



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 06/28/2021 | Report No: ESRSC02129



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Senegal	AFRICA WEST	P176620	
Project Name	Senegal Energy Access Scale Up Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Energy & Extractives	Investment Project Financing	12/31/2021	3/31/2022
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Finance and Budget	SENELEC		

Proposed Development Objective

Increase access to electricity services for households, enterprises, and critical public facilities in Senegal.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	150.00

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]

The proposed Senegal Energy Access Scale Up Project (P176620) is a US\$150 million operation that will contribute to Senegal’s objective to reach universal access by 2025 - five years ahead of the Sustainable Development Goal 7. The Project will increase access to electricity by connecting around 200,000 households through the extension, reinforcement and densification of the grid by the public utility Senelec. Beneficiaries are located in the 14 regions of the country, in both urban and rural areas. In addition to the construction of medium-voltage (MV) and low-voltage lines (LV), as well as MV/LV distribution substations, the project will supply and install last mile connection equipment (service drops and meters) to cover all the value chain of electrification. The Project will foster a robust and socially equitable Post-COVID recovery by reducing the fragility of Senegal’s most vulnerable populations while strengthening the resilience of both critical public service delivery and local enterprise. Thus, vulnerable and low-income households



will be targeted to benefit from subsidized connection and internal wiring. In addition, special support will be provided to ensure on-grid or off-grid connection of non-electrified critical public localities, such as health centers and schools. Productive uses of electricity will also be encouraged, to foster the development of micro, small & medium enterprises as well as income generating activities. Finally, the capacity of the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MoPE) will be reinforced to effectively update and steer the Universal Access Program, that will build on an updated geospatial least cost electrification plan integrated in the country's Distribution Master Plan.

The PDO would be achieved through the following components: (1) Grid densification and extension; (2) Electricity Access for a Resilient and Inclusive Post-COVID Recovery; (3) Capacity building and implementation support.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

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

The proposed Project aims to increase access to electricity services for households, enterprises, and critical public facilities in Senegal. This New Energy Access Scale Up Project is a country wide operation to be implemented in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Specific locations are yet to be determined . It will complement the ECOWAS ECOWAS-Regional Electricity Access Project (P164044), which focus on rural areas, and the Regional Electricity Access and Battery Energy Storage Technology project (BEST P167569).

These new interventions will electrify a significant portion of the 24% of Senegalese households currently without access to electricity and create jobs through the productive use of electricity, especially for young people. This project will connect around 200,000 households throughout the 14 regions of the country. Among these households, 160,000 will be connected under component 1 - with 60% living in urban areas and 40% in rural areas. The other 40,000 are vulnerable households that will be connected (and benefit from the installation of internal wiring or ready boards) under sub-component 2.1.

These households will therefore significantly reduce their current use of kerosene and alternative fuels, reducing carbon emissions. Results of the Climate & Disaster Risk Screening for Senegal will be considered in the engineering design to elaborate solid bidding documents for electrification works. The project will ensure that the implementation of civil works to ensure that the distribution networks densified and extended under the project are resilient to climate risks, such as seasonal flooding, in Senegal. Examples of such resilience measures that will be considered include: provision of appropriate anchorage support; deep foundation and size of footings to adapt against extreme weather conditions; elevation of control rooms and critical equipment to reduce flood hazard potential; use of steel, concrete or composite towers; use of light-duty steel poles.

The proposed operation will integrate lessons learned from PASE, especially related to the use of a national socio-economic data base, the Registre National Unique (Unique National Register) to identify the most vulnerable households of Senegal that will benefit from subsidized internal wiring.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity



