

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

Report No.: PIDISDSA19684

Date Prepared/Updated: 14-Dec-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:	15-Dec-2016
Practice Area (Lead):	Climate Change	Lending Instrument:	
Borrower(s):	ASER		
Implementing Agency:	ASER		
Financing (in USD Million)			
	Financing Source		Amount
	Borrower		4.00
	Carbon Fund		8.47
	Total Project Cost		12.47
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):			
Other Decision:			
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 was 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.

Senegal's entire economy faces the challenge of poverty reduction and remains vulnerable to external shocks and natural disasters. Within Senegal, poverty remains high at 46.7 percent according to the 2011 Poverty household survey, and the number of poor has risen during the 2006-2011 period. Inequality is moderate in the country, and slightly lower than the Sub-Saharan African average. However, geographic disparities are very 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 of 2.5 percent, GDP growth remains well below the rate necessary for significant poverty reduction and in terms of human development index (HDI), Senegal is ranked 170 out 188 countries.

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After years of modest performance, growth accelerated to 6.5% in 2015 and is expected to continue this trend in 2016 and beyond. Senegal is taking advantage of the still low international commodity prices, good rainfalls, and the impact of the Plan Senegal Emergent to accelerate growth. Following the notable 2015 performance, the trend continued in 2016 as growth attained 6.4% in the first quarter. The primary sector (8.6% growth) performed strongly boosted by fishing

and agriculture. According to the General Activity Index (which excludes agriculture) growth attained 5.7% in the first semester of 2016, while the secondary sector grew at 6.5% supported by extractives, energy and construction, and the services sector grew 5.4% thanks to transport and communications, financial and real estate services. From the demand side, all components behaved robustly though exports grew more rapidly. Growth is expected to reach 6.6% in 2016 and continue this trend in the following years as the ambitious reform program begins to show results, including through stronger total investment. Sustaining these high rates of growth and insuring sustainability and inclusiveness will require maintaining the pace of the structural reforms, in particular those encouraging SMEs and foreign investment, and those aimed to lift structural bottlenecks in critical sectors, such as energy, transportation, agriculture, and communications.

The macro fundamentals that underpin the reform program are getting stronger. During the first semester of 2016, despite higher fiscal nominal revenues, the fiscal deficit moderately increased attaining 1.6 percent of GDP from 1.2 percent in the same period of 2015, as public investment substantially accelerated by 28 percent. Current expenditures increased at a slower rate as interest on debt increased by 16.5 percent but public salaries stagnated. However, the fiscal deficit is expected to continue its downward trend, reaching 4.2% of GDP in 2016 from 4.8% in 2015, as tax revenues continue increasing, despite higher public investment. Similarly, the trade balance deficit fell from 8.6% of GDP in the first semester of 2015 to 7.2% in the same period of 2016 as exports increased by 6% while imports contracted by 1%. Exports were boosted by extractives (particularly phosphoric acid and gold) while lower energy imports partially compensated the increase of food imports. Rapidly growing exports should continue reducing the trade deficit, despite higher imports linked to strong growth. Hence, the current account deficit is expected to be 6.3% of GDP in 2016, down from 7.7% in 2015. Inflation remains under control being close to zero in the first semester of 2016 due to falling food and import prices.

However, risks and challenges remain, mostly linked to the ongoing reforms and the external context. Senegal needs to continue and deepen their broad economic reforms in order to maintain high growth, reduce poverty and share prosperity. However, accelerating public investment may challenge the fiscal discipline. Also, despite efforts to enhance the quality of public investment, the PSE structural impacts (for instance, in energy supply or land reform) could be lower than expected. If enhancements in investment climate are slow to come, incentives for further private investment may reduce. While diversification slowly develops, agriculture volatility (highly dependent on climatic outcomes) may affect growth. In the external context, oil and food prices would recover more rapidly than expected, thus pressuring the external balance. Main trade partners (including Europe and China) face their own growth tests. Uncertainty linked to terrorism may delay the recovery of tourism and constrain investment. On the other hand, nascent activity around new oil and gas reserves (not expected to begin production until 2020) may boost FDI ahead of schedule.

