Environmental and Social Review Summary
Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 02/05/2019 | Report No: ESRSC00190
BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA</td>
<td>P169117</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Project Name: Energy Supply Reliability and Financial Recovery

Practice Area (Lead): Energy & Extractives

Financial Instrument: Investment Project Financing

Estimated Appraisal Date: 3/11/2019

Estimated Board Date: 4/30/2019

Borrower(s): Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development

Implementing Agency(ies): Georgian State Electrosystem

Proposed Development Objective(s):
The project development objective is to increase electricity supply reliability and improve the financial viability of the electricity transmission company.

Financing (in USD Million):

<table>
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<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Project Cost</td>
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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]
The project would have two components – construction of Jvari-Tskaltubo overhead power transmission line (OHL) and extension for Tskaltubo substation; and support to GSE in accessing commercial financing. Component 1: This component will finance 500 kV Jvari-Tskaltubo OHL with total length of around 77 km and the new 500 kV switchyard at Tskaltubo substation. This investment is part of the Jvari-Tskaltubo-Akhaltsikhe transmission backbone project, which will improve reliability of electricity supply in the Western parts of Georgia. Tskaltubo-Akhaltsikhe OHL (with the related Akhaltsikhe substation) will be financed by KfW. The construction works are planned in a way to allow both line segments and the substation to be commissioned in 2022. Component 2: This component will finance: (a)
the technical supervision consultant, which will support GSE with supervision of construction works and compliance with safeguards requirements; (b) advisory support for financial recovery of GSE; (c) preparatory work to access capital markets.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

Jvari-Tskaltubo overhead transmission line (OHL) will be constructed within the territory of two administrative regions of Georgia: Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti and Imereti, and will cross the lands of 22 villages belonging to 5 municipalities: Tsalenjika, Martvili, Chkhorotsku, Khoni, and Tskaltubo. The terrain to be crossed by the OHL is diverse: it includes flat and easily accessible locations as well as hilly locations some of which are difficult to access. Flat areas are characterized with climate and ecosystem typical for Kolchic lowlands. Most territory is transformed under anthropogenic impact. Vegetation is mostly represented by grasses and shrubs. Good part of the area is comprised of privately-owned agricultural plots with wind-shield tree belts on the sides. A number of natural and architectural monuments are present in that area too. Fragmented forest patches as well as thick natural forest stands are located in the hilly area. No forest roads exist on the steep slopes. The OHL will cross river Tskhenistskali and a few smaller surface water bodies as well as elements of the existing infrastructure including high voltage power line and local roads. The most sensitive natural receptor is a high-value forest stand designated as an Emerald site, located in immediate proximity to the preliminary route of OHL. The Project area includes a few high mountainous villages classified as vulnerable. Samegrelo region has a higher than average concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) relocated from the adjacent breakaway Autonomous Republic of Abkhazeti. Local communities include those who were resettled during Soviet time for the construction of a reservoir feeding Enguri hydropower plant. Civil works to be supported by the project will occur under Component I, while the technical supervision of these activities as well as advisory services to improve the financial recovery of the GSE and enhance its access to capital market will be financed under Component II. Works would include: (i) construction of 500 kV OHL of an approximate length of 80 km and Right-of-Way (ROW) width of 74m, with about 205 towers; (ii) construction of additional 500 kV substation near the town of Tskaltubo, including 220 kV line to connect this 500kv substation to the existing Tskaltubo substation; and (iii) construction of access roads for the new OHL where deemed necessary by the contractor. Preliminary route of the OHL has been identified including location of towers, however, the exact locations of towers and transmission line ROW will be determined by the Contractor during implementation based on a detailed site-inspection as part of the single responsibility design, supply, and installation contract. The Contractor will also determine where access roads need to be built and their parameters. The land plot allocated for the construction of the Tskaltubo substation belongs to the GSE and is free from prior uses. Construction activities are expected to start in February, 2020 and be completed by August 2022. Advisory services to be provided under Component II will cover only analytical works and capacity development to enhance GSE’s access to commercial finance, the result of which will not cause direct or significant environmental and social risks or impacts. Associated facilities: A 500 kV Tskaltubo-Akhalstikhe transmission line, financed by KfW, will constitute an Associated Facility for this Project. No other Associated Facilities have currently been identified, however, Environmental and Social Assessment process will confirm it. No works are anticipated for the existing Jvari substation where the Jvari-Tskaltubo OHL will start. Jvari substation was built in 2016 but is not considered to be an Associated Facility for the purpose of the ESF as it is economically viable, and would have been built, even without the Project financed Jvari-Tskaltubo OHL.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The Project implementing entity is Georgian State Electrosystem (GSE), a State-owned company, which is also implementing the Category A Transmission Grid Strengthening Project (TGSP). GSE’s technical capacity in
environmental and social (E&S) management is limited. GSE has one environmental and one social consultants, yet another junior environmental consultant just taken on board. All other staff involved in E&S management are not adequately trained on E&S issues. GSE is advised to hire at least one social and one environmental expert as full-time staff members, and train all staff involved in project implementation on E&S issues. GSE’s E&S management system needs strengthening as its resettlement and construction staff work completely independently with each other, and E&S issues faced are often not elevated to the management’s attention. Also, decisions on where and when works should start are often made without consultation with resettlement staff. Under the newly adopted Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), supervision consultant is required to verify compensation payment on-site as a prerequisite to start civil works and a social consultant (who reports directly to the GSE management) will submit three-monthly monitoring report which will be shared with the Bank. GSE’s adherence to SOP will be carefully monitored and additional measures will be taken if necessary. Many questions and grievances remained unaddressed for a long time due to lack of mechanisms to record and track grievances. GSE expanded public relations unit and strengthened Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Their effectiveness will be monitored and corrective actions be employed as required. GSE needs to mainstream E&S management at the corporate level and improve vertical and horizontal information flow on E&S issues. GSE also needs to develop in-house capacity to review and absorb consultants’ inputs, enforce the contractor to adhere to E&S management plans, and employ corrective actions swiftly as necessary. GSE top management changed in October 2018, and some institutional reorganization may be on-going. Capacity development of relevant GSE staff will be carried out on an on-going basis during the preparation as well as implementation of the Project.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)  

