF will include some small scale and isolated physical activities which could have a potential impact on cultural heritage sites if not managed appropriately. To mitigate the potential risk, mitigation measures proportionate to the level of risk will be included in the ESCP.

The downstream impacts and risks associated with the implementation of the solar and wind park and BESS, not supported by the RETF, may have an impact on the cultural heritage, depending on the final locations selected. The ESIA study, supported by the RETF, will therefore need to determine the likelihood of any potential cultural and heritages sites occurring within or in close proximity of the selected sites, once known, and either put measures in place to avoid impacts and where it cannot be avoided, the ESIA will propose appropriate measures to minimize or reduce and mitigate, the risks associated with the identified impacts consistent with the good international practices as exemplified in ESS 8. The ESMP which will be prepared as part of the ESIA will include a chance find procedure to follow, if the ESIA study identifies that there is a possibility for cultural heritage including artifacts to be impacted on during the construction of the solar and wind parks.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This standard is not considered relevant

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways	No
OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

No financing partners are currently considered.

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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

The following documents will need to be prepared prior to the Country Director Approval (no Appraisal ESRS is required as the project is a stand-alone small recipient executed trust fund):

1) Development of the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
2) Development of the Draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including a Grievance Mechanism (GM) proportional to the RETF activities.

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

1) Update, finalize and disclose the SEP
2) A draft Terms of Reference for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment including ESMP, SEP and GBV/SEA/SH assessment and risk appropriate mitigation measures for the solar and wind parks
3) Prepare, finalize and disclose the ESIA including the ESMP, SEP, GBV/SEA/SH assessment and if relevant, ToRs for a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
4) ToRs for the feasibility studies to ensure that relevant environmental and social issues are taken into account in conducting the studies in a manner that is consistent with the ESF
5) Preparation of a generic ESMP proportionate to the level of risks associated with geotechnical and seismic activities.
6) Establish qualified and competent environmental and social resource(s) in the organization to manage E&S risk
7) Labor management requirements to include in procurement documents for consultancy services
8) Development and implementation of COVID-19 prevention measures in line with the Bank COVID-19 and WHO guidelines

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Mineral Resources, Green Technology and Energy

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Anas Benbarka
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