

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

**Appraisal Stage**

Report No.: PIDISDSA20833

**Date Prepared/Updated:** 21-Mar-2017

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Djibouti	<b>Project ID:</b>	P158505
		<b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b>	
<b>Project Name:</b>	Djibouti: Sustainable Electrification Program (P158505)		
<b>Region:</b>	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	22-Mar-2017	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	03-May-2017
<b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>	Energy & Extractives	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Borrower(s)</b>	Ministry of Economy and Finance		
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Electricite de Djibouti		
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
<b>Financing Source</b>			<b>Amount</b>
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			4.85
International Development Association (IDA)			23.30
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			28.15
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B-Partial Assessment		
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):</b>			
<b>Other Decision:</b>			
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	Yes		

**B. Introduction and Context**

**Country Context**

Djibouti is a small low-income country located in the Horn of Africa facing multiple development challenges and ranking among the world's least developed countries . The country covers an area of 23,200 square kilometers (150 km from North to South) and has 888,000 inhabitants. Capital intensive

projects, foreign borrowing and rents from the port and foreign military bases have driven economic growth but have not helped to generate enough jobs. Unemployment is estimated at 48 percent nationwide and above 70 percent among young people. Two thirds of Djibouti's population live in urban areas, mostly in the capital.

Despite enjoying high rates of economic growth in the past decade, high levels of poverty and unemployment are widespread. Government data from 2013, indicate that more than one-fifth of the population lives in extreme poverty and cannot cover basic food needs. This situation is particularly acute in the western Dikhil and southern Ali Sabieh regions where over 75% of their inhabitants live in extreme poverty. When poverty calculations take into account both food and nonfood necessities, the associated average poverty rates are estimated to be 40.7 percent nationally, and 62.5 percent for rural areas. These results reflect the meager progress achieved in social inclusion and the lack of mitigation measures in response to regional disparities.

High poverty rates despite robust growth reflect the dampening effect of high inequality in household consumption. In 2013, a government study estimated the Gini index at 0.44, a slight increase from 0.40 in 2002. Inequality is higher in Djibouti than in lower-middle-income countries (0.414 on average for 2005–12). The country has large differences in standards of living, where the top 20 percent of the population spend on average more than eight times the amount consumed by households in the bottom 40 percent. Owing to the scarcity of household-level poverty data, it is not yet possible to track the incomes of those in the bottom 40 percent and thus to understand Djibouti's progress in promoting shared prosperity.

The Government of Djibouti has adopted an ambitious long-term strategy to spur economic growth, create jobs and reduce poverty. The objectives are to reduce unemployment to 10 percent, reduce extreme poverty by one third and provide access to basic services, such as energy and water to all the population by 2035. In a first phase, the expansion of public-sector investment in the modernization and strengthening of energy infrastructure and services is expected to be one of the key drivers for economic growth. In a second phase, the upgrade of critical infrastructure and improvement of business climate should scale-up investments by domestic and international private sector.

The Government of Djibouti announced in October 2016 a program aiming at developing social housing for the poor. This program is the cornerstone of the President initiative for a "zero slum" Djibouti-city. As part of this program for eradicating slum development around the capital, 20,000 social flats and houses will be built. 400 are already under construction. The intent is strengthening the resilience of vulnerable urban populations to ensure decent housing in line with minimum quality and safety requirements. The objective for these new constructions is to satisfy 2000 social demands per year. The Nassib area (40 hectares) in the South of Balbala has been selected for implementing this program. The SEP project aims at providing additional access to electricity for Balbala, including Nassib area, as well as providing access to electricity to the poorest households in the south of the country.

