



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 03/01/2023 | Report No: ESRSC03189



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Nigeria	WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA	P179687	
Project Name	Nigeria Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-up Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Energy & Extractives	Investment Project Financing	7/17/2023	9/28/2023
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Federal Republic of Nigeria	Rural Electrification Agency		

Proposed Development Objective

The project development objective (PDO) is to increase access to electricity services for households, public educational institutions, and underserved micro, small and medium enterprises.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	750.00

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

No

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

This project intends to build on the successes of the Nigeria Electrification Project whilst introducing new focus areas to enable achievement of the Program Development Objective (PDO), which is to increase electricity access to households, public health facilities, educational facilities, underserved small, micro and medium enterprises, farms and agro-allied industries. Nigeria Distributed Access to Renewable Energy Scale-UP (DARES) is an ambitious project, to be one of the first projects coming out of the World Bank Group Joint Implementation Plan (JIP) on Access. JIP advocates a bold push towards universal access to electricity in Africa by doubling the pace of access expansion by 2026, while supporting climate, food security and human capital goals, with initial focus on 9 countries, including



Nigeria. DARES remains pivotal in closing electricity access gap in Nigeria and the urgency of its implementation cannot be overemphasized given that Nigeria remains the country with the largest energy access deficit in the world. To deliver expected energy access results, DARES builds on the flagship NEP with a focus on results based private sector led initiative leveraging distributed renewable energy as the fastest and most cost-effective way to accelerate electricity access and reach SDG-2030 goals, especially in FCV setting. The Nigeria DARES project will explore how distributed energy will serve different sectors critical for economic growth and development via 5 components: (1) mini grids; (2) off-grid solar; (3) electrifying schools and health facilities; (4) powering farmers; and (5) C&I with grid edge innovation.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

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

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

Nigeria’s largely privatized power sector has faced significant interlinked operational and financial challenges resulting in limited grid-based electrification efforts not keeping pace with population growth. Specifically, grid-connected customers grew by 4 million between 2015 and 2021, however, population grew in the same period by about 6 times that to 24 million, indicating that grid electrification has not kept pace with population growth. The current organization of the distribution sector resulted from their privatization in 2013. The overall sector has functioned with serious constraints across the value chain from generation to retail.

The FGN launched the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP) in June 27, 2018 to implement the RESIP strategy and goals, with support from World Bank and the African Development Bank. The USD 550 million NEP public financing (USD 350 million credit support by WB and USD 200 million loan support by AfDB) recognizes the key role of the private sector and seeks to connect over 3.5 million people, 705,000 households, 109,000 MSMEs, 3 hospitals, 12 universities and 400 primary health centers. The project aims to catalyze large-scale private sector investments through grant/subsidy-based instruments in order to kickstart private sector led off grid access sector in Nigeria

The proposed project is aligned with the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS, FY21 – FY25) for Nigeria. In particular, the proposed project is very closely aligned to the Core Objective 8 on Increase access to reliable and sustainable power for households under the Pillar on Promoting Jobs and Economic Transformation and Diversification as one of the main focus of the proposed DARES project would be to increase access to reliable and sustainable power to households.

The proposed DARES project is a part of the World Bank’s comprehensive programmatic Nigeria power sector engagement that helps FGN realize their ambitious ETP vision (Figure 1). The comprehensive engagement has been built based on a vibrant, active, honest dialogue with the FGN partners. In 2016, the FGN approached the World Bank with a request to support Nigerian power sector turnaround (Power Sector Recovery Program – PSRP) including electricity access expansion. An agreement was reached on (i) Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP), an innovative private sector-led results-based access project approved by the WB Board in June 2018, and on (ii) the Nigeria Electricity Transmission Access Project (NETAP), approved by the WB Board in February 2018, targeting priority investments for rehabilitation, and upgrading of transmission network to increase its transfer capacity.