The Ministry of Oil and Energy (Ministère du Pétrole et des Energies-MPE) will provide strategic guidance as well as the overall steering of the project. Project implementation functions, including the management of environmental and social risks and impacts will be vested with the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at Senegal's National Electricity Company (Société Nationale d'Électricité du Sénégal - SENELEC). This existing PIU, created within SENELEC, is managing the ongoing Electricity Sector Support Project (PASE - P125565) using the World Bank safeguards Operation Policies; and will also be in charge of the implementation of the new Regional Electricity Access and Battery Energy Storage Technology (BEST) Project (P167569) prepared under the World Bank ESF. A preliminary capacity assessment of the borrower's conducted at this stage showed the Borrower maintains an acceptable legal and institutional framework for managing environmental and social risks. The designated implementing agency has moderately satisfactory performance in implementing the Bank's operational policies according to the last PASE ISR (2019). It is staffed with an environmental and a gender specialist who will be maintained to help with the implementation of this New Energy Access Scale Up Project. This team has already benefited from several training sessions on the ESF, Grievance Mechanism (GM), and this was helpful for the preparation of the BEST project. However, their capacity to implement a project in line with ESF requirements is remains low and will need to be strengthened, both technically and in human resources. The recruitment of additional staff: one social specialist (Who will take care of other social issues, such as those related to resettlement and grievance management...stakeholder engagement), one Occupational Health and Safety specialist, and one consultant skilled in Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment , (SEA/SH) was recommended to be completed no later than three months after the effectiveness date of the BEST project. These additional staff along with the existing one will be maintained and will also oversee the management of environmental and social risks and impacts under this project. Technical capacity building will include support for the preparation of relevant ESF instruments.

In addition, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable - MEDD) through the Directorate of Environment and Classified Institutions (Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés – DEEC) will also be involved in monitoring of the environmental and social compliance of overall project implementation, as well as the approval of TORs and instruments to be prepared. The supervisory engineering firm to be recruited will also include E&S staffs who will be on a day-to-day basis in the field with the enterprises to oversee both construction works and implementation of E&S requirements by contractors. This requirement will be reflected in its TORs.

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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, based on the nature and scale of the project activities under Components 1 and 2. No irreversible environmental risks and impacts are anticipated. Indeed, the funding of the project is geared towards: (i) densification in urban peri-urban and rural areas by construction of (a) 760km of MV lines; (b) 820 MV/LV distribution substations; (c) 2,708 LV lines to expand grid coverage and maximize the number of new connections; and (d) last-mile connection equipment, including service drops and prepaid meters. The main environmental risks and impacts identified at concept stage are related to (i) potential vegetation clearing, (ii) labor and working conditions including traffic safety and labor influx (iii) nuisances like dust and noise, (iv) poor construction-related waste management, (v) the potential impact of line construction and excavations on cultural



heritage sites,(vi) occupational health and safety issues related to civil works, including contamination risk to COVID-19 (vii) impacts on birds and wildlife of distribution lines; (viii) community health and safety. However, majority of the risks and impacts likely to be generated from the project activities will be site-specific, temporary, and manageable to an accepted level by applying good construction industry best practices. This assessment may be revised in the appraisal stage Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS), once additional technical details regarding project financed activities are known.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

The proposed social risk classification is moderate at this stage. The proposed project aims to maximize the number of households benefiting from electricity services while promoting local socio-economic development and increasing the resilience of the essential public services, particularly the health sector, in response to pandemics such as COVID-19. Some of the planned investments such as (i) the construction of HTB/HTA stations, (ii) the construction of HTA/HTB network, could result in the acquisition of land leading to the loss or disruption of income or livelihood activities for individuals or groups of people, as well as restricting access to natural resources. The project has been screened for SEAH risks, the assessment at the concept stage concluded that the SEAH risks are moderate. There could be labor related social challenges associated with the presence of workers from outside communities next to community members and male-dominated workforces, including the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse or harassments (SEA/SH). This social risk rating will be revisited during project appraisal when more information is made available.

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:

This standard is relevant. The Project is expected to have overall positive environmental and social impacts as it will contribute to expand access to electricity services through network extension, off-grid solutions in urban, peri urban and rural areas, and reduce current use of kerosene and alternative fuels, reducing carbon emissions . The deployment at scale of off-grid and mini-grid technologies would also serve as catalyst for improved access to basic services (health, education), economic development promoting income-generating activities using electricity in areas affected by energy poverty, which entrenches fragility.

