

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)
CONCEPT STAGE**

Report No.: PIDISDSC16915

Date Prepared/Updated: 19-Jul-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Country: | Senegal | Project ID: | P158709 |
| | | Parent Project ID (if any): | |
| Project Name: | Senegal Rural Electrification Program (P158709) | | |
| Region: | AFRICA | | |
| Estimated Appraisal Date: | | Estimated Board Date: | 31-Oct-2016 |
| Practice Area (Lead): | Energy & Extractives | Lending Instrument: | |
| Borrower(s): | ASER | | |
| Implementing Agency: | ASER | | |
| Financing (in USD Million) | | | |
| | Financing Source | | Amount |
| | Borrower | | 4.00 |
| | Carbon Fund | | 8.28 |
| | Financing Gap | | 0.00 |
| | Total Project Cost | | 12.28 |
| Environmental Category: | B - Partial Assessment | | |
| Is this a Repeater project? | No | | |

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Senegal is a Sub-Saharan and coastal country with 13.9 million inhabitants, of which almost 55 percent live in rural areas with population growth at 2.5 percent. The country aspires to become a high middle-income country but was stuck in a low-growth equilibrium since 2006. Compared to an average growth rate of 6 percent in the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), growth in Senegal averaged only 4 percent between 2000 and 2010, and only 3.3 percent between 2006 and 2013. The economic stagnation has been attributed to a series of internal and external factors, including

drought, flooding and international food and oil shocks as well as poor governance. The private sector's ability to stimulate the economy was also limited due to a weak investment climate, costly energy and declining competitiveness, underpinned by weak governance systems and poor implementation follow up. Inadequate physical and human infrastructure also weighed on Senegal's slow growth. The improved Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate (4.7 percent and forecasted to be above 5 percent for 2015, 2016 and 2017), driven mainly by the services sector, particularly telecommunications and financial services, also seems to be linked to a rebound in agriculture, a strengthened domestic demand boosted by public investment in infrastructure, lower oil prices and reduced production costs as the Government of Senegal (GoS) started implementing the Plan Senegal Emergent (Emerging Senegal Plan - PSE). The PSE presents the authorities' medium-term vision and aims to make Senegal an emerging economy by 2035 prioritizing diversification and exports and increasing the productivity of Senegal's economy in the public and private sectors.

The PSE builds on the Strategie Nationale de Developpement Economique et Social (National Economic and Social Development Strategy - SNDES) which was approved by the new Government in 2012, serves as the consensual coordination framework for public action to place Senegal on an accelerated recovery and growth path that would lead to higher, stable, and shared growth over the medium to long term. The PSE remains articulated around the same three pillars as the SNDES: (i) growth, productivity, and wealth creation; (ii) human capital, social protection and sustainable development and; (iii) governance, institutions, peace, and security. The last two remain essentially unchanged. However, the first one has been significantly enhanced with the identification of high priority programs and projects, and key reform areas. Electricity generation diversification and increased access, are included among the priority programs.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

The energy sector plays a key role in the economic development strategy of Senegal as its price, reliability and supply quality affects almost all economic activities in the country. The electricity sector has been characterized by high generation costs largely due to high thermal generation costs (about 90 percent of the electricity is generated using imported oil products), high transmission and distribution losses, poor quality of service, and weak financial position of the utility. Moreover, due to the relatively weak performance and delays in commissioning new facilities SENELEC, the national state-owned utility, has been continuously facing challenges to meet the ever-growing demand and to provide reliable and affordable electricity. To address the issues faced by the sector, in October 2012, the GoS adopted a Letter of Development Policy for the Energy Sector that outlines the sector policy objectives to improve the sector's performance in the medium term. The main axes of the Letter are: (a) ensuring energy security and increasing the energy access for all; (b) developing a policy mix combining thermal generation, bio-energy, coal, gas, and renewables and seizing the opportunities of regional interconnections; (c) continuing and accelerating the liberalization of the energy sector by encouraging independent production and institutional reform of the sector; (d) improving the competitiveness of the sector in order to lower the cost of energy and reduce sector subsidies; and (e) strengthening regulation of the sector