### **Sectoral and Institutional Context**

Djibouti's energy sector is rapidly evolving from an enclaved country dependent on imported petroleum products to an interconnected country with access to affordable foreign (hydro) and domestic (geothermal) baseload resources. This sectoral transformation paves the way for scaling-up electricity access to the poorest segments of the population. During the past few years, US\$ 14 billion have been invested in large infrastructure projects with the objective of becoming a regional commercial hub. The supply of affordable energy is required to sustain these investments and further economic progress. Despite being a non-firm supply, Djibouti currently imports affordable hydro-

based power from Ethiopia, which covers 70% of the country's needs. To become more energy independent, the Government of Djibouti is spearheading the development of domestic renewable energies, i.e. solar, wind and geothermal, to meet its ambitious goals and transition towards a sustainable energy future. To ensure that the transformation of the energy sector is inclusive to all segments of the population, including the poorest, the expansion of the electricity distribution grid has become a national priority.

The electricity sector is centered on EDD ("Electricité de Djibouti"), the state-owned utility which operates under the oversight of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN). EDD has about 52,000 clients and the monopoly on the transmission and distribution of electricity. Every year EDD connects between 1,500-2,000 additional clients to the grid. EDD offers to its client the possibility to pay the connection fee in installments over twelve months through the electricity bill. A new law adopted in 2015 opens power generation to Independent Power Producers (IPP). A 50 MW solar power plant is expected to be the first IPP delivering energy to EDD (single buyer).

A high-voltage interconnection with Ethiopia and EDD's thermal capacity are the main sources of power supply. The national utility has 18 generating units running on Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) in Boulaos and 6 diesel units in Marabout. EDD's effective generation capacity is limited to 67 MW. There are two off-grid solar panel systems, notably in Ali Addeh and Adailou, which are operated by the Agence Djiboutienne de Development Social (ADDS). The World Bank is supporting a US\$ 31 million multi-donor Geothermal exploration project under implementation to develop the country's expected large potential. The development of this low cost baseload source of power could contribute to remove the main obstacle for business development in the country. The interconnection between Ethiopia and Djibouti, in operation since 2012, provides a cost effective supply of hydroelectric energy throughout the year. However, power imports are not firm since Ethiopia regularly curtails supply, particularly during its dry season (September to February). During the rainy season (June to August), failures of the Ethiopian transport network often leads to unplanned interruptions, which requires to restart thermal gensets to provide electricity to the country.

Electricity supply is expected to meet demand in the long term. According to EDD's capacity expansion plan, solar, geothermal and wind energy will be the basis for the next decade supply-demand balance. Oil-based generators in Marabout, Boulaos and Jaban'as will be used as backup units. The objective is to secure the supply before baseload geothermal power becomes available and to compensate intermittency of hydro power, solar and wind generation. In the short term, however, EDD could experience a reduced reserve margin. This risk is mitigated by the recent increase capacity from 50 to 80 MW of power imports through the interconnection with Ethiopia. A second interconnection line is being constructed (140 MW) to benefit from the additional surplus which will be available in Ethiopia in the forthcoming years. On the demand side, electricity consumption growth rate is estimated between 5 to 10% driven by the country's economic development.

The proposed Project will have a relatively modest impact on the national electricity demand when completed by 2024. By then, the total consumption of the additional consumers connected by the Project to the grid is expected to account for 69.7 GWh annually or 7.4% of the national consumption. The country's peak load is expected to increase by 20 MW or 6.7% forecasted demand. Djibouti is transitioning towards a green growth path, with a goal of 100 percent renewable energy by 2035 established by the President of the Republic. Djibouti is richly endowed with renewable energy resources, but they are virtually unexploited to date. The wind energy potential is significant, particularly in Gali Ma'aba, Ghoubet and Bada, as well as the solar potential due to high solar radiation. The country also has a substantial geothermal potential, which could provide base energy supply for the country.

