

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

Appraisal Stage

Report No.: PIDISDSA17491

Date Prepared/Updated: 02-Jun-2017

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Haiti	Project ID:	P156719
		Parent Project ID (if any):	
Project Name:	Haiti: Renewable Energy for All (P156719)		
Region:	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	29-May-2017	Estimated Board Date:	13-Jul-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Energy & Extractives	Financing Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s)	Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communication		
Implementing Agency	MTPTC Energy Cell		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
Strategic Climate Fund Grant			19.62
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			19.62
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		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Haiti's geography, people, and history provide many opportunities. Haiti is the third largest Caribbean nation by area with a population of 10.4 million. The Republic of Haiti benefits from its proximity to major markets, a young labor force, a dynamic diaspora, and substantial geographic, historical, and cultural assets, as well as abundant renewable energy resources.

However, Haiti has considerable development challenges. Haiti is one of the most unequal countries in the region with a 2012 Gini co-efficient of 0.61. Haiti ranks 163rd out of 188 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index, and nearly 60 percent of the population is living under the national poverty line (US\$2.42 a day) and 25 percent is considered very poor (<US\$1.23 a day). Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita was US\$829 (2015)—less than 10 percent of the regional average.

Gender inequality is also persistent and despite progress in education opportunities, adult women are still less well educated, more likely to be illiterate, disadvantaged in monetizing their economic assets, and gender-based violence continues to be widespread.

Haiti's economic performance has been repeatedly compromised by political shocks and natural disasters. The 2010 earthquake was one of the world's deadliest natural disasters on record, resulting in damages and losses of around US\$8 billion (120 percent of GDP). While the post-earthquake period was generally characterized by a positive economic growth, the last two years were marked by political uncertainties and capacity deficiencies, resulting from contested elections and the impact of natural hazards, have slowed economic growth and accelerated inflation and gourde depreciation. This was exacerbated by deadly Hurricane Matthew, which hit Haiti in October 2016 and resulted in damages estimated at US\$1.89 billion (22 percent of GDP equivalent) [1]. The recent election of the President Jovenel Moise is anticipated to provide much needed stability to attract investment and boost growth.

World Bank's 2015 Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) illustrates that significant acceleration of growth rates is needed to reduce poverty, but also that growth has to become more inclusive. This calls for more attention to the development of economic opportunities in secondary cities and rural areas, including better access to basic infrastructure services, such as electricity.

[1] Rapid Damage and Loss Assessment of Hurricane Matthew, the Government of the Republic of Haiti with joint support from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (October 24, 2016). Note: the subsequent PDNA published by Government in February 2017 raises the estimate of damages and losses to 32 percent of GDP equivalent.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

The energy sector in Haiti is overseen by the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communication (MTPTC) through its Energy Cell. There is no regulatory agency currently in place. MTPTC oversees Haiti's national electricity utility EDH (Electricité d'Haïti), which is the main distributor of power in Haiti, and which until recently had a monopoly over transmission and distribution of electricity. Haiti's energy sector is characterized by low access to electricity (one of the lowest in the world) and intensive biomass use at 74 percent, with petroleum products at 23 percent, and hydropower at 3 percent.

Haiti electricity sector's reliance on petroleum products is increasing and costly. Most of this on-grid power generation (81 percent) is supplied through oil-based thermal generation. The aggregated capacity of diesel engines, used for self-generation and back-up power has been growing steadily up to 500MW nowadays – compared to 176MW of EDH's available generation capacity, which has not changed much in the past decade.

Haiti's reliance on fossil fuels is very costly. EDH's average cost of thermal generation is around US\$0.30/kWh, and even higher on its smaller isolated grids, running on diesel. The average costs of generation from individual diesel gensets typically ranges from US\$0.40 to almost US\$2 per kWh. While renewable energy generation costs are site-, context- and transaction- specific, renewable

energy, such as solar PV, is highly competitive in such price conditions, even without considering positive environmental externalities.

