

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

Report No.: PIDISDSA17609

Date Prepared/Updated: 26-May-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Senegal	Project ID:	P158655
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P125565
Project Name:	Additional Financing to the Senegal Electricity Sector Support Project (P158655)		
Parent Project Name:	Electricity Sector Support Project (P125565)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	09-May-2016	Estimated Board Date:	28-Jul-2016
Practice Area (Lead):	Energy & Extractives	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Transmission and Distribution of Electricity (85%), Public administration-Energy and mining (15%)		
Theme(s):	City-wide Infrastructure and Service Delivery (46%), Infrastructure services for private sector development (46%), Rural services and infrastructure (8%)		
Borrower(s):	Ministry of Energy and Mining		
Implementing Agency:	SENELEC		
Financing (in USD Million)			
	Financing Source	Amount	
	BORROWER/RECIPIENT	0.00	
	International Development Association (IDA)	60.00	
	Total Project Cost	60.00	
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
Other Decision:			

Is this a Repeater project?	No
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B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. Senegal aspires to become a middle income country by 2035. However, it has been trapped in a low-growth equilibrium since 2006. Over the last decade, Senegal has been outperformed by Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), which grew at an average rate of six percent whereas growth in Senegal averaged only 3.3 percent. Senegal also performed poorly as compared with non-resource rich SSA countries. Moreover, while output per capita grew slowly, the volatility of growth was greater than that of other West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) countries.

2. In 2015, gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 5.4 percent, the highest rate since 2008. Real GDP growth is projected at around six percent for the 2016-17 period, with the economy driven mainly by a rebound in agriculture, lower oil prices, reduced production costs, and lower electricity subsidies, as well as growth in the services sector, particularly telecommunications and financial services. Nevertheless, Senegal's economy, as well as the challenge of poverty reduction, remain vulnerable to external shocks and natural disasters.

3. Poverty remains high at 46.7 percent according to the 2011 Poverty household survey using the national poverty line, and the number of poor has risen during the 2006-2011 period. Inequality is slightly lower than the SSA average. However, geographic disparities are pronounced, with almost two out of three residents poor in rural areas, especially in the south, versus one in four in Dakar. Given an estimated annual population growth rate of 2.5 percent, GDP growth remains well below the rate necessary for significant poverty reduction. More broadly, a majority of the Millennium Development Goals were not achieved. Senegal ranked 170 out of 188 countries on the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index in 2015.

4. In order to reverse these current socio-economic trends, the Government of Senegal (GoSN) has developed an ambitious program that prioritizes economic diversification and exports. The 2014 Emerging Senegal Plan, or Plan Senegal Emergent - 2014 (PSE), is the authorities' blueprint to help Senegal exit the trap of low growth and high poverty. It intends to make Senegal a hub for West Africa by achieving high rates of equitably shared economic growth. The plan is articulated around three pillars: (i) higher and sustainable growth through structural transformation; (ii) human development and social protection; and (iii) improved governance, peace, and security. As the energy sector affects almost every facet of the Senegalese economy, a key part of the PSE is to improve the quality of electricity service. This AF will contribute to the PSE's first pillar on higher and sustainable growth by increasing the quality of electricity supply. Unreliable electricity supply is one of the key constraints to private sector growth in Senegal.

Sectoral and institutional Context

5. Senegal's energy sector is overseen by the Ministry of Energy and Development of Renewable Energies. The national electricity utility (Societe Nationale d'electricite du Senegal -

SENELEC) is a state owned enterprise which has a monopoly for transmission and distribution. SENELEC also owns about half of the generation capacity, with the remainder being owned by Independent Power Producers (IPPs) which generate electricity and sell it exclusively to the utility. An independent Electricity Regulatory Commission (Commission de Regulation du Secteur de l'Electricite - CRSE) was established in 1998 with the responsibility of approving revenue requirements for the sector and overall regulation, including licensing and leading IPP tender processes. The sector also includes the rural electrification agency (Agence de Services d'Electrification Rurale - ASER).

6. The high cost of electricity in Senegal impedes the competitiveness of industry and affordability of energy for households. Average electricity tariffs is US\$0.24 per kilowatt-hour (kWh) compared to global average of approximately US\$0.10 per kWh. The average electricity tariff is well above that of other key markets in the sub region such as Nigeria at US\$0.09/ kWh, Ghana at US\$0.11/ kWh, and Cote d'Ivoire at US\$0.13 / kWh.