The transmission and distribution grids are limited and fragmented. The power transmission grid is limited to the interconnection of the two power plants (Marabout and Boulaos in Djibouti-city), Medium Voltages (MV) links to Arta and to Ali Sabieh and the 230 kV link to Ethiopia in the South (see red line in Map 1 below). The distribution grid is mainly concentrated around the power plants where population lives: Djibouti-city, Tadjoura, Obock, Dikhill and Ali Sabieh. Since 2012, Djibouti imports 65-70 percent of its supply from Ethiopia, through an interruptible type contract since Ethiopia sells its surplus to Djibouti. A second interconnection line is under construction. A renegotiation of the existing contract is underway in order to move to a firm contract for a significant part of the supply.

The Vision Djibouti 2035 outlines the country's long-term development strategy to provide access to electricity to all the population by 2035 to improve their living conditions and modernize the rural areas. Only 50% of the population or 70,000 homes in urban areas are connected to the grid. The Bank-funded Power Access and Diversification Project (PADSE), closed in December 2014, added 2,828 new electricity connections in Balbala, a slum area near Djibouti-city. The project built the core infrastructure in the area for further grid expansion allowing the connection of 1,700 additional connections from the project closing date until September 2016. These very satisfactory results showed the high demand of the local population for modern electricity services and their ability to pay the connection costs charged by EDD. Moreover, the PADSE had important co-benefits such as the revitalization of the local economy through new income-generating activities developed, e.g. grocery stores; the opening of several medical care centers; and the improvement of safety and mobility for women and children because of new street lighting.

### **C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

#### **Development Objective(s)**

The Project Development Objective is to increase access to electricity in the targeted project area in Djibouti.

#### **Key Results**

- (i) People provided with access to electricity under the project by household connections (Number)-(Core)
- (ii) People provided with access to electricity under the project by community connections (Number)-(Core)
- (iii) Direct project beneficiaries (Number) – (Core)

### **D. Project Description**

The Project will increase access to electricity to the poorest segments of the Djiboutian population in two sequential phases: Phase 1 will focus in completing the electrification of Balbala, the largest slum in Djibouti-city, while supporting the Presidential housing initiative to eradicate slum development. Phase 2 will extend the medium-voltage grid to the south of the country to allow the connection of a significant fraction of the population to the national grid. The project aims to connect over 11 percent of poor inhabitants in the Republic of Djibouti to the grid and to develop a National Sustainable Electrification Program (the "Program").

The Project components are detailed herewith:

Component 1: Extension and densification of distribution systems (US\$22.6 million from IDA for

extending the distribution grid and US\$ 2 million from EDD for 13,960 connections). Phase 1 will finance the required infrastructure to connect 9,000 households of Balbala to the electricity grid and install 790 new streetlights. The first phase aims to consolidate and extend the LV/MV electricity network in Balbala through the construction of new substations and power lines to cover the areas without electricity service. In addition, street lighting will be constructed by using the same poles as for LV wires. The Balbala neighborhoods which will have an access to the MV lines and where a LV distribution grid will be constructed are: Dogley, Warabley 1 and 2 in Balbala North (4,000 new connections) and Layabley, Layabley bis, PK12 Zone Cinema, Nassib in Balbala South (5,000 connections). Phase 2 will focus on the electrification of the southern areas of Djibouti following the same technical design. This phase will require larger investments in core infrastructure, i.e. extension of MV grid, but it is still expected to allow the connection of around 4,960 households and the installation of 435 streetlights. The precise identification of towns and villages benefiting from Phase 2 will be done at a later stage after completion of the on-going technical studies by EDD.

The project's Phase 1 involves the consolidation of existing LV/MV electricity network in Balbala and its extension through the construction of new substations and power lines to cover the areas without electricity service. Phase 2 involves the extension of the MV grid from Djibouti city to the south of the country, the construction of new substations and low voltage network. All electricity lines are overhead lines and built following EDD's technical standards.

The Project integrates several measures to reduce the connection costs and facilitate the access to electricity to the poor segments of the population. Thus, EDDs connection costs will be shared by the company (40%) and the final beneficiary (60%). Moreover, EDD and MoF have agreed that all imported material for the Project will be exempted of taxes. This exemption will lead to a reduction in the connection cost of around 20%. EDD connection costs for the "last mile" are in the mid-range when compared with benchmark countries .