Environmental Risk Rating  

Environmental risk is High because the project will support construction of a high-voltage OHL creating new environmental footprint in the transformed as well as natural landscapes. Part of works will be undertaken on poorly accessible steep slopes with natural forest ecosystem and no access roads. Vegetation clearance for creating ROW, earth works, erection of towers and stringing of OHL will be highly challenging in the difficult terrain and will carry risks of excessive damage of vegetative cover, disturbance of wildlife, triggering erosion, and polluting environment with waste dumped down the slopes as well as risks to the health and safety of workers. Poor organization of work sites, lack of planning for the disposal of excess material and waste from vegetation clearing, delayed action and ad-hoc approach to site reinstatement have been experienced during implementation of the ongoing TGSP and represent high risk for the upcoming operation. At the stage of detailed design, failure to take resilient decisions in the selection of exact locations for towers may result in excessive permanent impacts on the aesthetical and touristic value of multiple cultural and natural monuments located in the vicinity of the OHL corridor. Also, this corridor borders with an area of high conservation value, allocated for the designation as an Emerald site. Any footprint of Project-related activities that exceeds ROW in this segment is likely to result in the damage of a valuable natural habitat. Risks are amplified by weak institutional capacity of GSE to undertake environmental management of these operations.

Social Risk Rating  

High
Social risks intrinsic to the Project are expected to be moderate, because very limited physical displacement is expected, if at all, and impact on land and non-land private assets and local livelihoods is expected to be limited as the proposed OHL will pass through sparsely populated mountainous areas. However, social risk of the Project is rated High due to insufficient capacity of GSE in environmental and social management and noncompliance that occurred under the ongoing TGSP. Risks related to labor influx are low as a workers’ camp of a significant scale will unlikely be established. Risks related to security force are expected to be low but a more informed risk assessment will be conducted based on a thorough assessment of experience under TGSP. Stakeholder risk is high as TGSP met numerous grievances regarding potential health risks of electronic magnetic fields (EMF), compensation on easement arrangements and felling of trees.

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-supported OHL will pass diverse landscapes ranging from flat terrain with modified ecosystems, private agricultural lands and settlements to natural forests growing on steep slopes. OHL construction in lowlands will include temporary or permanent land use restriction, land acquisition and limited physical relocation. Intervention to hilly and forested terrain may result in excessive damage of vegetation and wildlife disturbance in natural habitats, including a designated Emerald site, and loss of high aesthetic/touristic value of landscapes. Permanent impacts on the natural environment are expected both under conductors and OHL towers and in the corridors of access roads to be built and retained as service roads during operation. According to the available information (for the source of information, see "Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts" below), primary social risks and impacts of the project concern land acquisition and livelihoods' loss as well as stakeholder engagement under Component I. No ethnic or religious minorities are known to be present in project areas. Residents of high mountainous villages and IDPs in Project areas may constitute vulnerable people, in addition to low income households and families with disabilities. Risks related to labor influx, GBV and community health and safety are generally limited. Local people do not rely heavily on provisioning ecosystem services for livelihoods. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was carried out and the ESIA report was drafted under ongoing TGSP by an independent consultant, based on safeguard policies triggered by TGSP. Currently available draft ESIA report does not fully address ESF requirements, including those on labor and working conditions, stakeholder engagement, associated facilities and vulnerable groups. Also, preliminary mapping of primary suppliers was not conducted, some key aspects of ESS4 (use of security forces, GBV risk) were not addressed, and clear guidance on EMF impacts and mitigation measures were not provided. ESIA consultant is now closing these gaps through sourcing and analyzing additional information and revising the ESIA report to address all relevant ESF requirements adequately. Updated ESIA report will be disclosed following the Bank's review and clearance. Meanwhile, GSE has submitted current draft ESIA report (which is believed to meet the national standard) to the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture for expert review and issuance of an environmental permit. Environmental permit is an input for granting a construction permit by the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development. ESF instruments to be prepared: updated ESIA preort will be submitted by appraisal, with all risks and mitigation measures laid out in ESMP which will be included in bidding documents (BDs). Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will be prepared by the GSE which will include the template of Contractor's Labor Management Procedures (C-LMP) to be attached to the BDs. The Contractor will develop C-ESMP including Waste Management Plan, Landscape Reinstatement Plan, C-LMP, work-site Health and
Safety Plan, and Community Engagement Plan - as to be specified in BDs. A draft Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and draft SEP will be prepared by GSE and disclosed before Appraisal. Site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be developed during implementation when the exact scope and scale of impact become clear. Associated facility: KfW-funded Tskaltubo-Akhaltsikhe OHL is an associated facility for this Project. The Project will complement the existing TGSP by further enhancing electricity transmission capacity in western Georgia through building additional OHL that is directly connected to TGSP-funded Tabumi-Akhaltsikhe OHL.