Haiti has excellent renewable energy resources. The available studies of renewable energy potential in Haiti confirm that economic potential exists for hydropower, solar PV, wind and biomass generation. As of now, however, only hydropower has been exploited.

Haiti is falling behind other countries, including its Caribbean neighbors, which are all investing in the energy supply diversification. Latest statistics produced by the SEforALL Knowledge Hub demonstrate that Haiti is an outlier both in terms of the failure to enact a supportive policy and regulatory framework for clean energy and access (Haiti ranked second from bottom in RISE 2017 out of 111 countries), and in terms of actual achievements on the ground in these areas (GTF, 2017).

About a third of the Haitian population has “some” (sporadic and unreliable) access to electricity, a rate that has remained practically unchanged for the past 40 years. Of urban households, 53 percent have electricity access, compared to 17 percent in rural areas. Access is, however, sporadic and unreliable, available only for richer households (highly skewed towards higher income quintiles), and increasingly provided through informal connections.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to scale-up renewable energy investments in the Recipient's territory in order to expand and improve access to electricity for households, businesses and community services.

Key Results

The PDO will be measured against the following indicators:

- People provided with new or improved electricity service, of which female beneficiaries
- Enterprises provided with new or improved electricity service
- Enabling policy and regulatory framework for clean energy and access enacted
- Private investment and commercial lending leveraged.

The Results Framework will include citizen engagement and gender-related indicators.

D. Project Description

The Project proposes a comprehensive investment and capacity building program to unlock the most promising RE investment opportunities in Haiti. Considering the fragmented nature of Haiti's electricity system (nine isolated grids operated by EDH, over 30 municipal grids and 500MW estimated in self-generation), investments in distributed renewables have in particular been prioritized. Three user / off-taker segments with the strongest potential for near- and medium-term private sector investments were identified: (i) small and medium-sized EDH grids, (ii) municipal village grids, and (iii) individual off-grid systems for productive and household use.

The task team has the responsibility to immediately alert the RSA of any changes in project design or of any new information that could warrant a different approach for safeguards management.

Component Name:

Component 1: Grid-Connected Distributed Renewable Energy

Comments (optional)

Component 1 will initiate the scaling up of on-grid RE investments in Haiti, by demonstrating the feasibility and benefits of injecting solar PV generation into EDH grids and building supporting policy and regulatory environment for private sector-driven RE investments. The Component aims at building 6-12 MW of RE capacity (solar PV + battery), which would hybridize 2-3 EDH isolated grids, currently running on diesel power, resulting in 5-10 GWh of renewable energy generation, and improved access for at least 100,000 people and 1,000 enterprises/community service institutions. Given the tremendous generation capacity deficit and high costs of thermal generation by EDH, the replication and scale-up potential is enormous.

Component Name:

Component 2: Off-grid Distributed Renewable Energy

Comments (optional)

Component 2 will extend access to clean and modern energy services to households, communities and enterprises that are not served by EDH. The Component will provide (mostly) first-time access to at least 344,000 people and 4,300 enterprises and community service institutions, such as schools, health centers and community water pumping services. The Component will deploy a wide range of off-grid electrification options: village grids, larger stand-alone systems for productive and community uses, and smaller solar home and pico-PV systems for households. While the household system segment has the potential to reach the highest number of households, mini-grid and productive/community use sub-components are prioritized to ensure that the newly acquired electricity is used productively.

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

Project locations are not known.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Hana Salah(GSU04)

Nicolas Kotschoubey(GEN04)

II. IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the Project, including safeguards aspects, will be overseen and coordinated by MTPTC through its Energy Cell. MTPTC created the Energy Cell in 2012, to support energy sector development, which will also be the key implementing unit for SREP. To highlight the importance of this program, the Government has appointed a coordinator for SREP and CTF renewable energy program. In addition, the Energy Cell will be further strengthened with more staff and/or consultants as required for SREP Project implementation. The Energy Cell will also use services of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), which is a separate unit within the MTPTC, and which has been implementing the World Bank and other donors-funded energy projects in the last ten years. The PIU in particular will be in charge of procurement and financial management, but will also provide expertise for managing the environmental and social aspects of the project. In addition, entities implementing sub-projects will be provided with support and training during the course of the project to ensure adequate impact monitoring.