7. Electricity supply has not kept pace with demand growth. The available installed capacity increased from 540 MW in 2010 to 605 MW in 2016 , an increase of 12 percent. The situation has improved recently with new power plants coming online, such as the Taiba Ndiaye independent power producer (IPP) project in March 2016. However, the increase in installed capacity compares to an increase in peak demand from 429 MW in 2010 to an estimated 564 MW in 2016, an increase of 32 percent. The main reasons why supply increases have not kept pace are the sector financial challenges and the limited success in planning and implementing new generation projects.

8. The energy mix is highly dependent on imported oil products, with thermal capacity accounting for 90 percent of electricity dispatched to the grid. Imports from the Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du fleuve Senegal (OMVS) account for 10 percent of electricity dispatched to the grid. Overall losses and unserved energy (a proxy for blackouts) are still high (about 22 percent and 28.3 GWh per year in September 2015 compared to SENELEC and government targets of 17 percent and 10 GWh per year). Network losses are compounded by low bill payment rates by municipalities, which has forced SENELEC to accumulate over US\$200 million in debt to cover operating costs.

9. The financial performance of the sector has improved, but remains vulnerable to oil price shocks. Operating costs are highly dependent on global oil prices because over 90 percent of electricity generated in Senegal uses heavy fuel oil (HFO) and diesel. An automatic fuel price adjustment mechanism built into the tariff structure allows SENELEC to be compensated for revenue shortcomings according to the concession agreement. This has translated into a high dependency of SENELEC on direct subsidy transfers from the GoSN, channeled since 2011 through the special fund for electricity. Lower global oil prices in 2015 have helped reduce costs, reduce the burden of the electricity sector on the national budget, and restore financial viability in the short term. Direct transfers to the sector through the Energy Support Fund (Fonds Special de l'Energie, FSE) have reduced from 2.4 percent of GDP in 2012 to 0.4 percent of GDP in 2015 and are expected to be zero in 2016. However, the sector remains highly vulnerable to global price shocks, underlining the importance of developing a more diversified power mix.

10. The GoSN launched a sector reform process in 2012 through a Letter of Development Policy for the Energy Sector (LDPE). The Letter outlined ambitious objectives to improve the

sector's performance in the medium to long term. The objective of the policy program is to improve reliability and affordability of access to modern electricity services in a sustainable manner by: (i) ensuring energy security and increasing the energy access for all; (ii) developing an energy mix combining thermal generation, bio-energy, and renewables and seizing the opportunities of regional interconnections; (iii) continuing and accelerating the liberalization of the energy sector by encouraging independent production and sector institutional reform; (iv) improving the competitiveness of the sector in order to lower the cost of energy and reduce sector subsidies; and (v) strengthening sector regulation.

11. A number of important governance changes have been implemented in recent years but progress in implementing the LDPE has been slow. The pace of implementation has been hindered by the fact that no single entity is accountable for implementation. The governance changes have been supported by the Electricity Sector Support Project. SENELEC has started the process of separating accounts for generation, transmission, and distribution activities. This will allow for a performance assessment of each activity and pave the way, at the appropriate time, for private sector participation. In addition, a performance contract between the GoSN and SENELEC has been in place since 2012, which includes agreement on a system of bonuses and sanctions. This has resulted in: (i) transparency in the results achieved and the resources available to SENELEC (tariffs, subsidies); and (ii) performance incentives for staff through the establishment of a link between the results of the company and remuneration. An extension of the performance contract for the period 2017-2020 is currently under negotiation (expected to be signed shortly).

12. To address the sector challenges, the GoSN has recently expressed interest in reinvigorating the reform process to transform the energy sector. The GoSN is in the process of updating its LDPE action plan. The GoSN is developing a reform package along three policy pillars. The first pillar focuses on sector institutions and governance to improve the sector's long-term sustainability. The second pillar targets the reliability of the services to ensure consumers benefit from improved quality of electricity delivered. The third pillar promotes universal access by ensuring affordability to modern electricity services to large areas of the country that are presently only partially served.

13. In parallel, while progress has been made in improving the performance of SENELEC, substantial investments are still needed to ensure a medium-term plan for generation and to improve transmission and distribution. SENELEC has developed a Priority Action Plan (PAP - covering the period 2016-18). The PAP identifies specific investments needed in the electricity system to improve quality of service standards. The total investment program over three years is US\$170 million.