The Nigeria Distributed Access To renewable Energy Scale Up Project (DARE-SP) intends to build on the successes of the Nigeria Electrification Project whilst introducing new focus areas to enable achievement of the Program Development Objective (PDO), which is to increase electricity access to households, public health facilities, educational facilities, underserved small, micro and medium enterprises, farms and agro-allied industries. The DARES will have two main componenets. Component 1 will support the development of at least 10,000 private sector led mini-grids (off-grid, under-grid and interconnected mini-grids) in target underserved and unserved clusters with potential productive loads; ultimately connecting 10 million people to electricity across Nigeria. Component 2 will build on the foundation laid by NEP to further accelerate off grid market leveraging on private sector-based solutions and will scale-up result-based financing under NEP with potential upfront catalyst grant to help private sector set up operation in difficult areas. Component 2 will have three focus areas. Focus area aims to provide sustainable and clean power supply to 37 federal uni

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

Overall, the energy sector has demonstrated its commitment to mitigating adverse E&S impacts in the implementation of a range of World Bank projects, including high and substantial risk projects in the Energy sector In terms of the capacity of the implementing agency, REA through its PIU, NEP have experience in managing environmental and social risk of project. REA through its PIU are currently implementing the Nigerria Electrification Project (NEP), a moderate risk project across 7 states in the country. The PIU have experienced E&S staff who are currently managing E&S risk of the project and have implemented a wide range of E&S instrument (Livelihood Restoration plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Environmental and Social Management plan). Though the project was implemented under thre safeguards policy, the PIU, particularly the E&S team have been trained on ESF and participated in all E&S capacity buolding program in the CMU, hence have the required experience to implement ESF project.

Environmental governance commenced in Nigeria in 1988 by the establishment of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA). Currently, NESREA has the responsibility of enforcing all environmental laws, regulations, guidelines, and standards under Environmental Impact Assessment Act 2004 and other relevant regulations. In addition, state Environmental Protection Agencies have an oversight as environmental regulators at state level. Both National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) and State Environmental Protection Agencie have basic capacity to fulfil their obligations. The Rural Electrification Agency (REA) will be responsible for overall project implementation. In order to ensure sound E&S risk management of the project in line with the national regulations and World Bank ESF, REA will develop and put into practice an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF with qualified Environmental and Social officers.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

The project will have moderate environmental risks and impacts associated with its activities, such as construction of mini off-grids for rural electrification and scaling up for off-grid solar markets in accessing rural industries, urban areas and public buildings . While all activities are expected to have moderate E&S impacts due to the limited scale, there are inherent Environmental risks. These include may generate electronic and hazardous wastes, noise and dust

Public Disclosure



emissions, solid waste, occupational and community health and safety risks common to civil works, procurement of non-energy efficient energy machinery.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

Based on available information, the type of intervention (with potential rehabilitation / upgrading of existing power infrastrcutures), nature, magnitude and client capacity, the social risk is classified as moderate. The proposed project will build on and scale up on the ongoing NEP project with experienced E&S specialists. Activities under component 1, 2, focus area 1 could lead to loss or disruption of income or livelihood activities for individuals or groups of people. Land will be required from communities and government institution temporarily or permanently for construction and installation of equipment, mini grid solar panels and other related structures. This may lead to restriction of access to income generating sources. The proposed solar systems for health and education institutions will be implemented based on demand from beneficiary facilities and/or on existing institutional footprint. As such land acquisition might not be expected for the health and education institutions, however, if land acquisition will happen, it will be governed by the revised RPF tailored to DARES needs. Smaller scale solar PV arrays, stand-alone solar systems for health and education facilities, and public buildings have no or minimal land use impact. Proposed activities under component 1&2 and focus area 1 might require labor force which might result in labour influx. Social challenges that could emerge from labor influx include SEA/SH/GBV risks). Similarly, labor influx and interaction with local communities may increase the occurrence of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) & respiratory diseases. Under focus area 2, powering economies, It is likely that inadequate assessment, review and implementation on the affordability of the agriculture electrification intervention, supply, installation and after service of the solar appliances may disproportionately affect communities. Other related social risks under this focus area could include risk of exclusion of women, people with disability and ethnic minority

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 project objective is to increase access to reliable electricity services for households, public education and health facilities, agricultural demand centers, underserved micro, small and medium enterprises, and urban commercial and industrial customers. The proposed project is expected to increase access to new and improved electricity services for households, smallholder farmers, commercial and industrial users, and social institutions in urban, peri-urban, rural, and deep-rural through on-grid, off-grid, and mini-grid solutions.

The project will have moderate environmental and social risks and impacts associated with its activities, such as the construction of mini off-grids for rural electrification and scaling up for off-grid solar markets in accessing rural industries, urban areas, and public buildings. While all activities are expected to have moderate E&S impacts due to the limited scale, there are inherent Environmental, Social Health, and Safety (ESHS) risks. These include generating electronic and hazardous wastes, noise and dust emissions, solid waste, occupational and community health and safety risks common to civil works, procurement of non-energy efficient energy machinery

Public Disclosure



Under labor and working conditions, poor working environments, improper handling of workers' relations, misunderstanding of the rule of engagement for community workers, and use of child and forced labor by primary suppliers are likely risks, with a remote probability of all these labor risks could materialize. Under community health and safety, the small-scale construction activities in components 1 and 2 sites will likely attract migrant workers, which may have some impacts on receiving communities.