Component 2: Technical Assistance and Knowledge Generation (US\$0.7 million from IDA and US\$ 0.28 million from EDD). This Technical Assistance will finance the drafting of a National Sustainable Electrification Program and relevant technical studies, including an action plan to support the Government of Djibouti (GoDj) in its efforts to achieve (i) 100 percent electrification rate by 2035; (ii) 100 percent renewable energy supply; and (iii) reduce urban migration. For supporting this national electrification program, a distribution grid master plan will be produced. The objective is to provide a comprehensive vision of where and when the actual distribution grid should be extended, and where other electrification technics should be used (solar, wind mini-grids, SWER lines) for connecting rural population. It has been proposed to set up an interdepartmental steering committee to pilot the national electrification program . The distribution master plan will be built on the national urban plan ("Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement Urbain"), approved by the Government of Djibouti in 2015, and on the transmission master plan of June 2015. For each region, the electrification will help the Government of Djibouti to reduce internal migrations to urban centers. The assessment of local renewable sources of energy (wind, solar, geothermal) will be provided for each city and village to be electrified. An implementation plan reflecting GoDj's priorities will also be proposed. This component will also finance the cost of the Project's implementation and oversight.

Moreover, this component will include citizen engagement activities providing a voice to the project beneficiaries, including women and youth, and therefore involve bottom-up communication approaches, such as community meetings and beneficiary outreach in remote locations. During preparation, EDD and the World Bank team met with a representative group of beneficiaries. In terms of monitoring, EDD understands the importance of Citizen Engagement. The social safeguards consultant to be employed part-time by the PIU will also ensure the follow-up on engaging with

beneficiaries and GRM compliance. An indicator will measure CE achievements namely the number and percentage of grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits addressed. A feedback loop will be kept open throughout the implementation phase and the Bank will monitor the dialogue and response provided by EDD.

Detailed technical studies for Phase 2 will review connection standards to poor households to further optimize costs, e.g. use of electrical ready boards. The technical design and the complete list of equipment used in Phase 2 will be provided at a later stage since the precise locations are not known yet.

EDD contributes to the total Project with US\$ 4.85 million to finance mainly the connection costs which are not paid by customers (meters and installation), technical studies, acquisition of land parcels for the MV/LV distribution transformers and social and environmental studies. Indeed, EDD will finance technical studies to further streamline connection processes and identify cost savings on a regular basis to further reduce unit costs. These studies are also required to design the grid extensions under Component 1, i.e. wiring between the LV grid and houses, installation of the fuses, meters and breakers.

**Component Name:**

Component 1: Extension and densification of distribution systems

**Comments ( optional)**

US\$22.6 million from IDA for extending the distribution grid and US\$ 2 million from EDD for 13,960 connections.

**Component Name:**

Component 2: Technical Assistance, Capacity Building and Program management

**Comments ( optional)**

US\$0.7 million from IDA and US\$ 0.28 million from EDD.

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

Safeguard analysis is required for the component 1 "Extension and reinforcement of distribution systems", which include the financing of sub-transmission and distribution networks, MV/LV transformers and street lighting.

The major environmental and social impacts and project risks are related to the construction phase of all these pieces of infrastructure; impacts associated with construction sites and the impacts related to the physical presence of the infrastructure during their operating and maintenance, in particular generation of hazard materials and other wastes (e.g. used transformer oils and capacitors, etc.); and risks associated to safety of populations.