However, there are environmental and social risks and impacts that will need to be assessed and managed during preparation and implementation. Project activities, particularly under Component 1 and 2 will involve some civil works, which may have potential environmental and social risks and impacts to habitats, workers, and surrounding communities. The primary risks identified during identification include: (i) occupational health and safety issues related to civil works, including risks related to COVID-19; (ii) labor and working conditions including traffic safety and labor influx; (iii) soil erosion and degradation; (iv) nuisances related to dust and noise emissions; (v) waste from construction and the generation of hazardous waste; and (vi) exclusion of vulnerable groups from project benefits , and community health and safety due to increased traffic and the risk of communicable diseases, such as COVID-19. As the specific location of project activities is not yet determined, the Borrower will consult main stakeholders and prepare and disclose relevant environmental and social risk management instruments, to adequately mitigate all subprojects' E&S risks and impacts once their location and scope are known.



An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) including a Social Assessment through which an analysis of SEA/SH risks and an associated SEA/SH Mitigation and Response Plan will be prepared to provide guidance regarding the instruments, such as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments/ Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESIAs/ESMPs), that may need to be prepared after approval. In addition, the ESMF will incorporate relevant parts of WHO guidelines establishing good international industry practice for COVID-19 response, as well as the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Social Guidelines.

Some activities could lead to physical and/or economic displacement due to the loss of property and the loss or disruption of income or livelihood activities of individuals and groups of people. In addition to the ESMF, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared prior to appraisal to guide the preparation of site-specific resettlement action plans (RAPs) once further information becomes available on location of project activities is identified.

A project-wide GM, proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project, will be established. In addition, a workers' GM will be designed and included in the labor management procedure. Both GMs will be established by the time of project effectiveness.

The Borrower will also prepare an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) with the support of the Bank. The ESCP will include a timeline and a commitment to the preparation of relevant instruments; set out measures and actions that will be having to be taken by the Borrower to meet environmental and social requirements. The ESMF, ESCP, RPF and SEP will be disclosed prior to the Appraisal.

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

This project will not use the Borrowers' Environmental and Social Frameworks in the assessment or in the development and implementation of investments. However, it will comply with all relevant national environmental and social laws, policies, and regulations

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The main stakeholders of the project include a broad range of actors including the government ministry of Oil and Energy (Ministère du Pétrole et des Energies-MPE), the Ministry of Finance and Budget (Ministère des Finances et du Budget, MFB), the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation (Ministère de l'Economie, du Plan et de la Coopération-MEPC), the Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé-MS), the Ministry of Education (Ministère de l'Éducation-ME), SENELEC, Senegal Rural Electricity Agency (Agence Sénégalaise d'Électrification Rurale-ASER), National Agency for Renewable Energy (Agence Nationale pour les Energies Renouvelables-ANER), including the Treasury, public institutions (schools and health centers), households, local government stakeholders, civil society, NGOs, media, local/neighborhood associations/clubs, religious organizations and leaders, youth groups/associations, people living with disabilities and host communities. A range of important private sector stakeholders are also considered stakeholders.

The Borrower will prepare and implement an inclusive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) proportional to the nature and scale of the project and its associated risks and impacts. The SEP will be prepared and disclosed as early as possible prior to appraisal. The Borrower will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, paying attention to the inclusion of all groups, enabling them to be engaged in planning and decision-making to ensure that the constructed infrastructure opens opportunities equally to men, women and youth, and considers the special needs of the disabled and other vulnerable groups. It will contain further details



regarding the direct and indirect beneficiaries and other stakeholders as well as guidance regarding COVID 19 adaptations such as social/physical distancing.

The SEP will include awareness raising activities on SEAH risks and mitigation strategies targeting the interactions between the project workers and host communities. An accessible and functional project Grievance Mechanism (GM) will be established to receive complaints and feedback from all stakeholders and beneficiaries in a transparent and timely manner. The SEP will be updated as and when necessary, throughout the project lifecycle.