The situation of the electricity sector started to improve in 2013, following a period of severe disruptions in 2011 and marginal improvements in 2012. Aided by lower international oil prices and investments that expanded heavy fuel oil power plants and rehabilitated power generation, SENELEC, has significantly reduced unserved demand. Generation upgrades have resulted in lower production costs, with the amount of emergency rental power in the interconnected system

decreasing from 150MW to 100MW. Shifting from expensive diesel to cheaper heavy fuel oil allowed for further savings. SENELEC's tariff compensation (a government direct subsidy provided to the utility to maintain affordable tariffs) has been reduced from about CFAF120 billion in 2012 to about CFAF88 billion in 2013 to about CFAF77 billion in 2014 and 0 in 2015. Following years of heavy financial losses, SENELEC has reported marginal profits for 2013 and 2014 and 2015. A performance contract between the GoS and SENELEC signed in May 2013 has also established a good mechanism for enhancements in the sector. The performance contract finalized in December 2015 but is being expanded for 2016 while a new performance contract with revised indicators is being prepared for the period 2017-2019. SENELEC is finalizing a Generation Plan that aims to achieve an optimum generation mix with targets for diversification of supply through coal power investments, renewable energy, natural gas generation and regional power trade. The utility is also preparing a Priority Action Plan targeted at updating transmission and distribution networks and improving its commercial function for the period 2016-2018 while it defines its Strategic Action Plan up to 2020. But despite the efforts of the GoS in addressing the energy sector issues, in the short-term, the sector still remains extremely sensitive to external oil price shocks, potential delays with private sector generation projects, and any unforeseen disruptions caused by equipment failure, while the government focuses more on progress with medium-term diversification.

Notwithstanding the fact that Senegal has steadily increased electrification rates reaching a national average of 54 percent, with almost fully electrified urban areas, the majority of people in rural areas do not have access to electricity (approximately 76 percent), including social services (health centers, schools, etc.). For basic energy needs, households mainly rely on fuelwood for cooking and wicks, and kerosene lamps for lighting. The use of these traditional fuels is expensive and poses both health and environmental hazards while requiring time-consuming foraging by women and children. The "Agence Senegalaise d'Electrification Rurale" (Senegalese Agency for Rural Electrification - ASER), established in 2000, is the autonomous governmental agency in charge of implementing all rural electrification programs in the country. Between 2000 and 2010, ASER electrified more than 1,000 villages using grid extensions, Solar Home Systems (SHS), and isolated mini-grids connected to diesel generators. To accelerate the rural electrification efforts, since 2009, ASER adopted a two-pronged concessionaire model to tend concessions for rural areas to private investors under the Rural Electrification Priority Program (PPER) as follows: i) large scale Rural Electrification Concessions (RECs) that are awarded to national or international utilities; and ii) small scale concessions named Local Initiative for Rural Electrification (ERILs), through which local initiatives for electrification can get their initial investment subsidized.

Relationship to CAS/CPS/CPF

By enhancing access to electricity in the country, the Project will contribute to the GoS's poverty reduction plans and support the achievement of the Bank's twin goals of reducing poverty and boosting shared prosperity. The proposed Project is also aligned with the strategic objectives of the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) FY2013 to FY2017, which supports the priorities of the Government's National Strategy for Economic and Social Development (SNDES) and Senegal's efforts to engage in a recovery and a higher growth and shared prosperity path over the medium-term. The overarching focus of the CPS is on improving governance, building resilience, and restoring growth and fiscal space. The Bank Project is focused on two pillars: Pillar 1 - Accelerating inclusive growth and creating employment and Pillar 2 - Improving service delivery. Under Pillar 1, the CPS identifies improved access to affordable electricity and increased rural access to electricity as a central piece of the strategy. In the CPS, the Bank has also proposed

Senegal as one of the pilot countries for the Sustainable Energy for All initiative to further increase rural electrification in the country.