Areas where reliance on the Borrower’s E&S Framework may be considered:
Given the high environmental and social risk of the Project and poor track record of the project implementing entity, Borrower’s E&S Framework will not be used for the Project as a whole or for any of its parts.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure
As mentioned above, GSE’s capacity for stakeholder engagement needs to be enhanced, both with directly impacted project affected parties (PAPs) and with other interested parties. GSE has started the preparation of the SEP which will lay out a strategy to identify and map key stakeholders. SEP, prepared in a participatory manner, will present modalities of engagement that are tailored to the needs and characteristics of each stakeholder group. GSE will ensure that all consultations are inclusive and accessible (both in format and location) and through channels that are suitable in the local context. SEP will be disclosed to the public, but continue to be updated throughout the preparation (and if needed, implementation) phase. SEP will be finalized and disclosed prior to appraisal. If major changes are made to the SEP, a revised SEP will be prepared and publicly disclosed. Directly impacted PAPs that have been identified so far are residents in the communities along the Transmission Line corridors. Identified vulnerable and disadvantaged groups will be described in the ESIA report. Additionally, local NGOs/CBOs, community leaders, and local government representatives residing or working in the Project areas will also be considered as stakeholders. The Ministries of Economy and Sustainable Development, Finance, and Environment Protection and Agriculture are significant stakeholders of the Project as well. GSE recently adopted the improved GRM for resettlement issues. During preparation, the functionality of the GRM will be assessed and measures will be developed to fill the gaps, if any. Also, the procedures will further be expanded to cover all types of grievances, both environmental and social, that relate to the Project. GSE’s capacity for both stakeholder engagement and grievance redress will be continuously assessed.

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
Project workers include GSE’s own staff, employees of civil works contractor and consultants. Community workers will not be hired. Characteristics of primary supply workers and any potential risks related to child and forced labor, and OHS issues, will be identified and assessed under ESIA. It is impossible to determine the number of contracted workers involved in the implementation of the Project till the civil works Contractor is selected during implementation. However, the scale of workers to be employed under the Project would be similar to those hired under the ongoing TGSP. Under the TGSP, about 400 workers were mobilized by the contractor on Segment II during peak of construction, whereas under Segment I, about 210 were mobilized. Mobile teams of 15-20 workers were deployed to carry out civil works. 24 experts – national and international – were mobilized by the Supervision
Consultant. 24 GSE staff work primarily for TGSP, which include both staff and consultants. The national Labor Code includes provisions on non-discrimination, freedom of association, minimum employment age, OHS and dispute resolution. However, the enforcement of workers’ rights under the Labor Code is weak. As of March 2018, Georgia has introduced some mechanisms of OHS inspection, yet, for other aspects of labor and working conditions no such mechanisms exist. The project needs to develop strong monitoring procedures and workers’ GRM to fill these gaps. GSE will develop labor management procedure to address gaps with ESS2, both for its own staff and for employees of civil works contractor and consultants. Civil works contractor, when selected, will prepare a contractor’s labor management procedure (C-LMP) to meet the requirements of ESS2, based on the template provided in the GSE’s LMP. A GRM for direct and contracted workers will be developed by GSE and by the Contractor, respectively.