**F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

Fatou Fall( GSU01 )

Mohamed Adnene Bezzaouia( GEN05 )

**II. IMPLEMENTATION**

The Borrower will be the Ministry of Finance, which will sign a subsidiary agreement with the implementing agency, EDD. The implementing agency will be EDD, which proved its technical capabilities by successfully executing an electrification project in Balbala under the Power Access and Diversification Project (PADSE) closed in December 2014, which provided electricity to over 26,000 people. The PADSE implementing agency was officially the prime

minister's office but the project's execution was carried out by EDD staff who learned from that experience and will constitute the core team of the proposed project. EDD is also currently implementing the multi-donor Geothermal exploration project (P127143). EDD operates under the technical supervision of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR) and the financial supervision of the Ministry of Finance (MoF), which is the borrower of the Project.

During project preparation, attention was given to EDD's technical and implementation capabilities. EDD's Project implementation unit (PIU) will be led by a Project Director and Deputy Director who acquired in-depth on-the-job training as core staff of the previous PADSE project. The substantial risks on fiduciary assessed during preparation will be mitigated by strengthening the PIU with experienced professionals in procurement and financial management. Thus, the PIU has been staffed with four personnel from the parallel Geothermal project who shared the following responsibilities in both projects: procurement, financial management, environment and social safeguards. The synergies sought between the two projects are expected to strengthen the country's project management and technical capabilities.

Attention was also given to anti-corruption measures adopted by EDD within its own organization and in its dealing with consultants and other suppliers. It was noted that all contracts between EDD and its suppliers include anti-corruption language to be signed by the contractors. EDD procedures are in agreement with the provisions of the Bank's Anti-corruption Guidelines applicable to the Project.

### III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>Phase 1: An ESIA was conducted and had considered all the areas and the infrastructures concerned by the Project in Balbala District.</p> <p>Phase 2: An ESMF has developed a negative list of situations excluding from financing the sub projects that may (i) have a high environmental or social risk (category A sub projects) (ii) affect any natural habitats or protected areas (iii) cause any significant deforestation or passing through classified forests (iv) have any impact on archeological or community cultural properties (v) involves the use of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs).</p> <p>Site –specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIAs) will be prepared, reviewed, approved by the environmental authority and the world Bank and disclosed in-country and on the Bank's external Website prior to commencement of any civil work.</p> <p>Both the environmental assessment, ESIA for phase 1 and ESMF for phase 2 have come to the conclusion that the project has moderate</p>

		negative impacts, easily to manage, with limited spatial influence and had recommended (i) ESMPs with measures to mitigate the environmental risks (ii) a capacity building plan for EDD, some authorities and neighborhood committees involved in the project (iii) an institutional arrangement for the management and for follow up of the environmental issues (iv) a Grievance Redress Mechanism. As part of ESIA, the populations affected by the project have been consulted and their requests have been considered. The disclosure of ESIA has been done on the web site of EDD and the Bank's external Website on December 8, 2016. For the phase 2, the ESMF have been approved after the organization of a public consultation in February 22, 2017 with the participation of representatives of key national institutions involved in the implementation and have been posted on the EDD's Website and the Bank's external Website on March 15, 2017.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project will not impact Natural Habitats as activities will take place in urban areas.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project will not impact forests as activities will take place in urban areas.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will not imply the use of pesticides or other related products.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The proposed operation is not going to pose risks of damaging on the existing community cultural property.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no known indigenous people in Djibouti as defined in OP 4.10.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>The project will trigger OP 4. 12 on Involuntary Resettlement as the implementation of financed activities will require temporary economic (and some permanent physical) relocation of people, mostly occupying state land and rights of way.</p> <p>Phase 1: As the projectsites are known and the impacts and persons affected by the project already identified, EDD has prepared an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (dated 23 November 2016) which was disclosed in-country by EDD on its website and on the World Bank's external website on December 8, 2016.</p>