The proposed carbon finance instrument is part of the suite of World Bank Group (WBG) instruments supporting the energy sector value chain in Senegal, covering household energy provision in rural areas, generation, transmission, distribution, and improvement of SENELEC's performance. The WBG program is anchored in strong sector dialogue with the authorities focusing on lowering the cost of energy through cheaper and more mixed generation, better governance and management of the power sector, and ensuring reasonably priced energy access in rural areas. The proposed Project also builds on previous World Bank Group (WBG) support provided to the energy sector in Senegal including the Electricity Services for Rural Areas Project (2004) that provided financing to subsidize rural electrification through output-based aid. The project leveraged private sector financial and technical strength by introducing public-private partnerships (PPPs) and the design of concessions to be supported under this Project (please refer to Annex 4 for more details). It also complements the Electricity Sector Efficiency Enhancement Program (2005), aimed at supporting key investments in the energy sector, to increase the level and the quality of energy services and reduce their costs to the economy and the population and the ongoing Electricity Sector Support Project (2012) aimed at upgrading and modernizing the transmission and distribution network in Senegal while ramping up the efforts to provide more households with access to electricity.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project development objective is to increase the rural households' access to modern electricity systems and consequently reduce GHG emissions by moving HHs from using traditional energy sources to modern energy services. The Project will use carbon-linked results based payment scheme to support the implementation of the GoS's plan to scale up and accelerate rural electrification through private concessionaires and other project operators.

The Project will use carbon-linked results based payment scheme to support the implementation of the GoS plan to scale up and accelerate rural electrification through private concessionaires and other project operators. Carbon finance will help scale up and accelerate access to electricity by providing a connection fee subsidy (in the form of a connection coupon/voucher) to rural households in the concession areas in order to reduce the households' connection costs by making the payment of the connection charge affordable to the poor rural population. It is expected that by mitigating the impact of the connection cost as a barrier to entry, the pace of connections among rural households will increase.

Key Results

- (¢ People provided with access to electricity under the project by household connection (number)
- (¢ GHG reductions achieved and verified (tonnes of CO₂)
- (¢ Direct project beneficiaries (number), out of which 51% percent are females (number)

D. Concept Description

The proposed carbon finance operation will support the GoS's goals of increasing access to affordable and cleaner energy in rural Senegal through its National Program for Rural

Electrification. Carbon finance will help scale up and accelerate access to energy by providing a connection fee subsidy (in the form of a connection coupon/voucher) to rural households from result-based carbon finance. Carbon finance will be secured from the Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev). Ci-Dev reviewed the Project Idea Note (PIN) of the Senegal Rural Electrification Carbon Finance Project submitted in September 2014 and endorsed its acceptance into the Ci-Dev pipeline in February 2015 subject to World Bank PCN approval. The successful bidding of the first six concessions shows that private finance can be attracted in rural electrification activities if the government offers the right incentives. The subsidized scheme played a catalytic role in attracting big international energy companies in a market that is seen as risky and unprofitable. However, after more than three years of operation of the first concessions, the results are not satisfactory. Only 5 percent of the expected connections have been achieved in December 2015.

Two main barriers have been identified in the slow progress in these concessions already under implementation. The first barrier is related to the differentiated tariffs for rural customers. Rural customers served by SENELEC in the periphery of the concession areas enjoy lower tariffs than the ones within the concession areas (the tariff difference could be up to three times the price per kWh between the two depending on the concession area). This situation has discouraged potential new customers in the concession areas to opt for the service. The GoS is aware of the problem and through the Electricity Regulatory Commission (CRSE) is exploring options to harmonize SENELEC's and the concessionaires' tariffs. A compensation mechanism for the concessionaires will be considered to continue ensuring the commercial viability of the model. The second barrier is the connection fee that has to be paid by the potential new customers to the concessionaire. According to the current regulation, the concessionaire can charge new customers an advance on their monthly electricity consumption (not to exceed two months) and a non-reimbursable connection fee that varies depending on the selected consumption level (whereas S1 is 50W or lower per month, S2 is between 50 and 90 W, S3 between 90 and 180 W and S4 is above 180 W). For example, in the Kaffrine-Tambacounda-Kedougou concession, S1 consumers pay a connection fee of FCFA of 14,000 (approximately US\$29) and S4 consumers pay FCFA 52,000 (approximately US\$105), excluding advance on consumption. These high upfront connection fees are not affordable to many potential rural customers creating a significant barrier on the pace and scale of rural electrification.