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

This standard is relevant as the project will involve direct and indirect workers. Direct workers include full and part-time workers assigned to the PIUs and consultants hired based on project needs, such as PIU staff, primary supply workers and, potentially, contract workers and civil servants. The indirect workers include the contractors and sub-contractors hired for the anticipated civil works. The terms and conditions of the contracts for any workers involved will be consistent with national labor law to ensure that working conditions are acceptable (terms and conditions of employment, nondiscrimination and equality of opportunity, workers' organizations).

Based on the project's pre-identified activities, the Borrower will develop Labor Management Procedures (LMP) which will include : working conditions and grievance mechanism (GM) for all categories of project workers including within the supply chains and the roles and responsibilities of contractors and PIUs in managing the requirements of ESS2, non-discrimination and equal opportunity, worker's organizations, occupational, health and safety measures, the prohibition of child and forced labor, and a Code of Conduct (CoC). The CoC will require that each worker take SEA/SH training to guide workers' conduct towards local communities, children, and women. The project will require contractors to reflect in the requirements of the project labor management procedures in the management of their workers.

The Borrower will develop and implement Occupational Health and Safety and Environmental (OHS) measures as part of the ESMF and specific instruments (ESIAs/ESMPs) in line with World Bank Group's EHS guidelines including emergency preparedness and response measures in line with WHO guidelines on COVID19. These measures will include procedures on the investigation and reporting of incidents, the recording and reporting of non-conformances, emergency preparedness and response procedures, as well as continuous training and an awareness program for workers.

The Borrower shall ensure that the ESS2 requirements are incorporated into: (a) the contracts with Contractors and any entity (including the Owner's Engineer) supervising the Project's civil works; and (b) the contracts between the Contractor and any Contractors' subcontractors. Thus, civil works contracts will incorporate social and environmental mitigation measures based on the WBG EHS Guidelines; other referenced plans, e.g. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), RAP, etc., as well as specific language referring to setting priorities for hiring local unskilled labor. The codes will include, at a minimum, the following: prohibited behavior, list of sanctions, minimum standards for the PIU to follow, reporting requirements and complaints mechanism. This will be followed by the training of all project personnel, workers and supervisory staff on SEAH, including content of codes of conduct and ways to access the GRM.



Workers Accommodation: Where on-site workers accommodation is confirmed, a Camp Management Plan will be required as part of the C-ESMP, including among other camp health and safety measures, specific measures to prevent SEAH along with corrective measures.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

This standard is relevant to the project. Project’s activities during construction phase may result in: (i) air emission: air emission anticipated are exhaust from heavy vehicles and machinery, and dust generated by construction activities; (ii) waste management: waste is mainly expected from construction sites. The waste can be solid, liquid, non-hazardous and hazardous, such as hydrocarbon oils from construction machinery and vehicles.

The ESMF and specific ESIA/ESMPs will include mitigation measures, such as dust suppression and vehicle maintenance, to minimize the impact of air emissions. The site ESIA/ESMPs will determine the source, type, and risks associated with the waste likely to be generated by the project and, if such waste cannot be avoided, the ESIA will propose appropriate measures to minimize, reduce and, where not possible, mitigate, the risks associated with the waste.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

This standard is relevant for the project. The expected civil works will have overall risks and impacts to community health and safety. The Borrower will ensure that plans are in place to mitigate the risks associated with construction activities to direct beneficiaries and neighbors during project implementation and before the start of work. The mitigation measures established to address project environmental and social risks, particularly those related to community health and safety, including the workers’ Code of Conduct (CoC) will be clearly communicated to the communities to raise awareness about their rights.

The main risks to the community include traffic and road safety (particularly during construction), or community exposure to nuisance, and public health issues such as exposure to communicable diseases from labor influx. Machinery and trucks that will be used for the works could pose traffic hazards and road safety risks for local communities including exposure to hazardous materials and possible health risks associated with any inappropriate storage of hazardous materials; health risks linked to inappropriate disposal of solid waste. The project will ensure the safety of communities, pedestrians, and other visitors during the civil works by identifying and adopting adequate Occupational Health Safety (OHS) protocols following WBG EHS Guidelines.