14. The proposed AF will support the GoSN in implementing this reform package by supporting key policy actions and investing in infrastructure. The Additional Financing will scale up measures to improve overall system efficiency, reduce technical and non-technical losses, and to improve bill collection. Implementing activities under the proposed operation are expected to bring more than XOF 3.5 billion (about US\$6 million) per year of revenue to SENELEC through reduced losses and increase bill collection. The GoSN's policy focuses in the first instance on decreasing losses and improving collections, a less politically sensitive solution than increasing tariffs - which are already amongst the highest on the African continent. Key project activities include the installation of pre-paid meters for residential customers and intelligent meters for

large customers, which even under the current tariffs, could improve allocation and targeting of the subsidies, which in turn will help to improve SENELEC's commercial performance and cash position. In addition to increasing revenues, the project will support GoSN's policy to improve SENELEC's operational and financial turnaround focuses on decreasing operational costs (e.g. maintenance and fuel), improving access to working capital, and reducing administrative costs.

15. Actives to be scaled-up under the proposed operation are essential to ensure that the consumers are able to reap the benefits arising from new SENELEC generation projects. With the Bank's support, SENELEC is in the process of finalizing a credible generation plan, which outlines the path to a diversified energy mix and help to boost generation capacity to meet growing demand and reduce the cost of supply. The plan will help to limit exposure to global oil price shocks. The least cost generation plan will likely incorporate recent of shore gas discoveries through gas to power, as well as various solar projects, including those supported through the World Bank Group's Scaling Solar support, which is currently under preparation.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The project development objectives are to contribute to (i) reducing SENELEC's technical and commercial losses; and (ii) improving the reliability of electricity services in selected areas focusing primarily on Greater Dakar.

Key Results

Un-served energy (total) per year

Overall SENELEC recovery rate

Collection rates-(residential, commercial, industrial and municipalities)

Direct project beneficiaries, of which female

D. Project Description

16. In line with OP/BP 10.00, Investment Project Financing, the proposed AF will provide support to scale up and maximize the development impact of the Electricity Sector Support Project. The proposed AF will contribute to achieving the key medium term results of the PAP, namely a reduction of total losses to 17% and at least 60% of SENELEC clients on pre-paid meters. The AF will focus on investments related to the transmission and distribution system (Component 1) and commercial aspects (Component 2) during the initial years of the PAP, as well as strategic analytical and advisory support to support the implementation of the GoSN reform and credible generation options (Component 3). Some additional support for project implementation (Component 4) will also be provided.

The proposed AF will finance additional activities under the existing Electricity Sector Support Project components as follows:

Additional financing for Component 1: Upgrading and Modernization of the Transmission and Distribution Network (US\$32 million equivalent). Investments under this component will support essential upgrades to SENELEC's transmission and distribution network. The AF will finance selected activities of the PAP to strengthen the transmission and distribution network and increase capacity to manage the network in order to reduce losses and improve network availability, reliability, and network safety. Activities will include:

- Upgrading, rehabilitation, or replacement of existing transmission lines and substations in the Interconnected Network Area of the Recipient's territory, including: rehabilitation of 13 existing medium voltage (MV)/Low Voltage (LV) substations; updating and standardization of SENELEC electrical protection systems; rehabilitation of radio system and telecommunication of SENELEC's network; and network expansion with a third bay transformer 40 MVA / 30 KV in Touba's substation.
- Installation of at least 15 remotely controlled MV/LV distribution substations in Greater Dakar, including installation of remote control for switching (circuit breaker and disconnecter) devices in 90 MV substations.
- Extension and densification of the distribution network in Greater Dakar, including creation of 61 MV/LV substations; installation of 100 km of MV lines; and installation of 34 km of LV lines.
- Extension of the Interconnected Network to reach isolated secondary consumption centers of the Recipient's territory, including creation of 40 MV/LV substations; installation of 464 km of MV lines; and installation of 93 km of LV lines.

Component 2: Improve SENELEC's Commercial Performance (US\$19 million equivalent). The AF will support improvements in SENELEC's commercial performance by increasing bill collection and reducing non-technical losses through fraud reduction. Activities will include the purchase of additional Standard Transfer Specification (STS) compliant prepayment meters including:

- Supply of additional 260,000 prepayment meters;
- Supply and installation of 40,000 meters for vendors at farmers markets;
- Supply and installation of 12,500 meters for low income households;
- Recruitment of a consultant to develop communication and marketing on SENELEC's prepayment system.

Additional financing for Component 3: Long-term Strategic Outlook (US\$5 million equivalent). The AF will continue support SENELEC and the GoSN in developing a medium to long term strategy for the energy sector, such studies to analyze options for: (i) energy planning and diversification; (ii) energy sector reform, including private sector participation; and (iii) SENELEC's financial restructuring, as follow:

- Support for improvement of SENELEC internal governance, focusing on the implementation of the recommendations identified during the first phase of analytical studies (e.g. risk analysis, monitoring and evaluation tool, administrative, accounting, and financial procedures, accounts separation and financial restructuring);
- Support for sector reform (Strategic and prospective study for private sector participation in the energy sector, tariff study, Audit of performance contract 2017-2019);
- Support for sector and project planning (assistance on natural gas sector development in Senegal, assistance on implementation of the Strategic Plan, generation planning software, updating the generation, transmission, and distribution planning).