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS): No incidence of significant OHS issues has been observed under on-going TGSP. GSE will develop and include in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and in BDs an Environment, Health and Safety plan in line with Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines of the World Bank Group. GSE will ensure that the Contractor develops a Workers’ Health and Safety Plan which will include procedures on incident investigation and reporting. Contractors will be contractually required to monitor and enforce safety plans.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Environmental damage due to improper management of excess material and organic waste from vegetation clearing is a significant risk of the upcoming works for construction of Jvari-Tskaltubo OHL. Pushing of excavated earth, extracted tress and/or their parts, and other construction waste down steep slopes or their dumping into nearby forest stands will cause unnecessary expansion of the project’s environmental footprint to natural habitats and a high-value forest ecosystem identified for the inclusion to Emerald Network, as well as loss of future revenues from nature tourism already picking up in the project area carrying remarkable natural and cultural monuments. These risks and types of required mitigation measures will be described in ESIA report and laid down in the GSE’s ESMP. GSE shall commit to require from the selected works contractor to developing a detailed Waste Management Plan prior to entry of site, approving it in consultation with the World Bank, and enforcing its implementation by the contractor. Waste Management Plan will be developed once detailed design is available. Hence, it must carry specific information on the estimated volumes of various types of waste, arrangements for its temporary on-site storage and final placement, and clearances/permits for waste disposal obtained from relevant national authorities. Specific arrangements for re-use or recycling of particular types of waste as well as agreements on hand-over to secondary users must also be included if foreseen.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Local communities are highly sensitive to the potential impacts of EMF. Complaints and even protest rallies are not uncommon. Clear national standard is missing for EMF risks. Public awareness is poor, and distrust is strong. Efforts will be made to raise awareness of community concerns on EMF risks, taking into consideration differentiated exposure to and higher sensitivity of vulnerable groups (if identified during project preparation). Community health and safety education sessions will be undertaken during the construction phase and into the first year of operation of each scheme, covering the following key issues: health risks related to EMF; road safety; HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases; site safety awareness and access restrictions. Community education sessions will take place in schools and community centers such as village halls and municipality buildings. Fencing will be installed around all
construction sites and areas where there is a risk to community health and safety such as excavations. Public awareness sessions, in particular related to EMF risks, will be organized in all local communities prior to beginning of works. Labor influx and GBV risks: Under the TGSP, more than half the workforce is reportedly hired locally. No work camp is established, and external workers, mostly technical staff, live in serviced apartments in nearby towns. A similar arrangement will be sought under the new project. If workers camp need to be built, the contractor will be required to employ measures to control labor influx risks based on international good practice. The GBV risk assessment conducted in line with GBV Guidance Note found that the Project GBV risk is Low. Preliminary mapping of GBV services found that services are available only in large urban centers close to the beginning and end of the Project transmission lines. There have been no awareness raising campaigns in the project area. The project may partner with a qualified state agency or NGO to raise awareness on available services and referral mechanisms in the project communities. Workers will be made aware of and adhere to a code of conduct. IFC’s EHS Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution will be carefully assessed and used particularly to address risks related to ROW management, EMF, OHS and community health and safety. Security personal: experience of the TGSP will be assessed and arrangements be made to assess and address risks posed by security arrangements consistent with ESS 4. The Project will use both private agents (company and/or individuals) and state police. GSE will conduct appropriate checks to ensure that security companies and personnel do not have a history of past abuse.