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. Following years of heavy financial losses, SENELEC has reported marginal profits for 2015. A performance contract between the GoS and SENELEC signed in May 2013 has also established a mechanism for the implementation of enhancements in the sector. The performance contract finalized in December 2015 but was 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.

The Bank is currently working with GoS to prepare a Multi-Sectoral Structural Reforms DPO to further support GoS's efforts to reduce costs and improve access to electricity services, by improving sector governance, removing barriers to investment and competition, and facilitating access in underserved areas.

Rural Electrification: 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. Since 2012, ASER has a performance contract in place with the GoS, which is being revised to clarify its indicators and to strengthen the tracking of the Agency's performance. 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. For the PPER, all of Senegal was divided into ten concession zones. International donors and the Senegalese government provide subsidies to concessionaires for their rural electrification activities. The first six concessions have been competitively awarded and the GoS is currently considering options on how best to adjudicate the four remaining concessions. The winning concessionaires were those who proposed the largest number of connections, which was almost double the number of households specified in the bidding documents for the first six concessions (i.e. 53,000 minimum specified and 106,000 proposed by the winning concessionaires).

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to increase access to electricity and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in rural areas of Senegal through result-based carbon finance.

Key Results

The project aims to increase the number of people with access to electricity while also supporting reduction of GHG emissions and reducing the environmental footprint through establishment of mini solar power plants, and other cleaner sources of electricity.

D. Project Description

The proposed carbon finance operation will support the GoS' goals of increasing access to affordable and cleaner energy in rural Senegal through its National Program for Rural Electrification. The Project will use a 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 energy by providing a connection fee subsidy (in the form of a connection coupon/ voucher) to rural households from result-based carbon finance. 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. 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 Name

Component 1. Connection-fee subsidies to rural households in the concession areas (through carbon finance).

Comments (optional)

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. The CRSE is working on the needed funding for immediate operationalization of the proposed tariff harmonization. Funding is expected to be sourced from the Fonds Special de Soutien au Secteur de l'Energie (FSE).

Component Name

Component 2. Technical Assistance and Capacity Building for ASER (Ci-Dev Readiness Fund)

Comments (optional)

Ci-Dev will purchase emission reductions from the project in compliance with the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) rules. Ci-Dev, through its Readiness Fund, will provide grant funding to reinforce ASER's capacity to implement the project as a CDM Project and fulfill efficiently its mission of coordinating and supervising the carbon operations. The key activities to be financed under this component are:

Activity 1: Assistance to ASER in designing and implementing the voucher/coupon scheme.

Activity 2: Design of a central monitoring system to aggregate connection and household energy consumption data.

Activity 3: Staffing and capacity building of the Coordination and Managing Entity (CME).

E. 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-Kebeemer-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 exact locations are not yet selected.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Ruma Tavorath (GEN07)

Salamata Bal (GSU01)

II. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

While the actual rural electrification activities will be implemented by different concessionaires, ASER will be responsible for implementing the carbon finance component, which includes, among other, coordinating and processing carbon credits generated from rural electrification activities of different concessionaires through the UNFCCC system. The rural electrification activities implemented by different concessionaires will be documented as separate component project activities (CPAs) and the each CPA will have its own identification following CDM rules for the purpose of claiming carbon credits.

As the Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME) for the proposed CDM-PoA, ASER is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the concessionaires who will be the CPA implementers under the proposed operation. ASER will also be responsible for the design of the coupon/voucher scheme, quality control of the new connections, and for the general monitoring and reporting. ASER will undertake the following main activities: (i) coordinate the implementation of the PoA, (ii) facilitate financial resources raising, (ii) screen and accept CPAs under the program, (iii) support the effective commercialization of CERs, (iv) liaise with CPA implementers to monitor the implementation of various rural electrification activities and to maintain the required database for verification, (v) any other functions that are required to be performed as per the PoA rules. They are all subsidiaries or joint ventures with international electricity companies with proven experience in electrification. ASER will be responsible for the implementation of the safeguards documents.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The rural electrification technologies are expected to 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. The client has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework, ESMF, which details all the potential risks and possible impacts of the project and provides guidelines and procedures for preparation of site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans to address these potential impacts. The ESMF was discussed with key stakeholders and disclosed in country.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project will not finance activity that threaten natural habitat and all preventive measures have been included in the ESMF, including screening mechanism/criteria to avoid natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	This policy is not triggered, but provisions for screening have been included in the ESMF.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	This policy is not triggered, as the project does not finance any activity that include pest management.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	Since specific locations are not known, it is not possible to rule out the presence of physical cultural resources. However, 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, are a 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 exact locations and the impacts are not known yet but the rural electrification technologies will have positive impacts on the communities. Moderated land acquisition are anticipated, 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. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared to guide in the likelihood of preparing or updating site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) during project implementation if needed. The RPF has been disclosed in the country and at Bank external website.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not finance dam or activities related to existing dam.

Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project will not finance activities related the use of international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project interventions are not in any disputed areas.

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>There are no major environmental issues foreseen since the project does not finance construction of large generation plants, major access roads or extended transmission lines. The rural electrification technologies have potential environmental risks associated with 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. Off-grid investments will include hybrid systems based on diesel generators, which can have impacts associated with emissions and noise.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p> <p>In general, the present and future impacts are not expected to be large scale, significant and irreversible but will be localized and moderate.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p> <p>N/A</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared by the GoS in line with the project activities and associated potential environmental and social impacts. The ESMF defines the potential impacts and delineate the guidelines for the screening of all subprojects including processes and procedures needed for development, approval, consultation, disclosure and implementation and monitoring of site-specific Environmental and Social Management Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). The ESMF includes 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 has been consulted with relevant stakeholders (in local languages as appropriate), well documented and has been disclosed in-country and at the Bank external website.</p> <p>ASER has implemented World Bank projects earlier and has some experience with undertaking environmental and social due diligence requirements. However there is need to strengthen the technical capacity of the various actors, including ASER, Concessionaires, local authorities, etc. The ESMF builds in workshops and training programs aimed to strengthen their competence in environmental and social assessment, environmental and social auditing and occupational health and safety of workers. Through its broad collaboration on the energy sector of Senegal, the World</p>

Bank will also provide ongoing training to staff of ASER on environmental and social safeguards. Additionally the ESMF has also identified the following measures for better consideration of the environment in the project. These include: 1) recruitment of Environment and Social experts; 2) environmental and social audits of ongoing facilities; and 3) Development of a maintenance manual, good practices and safety standards.

The total cost of ESMF is estimated at CFAF 725,000,000. These include cost of training, supervision and monitoring, reporting and guidance manuals and audits and assessment studies.

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

The ESMF provides detailed methodology for consultations during the implementation of the project. It recommends that at the level of each local authority, a committee is established whose role will be: 1) to support the local institution in the local operation and the social appropriation of the project; 2) To mobilize national and local partners in the implementation of project activities; 3) To serve as a framework for the amicable resolution of possible conflicts (land or other). It recommends that a Consultant specializing in environmental and social assessment help the project facilitate the establishment and operations of these sectoral or socio-professional groups, but above all ensure quality and equity in representation (marginalized groups, gender, etc.). The Consultation Plan can be implemented in three ways: (i) local consultation or the organization of public days; (ii) the organization of Community Forums; (iii) sectoral meetings of social groups and / or interests.

Stakeholders involved during the preparation of the Resettlement Policy Framework and the ESMF included administrative authorities (Governor, Prefect); leaders of the regional technical services through the environmental monitoring of regional committees (SREC), local dealers (COSER, COMASEL, ERA, SCL, ERIL SOUTHERN ENERGY) the parent company (SENELEC); local elected officials (mayors) and grassroots (village chief, elders, representatives of local civil society, women's organizations, youth representative, producer organizations, village development organization, community organization based etc.).

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	03-Oct-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	05-Dec-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Senegal	24-Nov-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	03-Oct-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	
"In country" Disclosure	

Senegal	24-Nov-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 [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [<input 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 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 type="checkbox"/>] 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 [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input 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 [<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	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

measures related to safeguard policies?	
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

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Contact: Javier Freire Coloma
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VII. Approval

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<i>Approved By</i>		
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Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Charles Joseph Cormier (PMGR)	Date: 12-Dec-2016
Country Director:	Name: R. Gregory Toulmin (CD)	Date: 14-Dec-2016