		<p>EDD considers the negative impacts to be low to moderate. Sixty four (64) people are expected to be affected mainly as a result of the dismantling of fixed and/or movable light assets (shelters, vending tables, etc.) made of metal (toles) and/or wood. The total estimated ARAP budget is about 40,000 US dollars including about 30,000 of compensation monies to PAPs.</p> <p>Phase 2: EDD has elaborated a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) as the exact nature of impacts in the additional project sites (including in regions) will not be known by appraisal. The RPF will clarify resettlement principles and processes, institutional and funding arrangements, grievance redress mechanisms, estimated population affected, legal framework reviewing fit between borrower laws and Bank policy requirements; methods of valuation of assets to be applied to subprojects to be financed during project implementation. Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared once detailed impacts are known according to Bank requirements and prior to construction.</p> <p>The RPF (and subsequent RAPs) has been prepared in consultation with affected communities, in French and will be locally disclosed (prior to appraisal and/or construction in the case of RAPs) in a form and manner accessible to project stakeholders among others. The RPF has been disclosed in country and at the World Bank's Infoshop website on March 15, 2017.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not construct or rely on dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project will not affect international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project is not located in a disputed area.

#### 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:**

In terms of social issues, EDD considers the negative impacts for phase 1 to be low to moderate. Sixty four (64) people are expected to be affected mainly as a result of the dismantling of fixed and/or movable light assets (shelters, vending tables, etc.) made of metal (toles) and/or wood.

Phase 2: Potential social issues should be similar to phase 1 but will be confirmed once the client identifies and determines the project sites.

In term of environmental issues, the project has positive impact that will lead to the enhancement of livelihood of the poor by improving the distribution services and extending these services to underserved communities. The major environmental negative impacts are related to (i) electrical hazard lines LV / MV and transformer stations (ii) site contamination at work by solid and liquid waste (iii) accident during works on MV / LV networks and (iv) accidents during customer connection work. Due consideration will be given to the safety aspects associated with the construction and operation of the distribution network and focusing specially on the connection of households. There will be no natural vegetation or plantations lifting.

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

The long term impacts would be positive with access to electricity.

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

**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.**

For the Phase 1, the borrower has prepared a comprehensive action plan (ESMP and ARAP) to mitigate low to moderate impacts. For the phase 2, the borrower has prepared an ESMF developing a screening process through an Environmental and Social Diagnostic Fact Sheet, which will determine the magnitude of negative impacts of the activity on the human and bio-physical environment and the required safeguard tools (ESIA/ESMP/ARAP). Mitigation measures identified in this safeguard tool will be included in the Terms and Specification documents (“Cahier des charges”) for operators and entrepreneurs.

In terms of social aspects, the client prepared an ARAP for Phase 1 and a RPF for Phase 2.

The borrower has moderate capacity as it faced and handled very well similar temporary economic displacement in the context of the PADSE while OP 4.12 was not triggered.

The borrower is going to hire two permanent consultants (environmental and social) for the management and for follow up of the environmental and social issues.

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

A series of field visits and consultations were held by EDD with potentially affected persons and other relevant stakeholders.

**B. Disclosure Requirements**

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	01-Mar-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	15-Mar-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Djibouti	14-Mar-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	01-Mar-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	15-Mar-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Djibouti	14-Mar-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>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.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why::</b>	

**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level**

<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>						
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 type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>						
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? 22 Provide estimated number of people to be affected	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input 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) 41 Provide estimated number of people to be affected	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>						
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"/>
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>						
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: Roger Coma Cunill  
Title: Senior Energy Specialist

Contact: Frederic Verdol  
Title: Sr Power Engineer

### Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name:Ministry of Economy and Finance  
 Contact:Ali Mohamed Ali  
 Title:Director of External Financing  
 Email:aligadileh@yahoo.fr

### **Implementing Agencies**

Name:Electricite de Djibouti  
 Contact:Djama Agza  
 Title:Director  
 Email:djama-agza@edd-dj.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:Roger Coma Cunill,Frederic Verdol	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Practice Manager:	Name: Erik Magnus Fernstrom (PMGR)	Date: 21-Mar-2017
Country Director:	Name: Asad Alam (CD)	Date: 22-Mar-2017