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The exact scale and scope of land acquisition and resettlement required for the construction of Jvari-Tskaltubo OHL is currently not known, since the exact locations of towers will be determined by the Contractor during implementation, based on a detailed site-inspection. It is expected that a significant part of OHL corridor will be in the State Forest Fund, reducing the scale of land acquisition. Based on the preliminary assessment, up to 1.6ha of private land may be acquired. As under the TGSP, land acquisition will be limited to where towers are built or where local population needs to physically relocate for safety reasons (i.e. if they live within the OHL ROW). Physical displacement will be avoided except when residential lands are acquired and the remaining land becomes too small for residential purposes, in which case the entire land will be acquired. For all other affected land plots, only land use restrictions will apply under easement. Impact on livelihoods will unlikely be significant. Under the TGSP, GSE repeatedly authorized the contractor to start works prior to compensation based on verbal consent with affected people due to lack of integration of resettlement and construction processes such that decisions on where and when civil works could start were made independent of status in compensation payment. GSE adopted SOP which require on-site verification by supervision consultant of compensation payment as a requirement to start civil works and three-monthly monitoring report by a social consultant shared with the Bank. The team will closely monitor GSE’s adherence to SOP and provide GSE hands-on support on preparing and implementing ESS 5 related instruments. Experience shows that cooperation with relevant state agencies (e.g. land cadaster) is critical to avoid delay. GSE will seek formal collaboration with these agencies. Lessons of on-going TGSP will be assessed in Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which will be prepared before appraisal.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Construction of Jvari-Tskaltubo OHL will affect forest ecosystems, including natural habitats and areas of high conservation value. Part of the OHL will be constructed over the forested steep slopes with no existing access roads. Environmental footprint of construction will be significant in such locations. ESIA will identify importance of the
affected forest ecosystem for supporting populations of rare/threatened animal and plant species and will confirm absence of critical habitats within the ROW reported based on preliminary research. OHL alignment will be adjusted to avoid/minimize impact on the most sensitive receptors and avoid entry to the area allocated for protection. GSE's ESMP will require that Contractor designs access roads with full consideration of environmental impacts, confines clearing of vegetation to the allocated corridors of OHL and access roads, prevents uncontrolled movement of construction machinery and vehicles outside of these corridors, and restricts environmentally damaging behavior of contractor's personnel. Presence of agreed-upon arrangements for on-site storage of earth and waste from vegetation clearance, for backfilling, hand-over or final disposal of this waste, and for timely reinstatement of landscape around each OHL tower and service road will be critical to keep biodiversity impacts low, and to create enabling environment for natural revegetation of the affected sites. Detailed plans for managing various types of waste and for landscape restoration must be produced by contractor as part of C-ESMP, be approved by GSE in consultation with the Bank, and enforced during construction. It is unlikely that local communities gain livelihoods from provisioning ecosystem services in Project areas, but it will be assessed under the ESIA.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
No indigenous people are known to reside in Project area.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage
Jvari-Tskaltubo OHL will pass in proximity to several known monuments of historic and cultural importance. Although construction works will not have direct physical impact on the heritage monuments, indirect impacts from the movement of construction machinery, presence of work force, etc. as well as permanent impact on the visual/aesthetic view and tourist experience during visitation of these sites will be closely looked at during ESIA and mitigation measures worked out. Whether placement of towers and other infrastructure of the OHL will affect intangible cultural heritage will be assessed during preparation.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries
No financial intermediaries are party to the project implementation modality.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks
Relevant risks have been described above.