Component 1. Connection-fee subsidies to rural households in the concession areas through carbon finance (US\$8 million): This component will provide subsidies in the form of coupons/vouchers to rural households in the concession areas in order to reduce the households' connection costs by making the payment of the connection charge affordable to the poor rural population. It is expected that by mitigating the impact of the connection cost as a barrier to entry, the pace of connections among rural households will increase and accelerate within the concession areas. This assumes that the GoS is addressing the tariff issue. Under the concessionaires model, financing comes from the following sources: (i) investment subsidies (provided by the Government with their own funds or concessional lending by development partners through the Rural Electrification Fund) to the concessionaires per connection; (ii) private finance by the concessionaires including the concessionaires' equity and/or loans; (iii) a supplemental subsidy (RE subsidy) to promote the use of renewable energy (RE) resources in rural electrification; and (iv) connection fees and specified tariffs paid by the consumers for each technology type and service level (either as an energy charge or a fee-for-service basis) approved by CRSE. In the medium to long term, what makes the concessions sustainable is the electricity

consumption levels of the rural households under that concession area. An increased number of connections due to lower connection fees will result in an increase in electricity demand that will in turn allow the concessionaires to reach a critical mass to make the concessions more viable and sustainable.

It is proposed that, after covering ASER's costs of administering the Project of Activities (PoA), the carbon revenues will be used to provide coupons/vouchers that will reduce the connections costs for the customers in the concession areas. The Project will provide a (voucher (or (coupon (to households which would be redeemable with the private concessionaires for a portion of the up-front connection cost. This would cover between 20-60 percent of the up-front connection cost required depending on the service level, with households also contributing to the remaining of the payment required. After the household redeems the voucher with the concessionaire, the concessionaire would retrieve the value of the voucher/coupon with ASER. Because carbon finance uses a results-based payment approach (i.e. carbon emission reductions), there is a need for seed money to finance the coupons which monetary values will be cashed by concessionaires just after the connections are realized. Carbon revenues will be used to refinance/ replenish the seed capital. For that financing, ASER is considering to set up a (coupon/voucher fund ((i.e. revolving fund) through the existing Rural Electrification Fund (REF) or any other set up to be agreed with the GoS. Two options are being explored to provide the seed funds required to initiate the coupons/vouchers scheme. The first option is to finance it through a carbon finance advance from Ci-Dev which may not be enough to pre-finance the coupons in the beginning years. The second option, that would also minimize the risks of not achieving the expected emission reductions, is to finance the initial coupons and vouchers with seed financing provided by the GoS (i.e. with the Fonds Special de Soutien au Secteur de l'Energie (FSE) or other financing sources. Once the first carbon credits can be certified and claimed, they will be used to reimburse the GoS for the seed funds and/or to replenish the coupon fund. The two options were discussed with the GoS and received strong support from key players but as Project preparation moves forward, the preferred option will need to be formally agreed by all key players and the operationalization of the scheme will need to be further elaborated, including a formal commitment on the seed financing, the flow of funds mechanism, etc. In case the second option is selected, it will also require approval from the Government to change the mandate of the FSE funds to allow the use of the funds to finance rural electrification activities including the tariff harmonization and the coupons/vouchers.

To fully reach the connection target by concessionaires, it was estimated that 106,000 households will be connected in the 6 awarded concessions and 181,000 households expected in the remaining concessions. Based on the expected number of connections, the connection costs to be paid by households are estimated to US\$7.70 million and US\$13.30 million from 2016-2021 for the six awarded concession and the four remaining concessions respectively. For the first six concessions, it was assumed that carbon finance could contribute to 40-60 percent of the connection cost depending on the service level. For the four remaining concessions, carbon finance will cover 20-35 percent of the connection costs . This translates to total carbon contribution of US\$3.30 million for the six awarded concessions and US\$3.50 million for the four remaining concessions . The total contribution of carbon finance is estimated at US\$8.00 million of which about US\$7.00 million represents the value of the coupons and the remaining the Project management cost until 2024. It is expected that the four remaining concessions will start implementation in 2019. These numbers will be further confirmed during the design the of coupon scheme.