Under land acquisition and land use, it is likely that small land may be required. Due to the scale and nature of small construction activities, economic and physical displacements under the scale-up project are very unlikely. However, the project will be required to update the existing NEP's Resettlement Framework (RPF) and prepare RAP to address likely social and economic risks and impacts of displacement becomes an unavoidable option.

The scaleup project will also update existing NEP ESMF and will provide a subproject screening and assessment mechanism and will also (1) utilize the WBG General Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (2) include templates for Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) plan, and Waste Management Plan, and (3) provide references to relevant disease preventive measures, since the project activities may be affected by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic in the short-term.

The ESMF, RPF, and SEP for the DARES will be prepared and disclosed before the completion of the Appraisal and their recommendations will be carried out/implemented throughout Project implementation.

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

none

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

ESS10 is relevant to the scale-up project and will apply to all its components and subcomponents. Stakeholder engagement is a critical tool for social and environmental risk management, project sustainability and success. The objective of the stakeholder engagement is to incorporate views from all stakeholders through meaningful consultations and feedback to improve the environmental and social sustainability of the project and its activities, enhance its acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

The SEP will be clear and concise and focus on the project while identifying its stakeholders. The engagement will be held in languages suitable for the beneficiaries to understand and explain the opportunities for public consultation, provide a deadline for comment and feedback. The proposed project will leverage on the existing NEP Grievance mechanism to address the concerns and needs of beneficiaries. Given the GM was prepared under the operational policy, it will be revised to reflect the provision of the ESF.

The objectives of the project’s SEP:

- To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help the project identify interested and affected stakeholders through which constructive relationships shall be cultivated, nourished, and maintained.



- To assess and analyze the level of stakeholder interest, influence, and support for the project and allow incorporation of stakeholders' views and contributions into the project design and environmental and social performance.
- To promote and provide opportunities for effective and all-inclusive engagement with project-affected and interested parties throughout the project life cycle.
- To ensure that project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders promptly, in understandable language, in accessible places, and in an acceptable manner and format.
- To provide an avenue for effective and efficient grievance mechanism to all project stakeholders, through which the project shall be able to respond to and manage grievances or concerns in a timely and transparent fashion.

The project is required to:

- Engage with all stakeholders throughout the project life cycle. The engagement shall commence during the project preparation process and must provide adequate time to allow meaningful participation and consultations with stakeholders on project design.
- Provide all stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information. It is vital that the project conducts its stakeholder engagement in a culturally appropriate manner, free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation.
- Implement a stakeholder engagement process that includes the following six important steps:
 - o Stakeholder mapping, identification, and analysis,
 - o Planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place,
 - o Disclosure of information,
 - o Consultation or engagement with stakeholders,
 - o Addressing and responding to grievances and concerns,
 - o Reporting to stakeholders.
- Maintain and disclose the record of stakeholder engagement, including i) a description of the stakeholders consulted and, ii) a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was considered or why it was not.
- Establish and operationalize the project GRM and ensure that financial resources are made available to support its running costs.
- Define clear roles, responsibilities, and authority, as well as designate specific personnel responsible for implementing and monitoring stakeholder engagement activities and compliance.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

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

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

ESS2 in the project is relevant to direct workers employed or engaged by the project implementing agencies, contracted workers, and primary supply workers for the solar panel equipment. These will include, PIU's of the implementing institutions (Nigeria Electrification Project), construction workers hired for the anticipated mini-grids civil works (as required) and trained technicians for the installation and maintenance of the solar and mini grids. Therefore, as a requirement of ESS2, Nigeria Electrification Project will develop a Labor Management Procedures



(LMP) including clear information on the terms and conditions of employment, principles regarding non-discrimination and equitable opportunity, the establishment of workers' organizations, rules regarding child labor and forced labor, and occupational health and safety measures. The grievance mechanism for labor issues has also been reflected, drawing on national law and procedures.