Should "Other Relevant Project Risks" be disclosable? Yes

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?  
Yes

Financing Partners

KfW plans to finance the construction of Tskaltubo-Akhaltsikhe OHL which is an associated facility for the Project. The Bank and KfW teams shared experience with on-going projects supported by them, and discussed the use of a common approach to the environmental and social management of the construction of the entire Jvari-Tskaltubo-Akhaltsikhe backbone OHL. Parties agreed to share information with each other throughout the project life. ESIA report of the Bank-supported construction of Jvari-Tskaltubo OHL and expansion of Tskaltubo substation will include overview of environmental and social aspects of Tskaltubo-Akhaltsikhe OHL as well. The Bank team will review detailed ESIA report for Tskaltubo-Akhaltsikhe OHL once available from GSE to examine material consistency of the risk identification and its management plan with the ESF.

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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:
- Preparation and consultation on the updated ESIA report, including ESMP and community health and safety plan;
- Preparation of Labor Management Procedure satisfactory to the Bank;
- Preparation and consultation of the SEP;
- Preparation and consultation on the RPF (site-specific RAPs cannot be prepared before Appraisal since the exact locations of towers and OHL ROW will be determined by the civil works Contractor who will be hired on a single responsibility design, supply and installation contract during implementation. In order to ensure that resettlement activities are carried out per ESS5, the RPF will include the recently adopted SOP which explicitly require development of site-specific RAPs and their implementation before the civil works contractor can be authorized to start works).

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):
- Implementation of SEP;
- Development and Implementation of RAPs in line with the RPF and prior to the start of civil works. Civil Works Contractor will not be hired before Board Approval;
- Strengthening and maintaining institutional capacity of GSE, building on the efforts currently under way under the existing TGSP;
- Preparation of C-ESMP (which may include Waste Management Plan, Landscape Reinstatement Plan, C-LMP, Community Engagement Plan and EHS Plan, at minimum) by the civil works contractor satisfactory to GSE and the Bank prior to mobilization, based on the templates and key requirements provided in the Project ESIA. The civil works contractor will not be hired before Board Approval.

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS
11-Feb-2019
IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient
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Borrower: Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development

Implementing Agency(ies)
Implementing Agency: Georgian State Electrosystem

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VI. APPROVAL
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