The proposed coupon/voucher scheme is pro-poor. Even though the scheme will benefit all rural households in the concession areas, poorer households (i.e. inferred as those HH opting for the lower service levels as this choice not only reflects the affordability of the household to pay for the connection fee but also for the electricity tariff to be paid by service level) will be able to cover a larger portion of their connection fee with the coupon. Due to the differentiated connection fees paid for each service level, carbon revenues will support 60 percent of connection costs for Service Level 1, 50 percent for Service Level 2 and 40 percent for Service Levels 3 and 4 for the six-awarded concessions. For example, the connection fee for Service Level 1 is US\$ 24 on average and with the coupon, the connection fee to be paid by the household will be reduced to around US\$10. For Service Level 4, the connection fee is US\$ 105 and with the coupon, it will be reduced to US\$63. Because of the late roll-out of the four remaining concessions, carbon revenues will finance 35 percent of the connection cost for Service Levels 1 and 2, and 25 and 20 percent for Service Level 3 and 4 respectively. The amount of the coupon by service level will be further analyzed/refined during the design of the scheme.

The design of the coupon/voucher mechanism will be carried-out by ASER in close collaboration with the concessionaires, and will include a detailed analysis of the optimum coupon amount by service level; mechanisms for identification of the beneficiaries, distribution of the coupons (based on the concessionaire's list of geo-referenced villages for their Priority Projects, and later for the additional projects), and expected validity of the coupons based on the concessionaire's capacity to connect the new households in a specific timeframe. This scheme will also include an aggressive communications campaign to ensure that the potential beneficiary households understand and take advantage of the coupons. The design will also include implementation of a pilot program in few villages in one or more of the concession areas to gain experience and learn from the voucher program that would help standardize the approach for wider application. The terms of reference for the design of the scheme and the implementation on the pilot program have been prepared and it is expected that the consultancy will be launched in the next couple of months. The design of the scheme and the implementation of the pilot program are estimated to take up to seven months. According to the existing timeline, the nationwide coupon/voucher program could be launched in early 2017.

Under the existing rural electrification model, the concessionaires have flexibility of using a combination of on-grid, isolated diesel or PV-diesel hybrid mini-grid, off-grid SHS and solar lantern to electrify rural households in Senegal. The concessionaires are encouraged, but not mandated, to use renewable energy technology. The Certified emission reductions (CERs) will be accrued based on the cumulative GHG reductions achieved and verified under the Project, resulting from the cumulative use of electricity from a range of sources including grid, off-grid and mini-grid technologies.

Component 2. Capacity Building for ASER (US\$282,000): This component will provide capacity building to ASER and technical support to the design of the coupon scheme. Ci-Dev will, through its readiness fund, provide funding for these activities following Ci-Dev readiness grant procedures. The capacity building will include operational support, training and technical assistance to build capacity of ASER as the Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME) of the PoA; strengthening ASER's institutional capacity for monitoring and quality control; the implementation of a central monitoring system to aggregate connections and household energy consumption data which are key to successful verification and issuance of CERs to the Project;

and to facilitate the operation and management procedures of the PoA. The activities under this component will be fully aligned with the conclusions of the recent ASER organizational audit financed by the Bank. Ci-Dev readiness grant will also be used to design of the coupon/voucher scheme, the communications campaign to support the voucher scheme and the implementation support for the pilot program on coupon/voucher scheme. Appropriate child trust funds will be created to finance this component.

II. SAFEGUARDS

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

The concessions are in the following geographical areas Dagana-Podor-Saint Louis, Louga-Kebemer-Linguere; Kaffrine-Tamba-Kedougou; Mbour Kaolack-Nioro-Fatick and Kolda-Velingara. It is estimated that the six-awarded concessions will allow the electrification of 1,443 villages (862 through grid extension and 581 with solar PV mini-grids and individual solar home systems). The salient physical and geographical characteristics of the locations are not known for now, but will be detailed in the ESMF.