There could be risk of electrocution particularly during installation and maintenance works of distribution lines. Accidents may occur which can result in injury and fatalities. Workers on construction sites are also highly exposed to injuries, falls, fatalities caused by machinery and/or transport, struck by falling objects and risks from manual handling of heavy loads. In addition, working from height at the roof top of buildings may also bring an occupational hazard for the solar installation. Thus, to ensure measures are identified and put in place, the ESMF previously prepared under NEP will be updated to be consistent with the provision of the Environmental and Social Framework, while detailed site-specific ESF instrument will be prepared upon site identification in line with the WBG EHS General EHS guideline and Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution and Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) Prior to project implementation.

Health and Safety Policy and human resource policy will be captured in the ESMS along with other applicable ESS requirements. In addition, for Private sector led mini grids, the ESMS developed by Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP) will require to adequately consider the requirement of ESS2 (Labor and Working conditions) to ensure sound implementation as well as monitoring and supervision of activities of the private sector in future.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

ESS3 is relevant for the project regarding energy and water use, air pollution and noise impacts during construction phases, construction waste, handling and disposal of hazardous chemicals and waste, and the disposal of end-of-life batteries containing hazardous materials during operation phase. The Proposed project will promote renewable energy related investments which will contribute to a net GHG emissions reduction.

For solid and liquid wastes that are related solid and liquid waste spoils metals, cables, capacitor wood, glass ,packaging materials as well as hazardous wastes such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from older imported transformers and capacitors, transformer parts & oils, fluorescent bulbs and a certain amount of heavy metals (chromium, copper and arsenic). In addition, the revised ESMF will propose mitigation and management measures to avoid and/minimize risks and impacts due to oil spills and improper disposal and management of used oil.

Assessment of ESS3 related risks and impacts will be undertaken according to WBG General and sector-specific ESH Guidelines (i.e., EHS Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution) and GIIP

Generation of hazardous wastes associated with Photovoltaic panels and used solar batteries will be a major issue during the operation and maintenance if they were improperly disposed upon their end life and decommissioning. Concen



ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The rehabilitation and expansion of distribution networks and erection of poles may potentially pose risks to communities, including SEA/SH/STD and covid 19, falling into uncovered and unreasonably left open utility pole holes. These open and uncovered holes could create safety risks for vulnerable groups, including elderly, people with visual impairment, children, people with disability.

To minimize and/or avoid impact due to unattended and uncovered holes to the community members and any other passerby, mitigation measures such as holes should be covered with a suitable cover and a rigid barrier erected around the pole. The ESMF that was previously prepared under NEP will be updated to DARES need to assess exposure of communities to construction stage related traffic, accident, and health and safety issues. Further, all works, and operations will be planned, designed and implemented to comply with the WBG EHS guidelines. The installation of Standalone Solar Systems in schools and health institutions, can disrupt regular functions of the institutions through impacts such as dust emission, noise, and increased generation of solid waste. Furthermore, the emission of lead and battery acid to the environment can causes severe and potentially life-threatening health risks for workers and the communities surrounding if left uncontrolled.

In addition, given the FCV status of Nigeria and security challenges, the proposed project will leverage on existing state level security management plan developed under other project like ACRoSAL, SURWASH, NG-CARES etc. to manage security risk. This plan will be modified to the proposed project specific needs.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Under the electrifying schools and health facilities focus Area 1, the project aims to provide sustainable and clean power supply to 37 federal universities and seven university teaching hospitals across Nigeria. The proposed DARES will leverage on previous NEP effort (of provision of an independent power plant, upgrading existing distribution infrastructure, street lighting to improve security within the universities' campuses, as well as the development of a world class training center on renewable energy for each university) to accelerate the penetration of of clean energy in public and private educational facilities across Nigeria. These activities are likely to result in land acquisition / displacement. Given that the locations of subprojects are not yet known at this stage of the project preparation, the project will update existing NEP Resettlement Framework (RF) prior to completion of Appraisal. The updated RF will facilitate ESS5 requirements under the project activities. The purpose of the resettlement framework for DARES is to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects or project components to be prepared during project implementation. Once the specific locations of subproject are identified and the necessary planning information becomes available, the framework will be expanded into Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) proportionate to potential risks and impacts of the project. While the project is not expected to entail major land acquisition and displacement, its activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement, if any, will not commence until such specific plans have been finalized, approved by the Bank and, prompt compensation and resettlement assistance payments are made to Project Affected Persons (PAPs).



ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The Project will not finance activities that will adversely affect biodiversity conservation or sustainable management of living resources. This project will not lead to significant land conversion. However, for precautionary reasons, exclusion criteria relating to biodiversity / natural habitats will be developed and included in the revised ESMF to exclude impacts on critical habitats and avoid/minimize impacts on natural habitats.