The project will benefit from the extensive past safeguards experience of MTPTC's PIU, which managed safeguards of complex energy infrastructure investments in Haiti for the last ten years,

both Government and donors financed (including World Bank’s Rebuilding Energy Infrastructure and Access Project, and IDB funded Peligre hydropower project rehabilitation. The scope of environmental and social safeguards successfully overseen by the PIU in the past also covered renewable energy projects, e.g. rooftop solar plant (100kW, in urban areas), large power storage, decentralized power storage, mini-hydro and large hydro projects. Moving forward, the Energy Cell will also be strengthened in the environmental and social safeguards aspects. The energy cell’s environmental expert will receive further training, and a social expert will be hired. The social specialist will be trained on social screening and monitoring of sub-projects and on the design/ implementation of the project level Grievance Redress Mechanism as needed.

Sub-component 2c will be implemented by the Industrial Development Fund (Fonds de Développement Industriel – FDI), which in partnership with a competitively selected International Fund Manager, will jointly administer the Off-Grid Energy Fund (OGEF), created by a parallel CTF-funded Modern Energy for All Project (P154351), which focuses on commercially viable off-grid electrification investments. SREP grants will co-finance OGEF investments. Nevertheless, the MTPTC Energy Cell will retain the overall oversight of safeguards also for this component (Energy Cell also acts as the Secretariat of the Advisory Committee, supervising OGEF) through the social (to be hired) and environment safeguards specialist.

III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>OP 4.01 is triggered because negative environmental, social, health and safety impacts during construction and operation are possible, in association with solar PV plants serving EDH isolated grids, municipal village grids, or power supply to institutions and enterprises: production of waste in the form of batteries, possibly on a large scale; impacts on soil, vegetation, habitats and/or biodiversity when installing infrastructure (solar panels, power transmission and distribution lines, biomass digesters/furnaces, wind turbines/micro-hydro turbines, etc.).</p> <p>Beyond resettlement aspects, social impact screening will cover labor safety and standards, community health and safety issues, and potential violence and security risks, and impacts related to labor influx in the proposed sites</p> <p>The project is categorized as ‘B’. subproject investments will not be unprecedented or of a scale to merit category A, and/or they are</p>

		<p>excluded in the ESMF.</p> <p>The project has developed an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which will define procedures and technical support needed for environmental and social management. It includes a description of the types of potential risks, impacts and mitigation measures that need to be adopted to address these impacts, and the procedure to screen, review and implement these mitigation measures.</p> <p>The ESMF builds on the ESMF which was prepared under the Modern Energy for All / CTF Project (P154351). To the extent possible the two frameworks will be harmonized given that it is expected that the two projects may provide parallel financing to the same sub-projects (e.g. loan from CTF and grant from SREP).</p> <p>The Operational Manual of the project will reference the ESMF and define staffing and training (capacity building) needed to execute the ESMF. Requirements and options for institutional capacity and training to implement the ESMF will be explored during Project preparation.</p> <p>Consultations on the ESMF will take place before Appraisal, and the document will be disclosed on the World Bank's and Government's websites before Appraisal.</p> <p>Project implementation and E&S management will be under the supervision of the MTPTC Energy Cell.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>OP 4.04 is triggered to evaluate potential impacts on biodiversity and natural habitats (e.g., impacts on birds and bats from wind turbines). While the project is not expected to have negative impact on natural habitats and any activities with impacts on natural habitats will be screened out using the ESMF (i.e. RE generation units will be outside any natural habitats, mangroves, humid forest, cloud forest, national park, wetlands, including Ramsar sites, KBAs, known bird/bat areas, including migration routes, etc.), OP 4.04 is</p>