B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

ASER, the autonomous public entity under the Ministry of Energy responsible for rural electrification. ASER has a track record for implementing Carbon Finance programs and has a good understanding of CDM requirements. However a recent audit of ASER raised some concerns on the agency's implementation capacity. The concessionaires responsible to implement the rural electrification are all subsidiaries or joint ventures with international electricity companies with proven experience on electrification. However, neither ASER nor the concessionaires have the technical capacity for implementation and monitoring of the environmental and social aspects of the activities. The outreach and public awareness program by ASER is critical for successful implementation, especially in aspects related to safety issues related to usage of electricity, economics of usage and the involvement of women and the local communities in monitoring of environmental and social due diligence requirements. ASER should hire an Environmental and social expert and also a qualified communication firm, while the concessionaires will hire trained staff to develop site-specific ESMPs, obtain appropriate clearances and undertake consultations and disclosure. A comprehensive safeguards capacity building program will be required to be undertaken with support from the Bank.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Ruma Tavorath (GEN07)

Salamata Bal (GSU01)

D. POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

| Safeguard Policies | Triggered? | Explanation (Optional) |
|--|------------|--|
| Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01 | Yes | It is expected that the rural electrification technologies will have potential environmental impacts, related to indiscriminate disposal of lead-acid batteries and compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs). Environmental impacts for grid extensions are related to works at access road, substations, distribution lines and distribution networks which |

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| | | may require safe disposal of construction and other waste. These impacts are expected to be localized and moderate. Off-grid investments will include hybrid systems based on diesel generators |
| Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04 | TBD | Impacts on natural habitats are not expected, but cannot be fully excluded at this stage. This will be determined with the preparation of the ESMF, and provisions for screening investments for this policy will be included as required |
| Forests OP/BP 4.36 | TBD | This policy is not expected to be triggered, but this will be further verified during project preparation. Provisions for screening investments for this policy will be included in the ESMF, if needed |
| Pest Management OP 4.09 | No | This policy is not expected to be triggered, but this will be further verified during the preparation of the ESMF |
| Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11 | TBD | Since specific locations are not known, it is not possible to rule out the presence of physical cultural resources. Provisions for screening investments during project implementation and, when needed, including requirements as part of environmental assessment and ESMP, to avoid impacting physical cultural resources, will be part of the ESMF. |
| Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10 | No | There are no Indigenous Peoples in the project areas, as defined by OP/BP 4.10. |
| Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12 | Yes | The geographical areas and the impacts are not known yet and it is expected that the rural electrification technologies will have positive impacts on the communities and moderated land acquisition, however the policy is triggered since the project will finance distribution networks and mini power plants, in some villages which may require involuntary land acquisition resulting in potential loss of access to assets, means of livelihoods or resources. The detailed description of the investment in each village are yet unknown, the ASER will prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to guide in the likelihood of preparing or updating site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) during project implementation if needed. The RPF will be disclosed in the country and at infoshop. |
| Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37 | No | The project interventions is not expected to require the construction of dams or impoundment structures, nor is it expected that they could cause impacts to existing structures as governed by this policy. |

| | | |
|--|----|--|
| Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50 | No | The project interventions are not expected to cause any drainage or discharges to surface waters, nor entail any significant usage of surface water that would affect international waterways. |
| Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60 | No | The project interventions are not in any disputed areas. |

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

1. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS

06-Jun-2016

2. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS.

Under an earlier similar Bank funded rural electrification Project, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) (Cadre de Gestion des Impacts Environnementaux) had been elaborated. The document is being revised and updated by ASER in line with this project and its associated potential environmental and social impacts. The ESMF will clearly define the potential impacts and delineate the guidelines for screening of all subprojects and processes and procedures needed for development, approval, consultation, disclosure and implementation and monitoring of site-specific Environmental and Social Management Impact Assessments and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). The ESMF will also include guidance on health and safety issues to be followed during project implementation based on the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines for Power Transmission and Distribution and including provisions for beneficiaries and worker health and safety. The ESMF will be consulted with relevant stakeholders (in local languages as appropriate), well documented and disclosed prior to Appraisal.

III. Contact point

World Bank

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V. Approval

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Task Team Leader(s): | Name: Kirtan Chandra Sahoo, Affouda Leon Biao | |
| <i>Approved By</i> | | |
| Safeguards Advisor: | Name: Maman-Sani Issa (SA) | Date: 19-Jul-2016 |
| Practice Manager/ Manager: | Name: Charles Joseph Cormier (PMGR) | Date: 20-Jul-2016 |
| Country Director: | Name: R. Gregory Toulmin (CD) | Date: 20-Jul-2016 |

1 Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.