It is anticipated that Solar systems can pose risks to wildlife, especially birds that may confuse solar panels with water bodies. Furthermore, low and medium voltage power transmission lines could pose threats to birds including mortality through collision, electrocution and habitat disturbance. All these threats could result in the loss and reduction of the local birds’ population and habitat modification.

Thus, the updated ESMF, will be used to screen out subproject sites deemed to cause risks/impacts to areas of high biodiversity values, critical or sensitive natural habitats within project areas, protected areas, and endemic flora and fauna including protected animal or plant species. The screening process shall include identification of the types of habitats which will be affected and make consideration of potential risks and impacts on ecological function of the habitats at which PV Solar panels will be installed on specific within remote or rural areas. The ESMF (with embedded screening procedures) and Subproject environmental and social risk management instruments included provisions for biodiversity assessment (including bird collision and electrocutions from the grid network rehabilitations), management and conservation measures to manage risks and impacts to any natural habitats consistent with the requirements of ESS6.

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

This ESS is not relevant in this context.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

This standard is relevant to the project associated with chance finds of tangible and intangible cultural resources. The project will not finance project activities that will affect cultural heritage resources sites. The borrower shall avoid impacts on cultural heritage. When avoidance of impacts is not possible, the Borrower will identify and implement measures to address impacts on culture heritage in accordance with mitigation hierarchy (where appropriate, the client shall develop a cultural heritage management plan.

An environmental and social screening procedure will be developed in the ESMF for identification of cultural heritage and assessment of tangible and intangible heritage in consultation with affected stakeholders. A chance-find procedure, in line with national laws and regulations, will be articulated in the ESMF, in the event, contractors stumble on such chance finds during project implementation.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This standard will be relevant for Component 1. Under this component the proposed project will support the development of at least 10,000 private sector led mini-grids (off-grid, under-grid and interconnected mini-grids) in



target underserved and unserved clusters with potential productive loads; ultimately connecting 10 million people to electricity across Nigeria. The FMPWH, with support from GIZ, collected geo-referenced data on population clusters and load centers. This analysis indicates an estimated 8,000 potential load centers that are suitable for mini grids. and deep rural areas. Hence, the project will update the NEP Environmental and social management systems to be consistent with the requirements of ESS9.

The capacity of the PFIs to develop and maintain effective environmental and social systems and procedures for assessing, managing and monitoring risks and impacts of the construction and operation of beneficiary solar off-grid companies will be assessed and an Environmental and Social Management System will be in place and documented prior to disbursement for each PFIs. Thus, the NEP ESMS will be updated to be consistent with the requirements of ESS9 for the Bank approval prior to commencement of project activities.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

The political stability (induced by potential civil unrest), accessibility of sub projects for monitoring and support, regulations and procedures to be established to regulate the private sector applicable to FI's which is required to be in line with ESF provisions etc.

The potential environmental and social risks of off grid electrification through mini grids activities intended to be implemented through a combination of public and private sector led approaches will be assessed and determined during project preparation whether any of these activities are considered associated

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

Financing Partners

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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Public Disclosure



Preparation, consultation and disclosure of a draft Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) – Before appraisal

- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of a draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)- Before Appraisal;
- Revise and update, Environmental and Social Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) – Before Appraisal
- Preparation and disclosure of Labour Management Procedure – Before Appraisal.

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

Institutional arrangements for the management of ESS standards staffed with qualified environmental and social specialist at the PMU level;

- Monitoring of ESF performance of selected States (including contractor/subcontractor management);
- Finalize the draft RPF, LMP, and SEP in a timely manner;
- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of ESMF and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in a timely manner before construction or operation;
- Preparation of RAP, when required prior to implementation of project activities;
- Preparation, implementation and supervision of SEA/SH Action Plan;
- Development and implementation of institutional environmental and social capacity strengthening plan;
- Preparation of Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Plan as stand-alone document or part of the ESMP both for construction and operation;
- ESMP and LMP provisions to be included in the Bidding documents and contracts.
- Revision of grievance mechanism (GRM) and disseminate the structure to all stakeholders before commencement of works.

Public Disclosure

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

31-Jan-2023

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Federal Republic of Nigeria

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Rural Electrification Agency



V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Arsh Sharma
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Sanjay Srivastava Recommended on 12-Dec-2022 at 11:44:29 EST
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Nathalie S. Munzberg (SAESSA) Cleared on 01-Mar-2023 at 13:16:27 EST