		triggered for screening purposes.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	No sub projects affecting forests will be eligible for funding under the Project. Likewise, the project will not exploit, nor promote, forestry.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	No sub project utilizing herbicide or other similar chemicals will be eligible for funding under the project.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The OP on physical cultural resources is triggered to outline chance finds procedures in the case of any construction activities. During installation of solar PV arrays, wind turbines, run-of-river hydro, etc., civil works may expose cultural, historical religious, traditional, or architectural relics. The ESMF includes procedures to be followed for chance findings when installing infrastructure.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	No indigenous people, as defined by the policy, are included in the project, or in Haiti
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>Some project activities may lead to resettlement (particularly of squatters), land acquisition and loss of economic livelihood. Because the sub-projects and locations are currently unknown, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), laying out the overall guidelines was prepared in the local language, French. Consultations on the RPF were held in Port-au-prince, and the RPF and subsequent RAPs will be disclosed on the World Bank's and Government's website before Appraisal. Special attention will be given to the eligibility of potentially affected persons to ensure that the rights of those without formal legal rights to land are recognized in the RPF and subsequent RAPs, per OP 4.12 in order to ensure appropriate resettlement assistance. For land purchases through willing-seller willing-buyer approach, land acquisition must occur by mutual agreement in exchange for a notarized purchase contract based on the market price at the date of acquisition.</p> <p>The Energy Cell of the MTPTC will be responsible for site-specific screening of sub-projects for social impacts, and monitoring Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), with the exception of sub-component 2c, which will be</p>

		<p>carried out by the OGEF Fund Manager. Entities implementing sub-projects will be provided with support and training during the course of the project to ensure adequate social impact monitoring.</p> <p>The Energy Cell will need to submit all sub-project safeguards instruments to the Bank's non-objection in the first two years of project implementation. Following the first two years, only more complex projects (mini-grids and beyond) will require the Bank's approval.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	The project may support small hydro, which may trigger OP 4.37. The ESMF outlines the necessary steps to be taken if a subproject triggers this policy; review by a qualified engineer if the dam is less than 15 m high. Projects with dams higher than 15 m will not be eligible under the Project.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	No projects on international waterways, as defined in the policy, will be financed.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	No projects in disputed areas, as defined in the policy, will be financed

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 and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

Environmental: Potential environmental impacts include production of waste in the form of batteries, associated to solar PV, possibly on a large scale; production of waste from biomass digesters; impacts on birds and bats from wind turbines; loss or modification of aquatic environment from micro-hydro; health and safety issues with all models of RE; impacts on soil, vegetation and/or biodiversity when installing infrastructure (solar panel arrays, power transmission lines, biomass digesters/furnaces, wind turbines, micro-hydro, etc.) Impacts during construction could include those associated to the influx of workers; noise, traffic disruption and dust during construction.

Social: Potential land acquisition, resettlement (especially squatters), loss of economic livelihood, potential safety and security impacts are possible.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

Individuals who may be adversely affected are those who charge phones for community members for a fee. When people have access to their own systems, such individuals may be forced to shut their business. The ESMF includes mitigation measures targeting this group.

Indirect and long-term effects of the project include indiscriminate dumping of batteries, some of which could be toxic (containing lead). ESMF includes mitigation measures related to the disposal of batteries.

However, beneficial impacts include increased use of solar power that would reduce use of kerosene, candles and disposable batteries.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

Different alternatives were considered and were informed by two previous projects, Rebuilding Energy Infrastructure and Access (IDA funding) (PRELEN) (P127203) and Modern Energy for All Project (CTF funding) (P154351). Lessons learned in these projects, as well as from similar projects in other regions, were applied in selecting the current project design to overcome the key energy access barriers identified by the key stakeholders during the preparation of the SREP Investment Plan for Haiti in order to initiate a transformation from primarily diesel-based power generation to a more diverse generation mix relying on an increasing share of renewable energy (RE).