Additional financing for Component 4: Project Implementation, Communication and Monitoring and Evaluation (US\$2 million equivalent). The AF will continue to support supervision related activities, including: project coordination, supervision, financial management, communication and outreach, procurement, supervision of implementation of the safeguards instruments,

monitoring and evaluation of the project, including through the provision of technical assistance, training, operational costs, goods and audit services. In particular, this component will include any reinforcement capacity needed within the Project Implementing Unit to manage the additional funds, such as the recruitment of supervisory engineering consultants (owner's engineers) as well as support for the fiduciary functions.

In addition, the Project will finance communication activities, and technical assistance to ensure that Project safeguard measures are systematically carried out throughout the Project life's time. Similarly to the original project, adequate financial provision to face any potential resettlement claim arising out of involuntary resettlement will be made available by the Government/ SENELEC as part of the counterpart funds to the Project and the costs associated with the preparation of the project related ESIA's and RAPS, population information and awareness raising, and monitoring and evaluation will be financed under the Project through IDA funds.

Component Name

Upgrading and Modernization of the Transmission and Distribution Network

Comments (optional)

Component Name

Improve SENELEC's Commercial Performance

Comments (optional)

Component Name

Long-term Strategic Outlook

Comments (optional)

Component Name

Project Implementation, Communication and Monitoring and Evaluation

Comments (optional)

E. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The specific sub-project locations for this Additional Financing operation have been only generally identified.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Abou Gueye (GSU01)

Cheikh A. T. Sagna (GSU01)

Ruma Tavorath (GEN07)

II. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

This is a scale up Additional Financing so the original ESMF and RPF will remain pertinent and will be implemented accordingly. The safeguards instruments of the parent project have been assessed as being satisfactory.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project includes transmission and distribution lines and substations in the Greater Dakar region, as well as in others regions in the South (Kolda, Sedhiou and Ziguinchor), East (Kedougou) and North (Matam). The specific locations for these investments, which will be selected within the overall T&D investment program, have yet to be confirmed. The potential environmental and social impacts of these infrastructure investments are expected to be limited (low in scale and mostly site specific), and relatively easy to manage. These include issues such as waste management during construction, disruption of community access and safety, occupational health and worker safety; noise and dust management etc. These issues and mitigation measures have been included in the ESMF which has been updated and re-disclosed in country on May 26, 2016 and at the Bank's Infoshop on May 26, 2016.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	Yes	To be implemented as per the RPF which has been updated and re-disclosed in country on May 26, 2016 and at the Bank's Infoshop on May 26, 2016.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60	No	

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify
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<p>and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p>
<p>The project includes transmission and distribution lines and substations in the Greater Dakar region, as well as in others regions in the South (Kolda, Sedhiou and Ziguinchor), East (Kedougou) and North (Matam). The specific locations for these investments, which will be selected within the overall T&D investment program, have yet to be confirmed. The potential environmental and social impacts of these infrastructure investments are expected to be limited (low in scale and mostly site specific), and relatively easy to manage. These include issues such as waste management during construction, disruption of community access and safety, occupational health and worker safety; noise and dust management etc. Project activities could result in loss of land, assets or source of income leading to involuntary resettlements and/or entitlement to compensation and thus require appropriate mitigation measures.</p> <p>In light of the above, and as in the parent-project, the safeguards category will remain B with partial assessment; and the same two Bank Safeguard policies remain applicable to this operation, namely: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12). Since this project is scaling up the specific activities of the parent project; and its sub-project locations are not yet known and will not be known prior to project appraisal, both the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), have been updated to reflect the new project intervention specificities. Both instruments have been publicly disclosed both in-country on May 26, 2016 and at the Bank's InfoShop on May 26, 2016. Relevant provisions from the two sets of safeguard documents will be reflected in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).</p> <p>Once the T&D investments to be financed under component 1 have been decided upon by the GoSN and SENELEC and their footprints clearly defined, site specific ESIA/ESMPs and RAPs will be prepared in a manner satisfactory to IDA to comply with the policies core requirement requirements prior to the physical start of civil works. Eventual payments of compensation (to be financed by SENELEC) will be completed prior to the physical start of the civil works of the affected activity. The studies will be conducted in compliance with Bank and national safeguard policies.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p>
<p>As in the case of the parent project, the potential environmental impacts associated with the project (Component 1) are: (a) the effects on existing land use; (b) aesthetic impact on the surroundings; (c) increased erosion and interference with local drainage patterns; (d) increased access and its associated effects (from the transmission and distribution lines themselves or from construction and maintenance of access roads); (e) hazard of electrical shock and) strike to birds during construction. However, in all cases the impacts of the project are expected to be minor, temporary, readily mitigated and in most cases easily reversible.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>
<p>The proposed Transmission and Distribution Investments are necessary to increase access to electricity and improve service reliability in the targeted areas. There are no realistic alternatives to expand electricity services in the targeted areas: promoting distributed power generation instead of grid reinforcement and densification would cause electricity services to be unaffordable for a large part of the population and result in local pollution from the use of individual diesel gen-sets.</p>
<p>4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an</p>

assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The revised ESMF and RPF establish the process and provide guidelines to plan for and implement the physical activities. The frameworks also provide for compliance with the relevant existing environmental rules and regulations applicable in Senegal and the World Bank guidelines. The environmental assessment process described in the Framework includes: (a) an initial environmental screening, including public consultations; (b) an assessment of whether the particular activity under review will generate environmental impacts; and (c) if environmental impacts are expected, an Environmental and Social Management Plan to ensure that adequate implementation arrangements are in place.

Similarly, in the Resettlement Policy Framework, the process for determining the need for Resettlement Action Plans or compensation plans and principles and procedures to be followed in preparing and implementing them are spelt out. The GoSN has in place legislation for payment of compensation and resettlement procedures that are in line with the World Bank's policies. The Ministry of Environment (ME), which is the lead agency responsible for coordinating planning and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement, has the expertise to assess resettlement plans in line with the Bank's resettlement procedures. The ME, in conjunction with other GoSN stakeholders, will have the responsibility for reviewing the Resettlement Policy Plan that may be needed and its implementation. Land Acquisitions, if any, will be financed and executed by the GoSN according to existing legislation.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

As per the parent project, SENELEC through its engineering consultant shall have the direct responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the ESMF of the project. The ESMF contains reporting requirements and these will be included in the consultant's quarterly progress reports. Data regarding land acquisition will be available in the Resettlement Action Plan, should it be needed. This will include the list of people affected and the rates of compensation that they will be paid prior to commencement of the works.

Data collection will be included in the engineering consultant's Terms of Reference. The data will be used during implementation to: (i) verify that people have been paid compensation for assets lost or land acquired prior to the commencement of works, as per World Bank and GoSN policies; and, (ii) to ensure that the contractors are complying with the ESMF. SENELEC will submit to the Bank: (i) the quarterly engineering consultant reports; and (ii) semi-annual progress reports in a form and substance acceptable to the Bank.

a) Grievances: The mechanisms for redressing grievances was presented and explained in the initial consultations, described above, and will be discussed again once the affected people, if any, have been identified. The GoSN has in place a grievance mechanism that allows people to file complaints with the Courts and make appeals to higher Courts. Monitoring. It is the responsibility of the GoSN to make an assessment to determine that the objectives of the RPF have been achieved. The GoSN, through SENELEC will undertake internal monitoring of the project's progress. In addition, the World Bank will assess the implementation of the RPF and other associated activities during implementation support.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	25-May-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	26-May-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Senegal	26-May-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	25-May-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	26-May-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Senegal	26-May-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA []
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [] NA []
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [] NA []
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes [] No [] TBD [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected	
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes [] No [] TBD [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected	
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [] NA []
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [] NA []

place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

V. Contact point

World Bank

Contact: Manuel Berlingiero
Title: Senior Energy Specialist

Contact: Christopher Philip Trimble
Title: Energy Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name: Ministry of Energy and Mining
Contact: Mrs. Oumy Khairy Diao Diop
Title: Technical Advisor
Email: okdiao@hotmail.com

Implementing Agencies

Name: SENELEC
Contact: Bakary Diop
Title: Director, General Studies
Email: bakary.diop@senelec.sn

VI. For more information contact:

The InfoShop
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 458-4500
Fax: (202) 522-1500
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/infoshop>

VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Manuel Berlingiero, Christopher Philip Trimble	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Maman-Sani Issa (SA)	Date: 27-May-2016

Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Sameer Shukla (PMGR)	Date: 27-May-2016
Country Director:	Name: R. Gregory Toulmin (CD)	Date: 27-May-2016