The site-specific ESIA/ESMPs will also include COVID-19 transmission mitigation measures in line with the national and World Health Organization (WHO) guidance. It will also include a clear incident-reporting and response procedures.

The project's communities will be informed of the grievance mechanism (GM) and provided information on how to register complaints and address safely and ethically and document complaints and allegations (including those involving SEAH) during the project implementation. The Borrower will include targeted and regular involvement of women and other groups at-risk in stakeholder engagement. The ESMPs will include measures to address SEAH and



road security risks. Procedures related to the ethical, safe, and survivor-centered reporting incidents related to SEAH will be addressed in the SEAH Mitigation and Response Action Plan with a budget to be included as an annex of the ESMF and site specific ESMPs.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Some project activities under components 1 and 2 such as: (i) the construction of power distribution infrastructures (820 MV/LV distribution substations, 760 km of MV lines and 2,708 LV lines) and (ii) the installation of utility scale solar panel could lead to physical and economic displacement due to land requirements.

As the type and exact locations of these activities will not be known during project preparation, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared by the Borrower, prior to appraisal, to address any impact on assets and affected persons' livelihoods. The RPF will provide guidance on the preparation of any site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) during project implementation, in accordance with the requirements of ESS5 whenever a subproject requires land acquisition, restrictions of land use or involuntary resettlement. The RPF will also set out eligibility criteria for affected persons, procedures and standards for compensation, and arrangements for consultations, budgets, and monitoring, including how a project-level grievance mechanism will address involuntary resettlement-related grievances. The RPF will be reviewed, consulted upon, and disclosed in-country and on the World Bank website prior to project appraisal.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

This ESS is expected to be of minimal relevance to this project at this stage. The project will be in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas and project civil works are not expected to be in the vicinity of legally protected areas or areas of high biodiversity values. However, the ESMF will contain a screening mechanism to avoid any sensitive areas and provide guidance to sub-project and further impacts on biodiversity or modified habitats will be assessed during the preparation of the site-specific ESIA's.

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

This Standard is not currently relevant as there are no Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities in the project area that fulfill the four characteristics indicated under ESS7.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

The presence of culturally significant sites associated with the project cannot be determined at this stage of project preparation. The environmental and social assessment (ESMF or ESIA) will confirm the existence of cultural heritage in project areas. If there is any cultural heritage present that could be affected by the project, the Borrower will



design mitigation measures, in consultation with the relevant national authorities (Direction National du Patrimoine Culturel -DPC), experts and local communities who are best placed to identify their own heritage, to protect it.

The ESMF will include “Chance Find” Procedures. In addition, construction contracts will include a “Chance Find” clause which will require contractors to stop construction if cultural property sites are encountered during construction and contact the DPC.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This standard is not currently relevant as no financial intermediaries are party to the project implementation modality, but this will be further assessed during preparation.

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

The project is not considering to apply Common Approach.

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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

The project will prepare, consult upon, and publish in the Country and on the Bank external website, prior to appraisal:

- the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Grievance Mechanism (GM)
- the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) with SEA/SH Mitigation and Response Action Plan as an annex to the ESMF
- the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
- the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
- Labor Management Procedure (LMP)

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

The ESCP will include:

- the preparation and implementation of Site- Specific ESIA/ESMPs under the ESMF for public works;

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- the application of labor management procedures (including Occupational Health and Safety measures and an SES/H action plan),
- implementation of a resettlement framework and preparation and implementation of any site-specific resettlement action plans when needed
- Implementation of SEP and GM
- Development and implementation of Capacity Strengthening Plan
- SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan (and mapping of services) will be prepared prior to project activities and implemented throughout project lifecycle as part of the ESMP. This plan will include a budget and will be based off the broad measures identified in the Action Plan annexed to the ESMF.

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

18-Apr-2022

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Ministry of Finance and Budget

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: SENELEC

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

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Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Aly Zulficar Rahim Recommended on 16-Jun-2021 at 10:33:6 GMT-04:00

Safeguards Advisor ESSA Nathalie S. Munzberg (SAESSA) Cleared on 28-Jun-2021 at 07:06:27 GMT-04:00