These include the evolving legal policy and regulatory framework; fiscal policies that are unfavorable to RE; limited knowledge of RE systems with energy professionals, technicians, and users; lack of local capacity and skills; and the spoilage of the market due to an influx of low quality RE products. Based on this knowledge, the market-based, technology-neutral and business model-neutral alternative was selected.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The Borrower has engaged a consultant to address safeguards issues through the preparation of the ESMF and RPF, which have now been completed. The ESMF and RPF includes guidelines for the production of specific EAs, EIAs or RAPs for subprojects, depending on the magnitude of impacts e.g., solar panel arrays, biomass, wind turbines, micro-hydro, etc. These EAs/EIAs and RAPs will be subject to review and approval by the Bank, and will address, as needed, environmental, social, health and safety impacts. In the case of micro-hydro, generic safety measures designed by qualified engineers will be included as part of the EIA for small dams (large dams will not be financed by the project).

To manage used batteries, which will become obsolete in the next 5-10 years; the Borrower will:

1) Promote low toxicity (Li-ion) batteries. Sub-projects will provide recycling and disposal plans for larger batteries (e.g. for mini-grids), and propose systems to collect and dispose of used batteries (from SHS and lanterns) as part of their application for SREP funding.

2) In the meantime, the MTPTC will commission a study that will cover (i) evaluation of risks posed by batteries produced under the project; (ii) evaluation of options for disposal and (iii) possible private sector solutions to recycling / disposal of batteries. MTPTC will solicit financing to carry out the recommendations of the study once it is concluded. The Energy Cell and MTPTC have indicated that they are favorable to allocating land for the disposal/storage

of used Li-ion batteries.

As detailed section II above, the project will benefit from the extensive past safeguards experience of the MTPTC PIU to plan and implement safeguards measures, which managed safeguards of complex energy infrastructure investments in Haiti for the last ten years, both Government and donors financed. More recently, MTPTC has created the Energy Cell in 2012, implementing unit for SREP, which will include, a socio-environmental safeguards specialist, which will be in place with adequate qualification before project effectiveness. The socio-environmental specialist will be trained on environmental and social screening and monitoring of sub-projects and on the design/ implementation of the project level Grievance Redress Mechanism as needed. In addition, entities implementing sub-projects will be provided with support and training during the course of the project to ensure adequate impact monitoring.

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

Stakeholders include entrepreneurs, households, businesses, communities, NGOs, the Ministry of Public works (MTPTC) and its Energy cell and FDI. Consultations were held in Port-au-Prince targeting entrepreneurs, Government agencies, and civil society.

Lastly, individual subprojects will be subject to dialogue and consultation between the sponsor and the beneficiary, as the private sector will present competing proposals for available sites.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	31-May-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	05-Jun-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Haiti	02-Jun-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	31-May-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	02-Jun-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Haiti	02-Jun-2017
<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	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats						
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources						
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams						

Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
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: Dana Rysankova
Title: Senior Energy Specialist

Contact: Frederic Verdol
Title: Sr Power Engineer

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name: Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communication
Contact: Fritz Caillot

Title:Minister
 Email:caillot.fritz@mtptc.gouv.ht

Implementing Agencies

Name:MTPTC Energy Cell
 Contact:Nicolas Allien
 Title:SREP Project Coordinator
 Email:cenergiemtptec@gmail.com

VI. For more information contact:

The World Bank
 1818 H Street, NW
 Washington, D.C. 20433
 Telephone: (202) 473-1000
 Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name:Dana Rysankova,Frederic Verdol	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Practice Manager:	Name: Mark Lambrides (PMGR)	Date: 02-Jun-2017
Country Director:	Name: Michelle C. Keane (CD)	Date: 02-Jun-2017