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

Report No.: PIDISDSC16395

Date Prepared/Updated: 29-Sep-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Congo, Democratic Republic of	**Project ID:**	P156208
		Parent Project ID (if any):	
Project Name:	DRC Electricity Access & Services Expansion (EASE) (P156208)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	30-Nov-2016	**Estimated Board Date:**	28-Feb-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Energy & Extractives	**Lending Instrument:**	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s):	MInistere de l'Energie et des Ressources Hydrauliques		
Implementing Agency:	Unite de Coordination et de Management des projets du MERH		

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT	0.00
International Development Association (IDA)	100.00
Financing Gap	0.00
Total Project Cost	100.00

Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment
Concept Review Decision:	Track II - The review did authorize the preparation to continue
Is this a Repeater project?	No
Other Decision (as needed):	

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

With a land surface area of 2.3 million km2 and an estimated population of 74.9 million inhabitants, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is the largest and fourth most populous country in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). In 2015, the country was divided into 26 provinces (previously 11), including the capital city of Kinshasa. 58 percent of the population live in rural areas, a figure expected to decrease to 40 percent in 2050, according to the UN forecasts, with ongoing rapid urbanization. DRC has vast natural resources, including the world?s third largest hydropower potential (behind Chinar and Russia), the world?s second largest tropical forest area, and substantial concentrations of mineral wealth.

DRC has been negatively hit by declining commodity demand and prices, which has worsened the already weak resource mobilization. DRC combines one of the highest ratios of natural resources rent to GDP in the world (36% of GDP in 2012 and 16th position) with one of the lowest domestic revenues to GDP ratios (14.4 percent of GDP and 104th position out of 117 countries for which data was available in 2012). These low levels of revenues reduce the fiscal space and the Government➢(s ability to implement economic and social development programs. In addition, high dollarization (86% of deposits and 91% of loans) is not allowing the monetary policy to play any role in strengthening the resilience of the economy.

GDP growth in 2015 declined to 6.9% from 9.5% in 2014, and may not exceed 2.7% in 2016. The quantities of oil and mining products during the first half of 2016 declined by 8.6% compared to 2015. The quantities of cement sold and port activities also declined pointing to a slowdown. Preliminary figures show revenues dropping by 12.4% over the first seven months of 2016. This decline motivated the government to cut the 2016 budget by 22% and to keep spending under control. Despite these measures, budget balance turned to a negative US$260 million as of July 2016, and caused foreign currencies reserves to drop to 4.6 weeks of imports in July 2016 from 5.8 weeks at end-2015.

The medium-term outlook is positive but subject to significant downside risks. Growth in 2017-18 would benefit from a gradual recovery in the extractive sector and from the expansion in agriculture and services. In the longer term, DRC has the potential to achieve significant economic growth and job creation due to its abundant natural resources, its efforts to diversify the economy, and under-employed, low-cost workforce. However, unlocking these potentials requires substantial policy and governance reforms, and investments in infrastructure and human capital.

Poverty is declining but remains widespread. 73.7 percent of the population lived below the US $1.9 international poverty line in 2014, a decrease from 77.2 percent in 2012. Nonetheless, with a 2014 per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of US$437.8 and pervasive inequality, DRC's population is among the poorest in the world. The country did not reach any of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) by the end of 2015 and life expectancy is a mere 50 years. The poverty level underscores major challenges to provide, maintain, and expand services (transport, water, electricity, etc.), after infrastructure collapsed during the 1997-2003 civil war.

The infrastructure gap in the country remains massive with just 3123km of paved roads and limited access to social infrastructure, such as electricity and water networks, even in many urban areas. While growth hubs currently under development through World Bank financing are expected to stimulate production and activity in the agriculture sector, infrastructure investment remains challenging. The DRC?s rank of 184 out of 189 in the 2015 Doing Business report

underscores this

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Overall responsibility for DRC's power sector sits with the Ministry of Energy and Hydraulic Resources (MERH), which oversees the state-owned, vertically integrated power company, SociÃ©tÃ© Nationale d'④lectricitÃ© (SNEL). In 2014, the Government approved and the President signed a new Electricity Act in an effort to make the power sector an effective engine of economic growth, increase electricity access, and attract private sector investment. Inter-alia, the law liberalizes the power sector, removing SNEL?s monopoly status, and provides a new legal and regulatory framework to promote public-private partnerships. This includes new provisions for concessions, leases, management contracts, and licenses, as well as provisions to allow the implementation of cost-recovery tariffs. The Electricity Act also targets institutional development and calls for the creation of an electricity sector regulator, Agence de RÃ©gulation de l'④lectricitÃ© (ARE) and an agency to promote and finance rural and peri-urban electrification, Agence Nationale des Services ④nergÃ©tiques Ruraux (ANSER) (Decrees legally establishing ANSER and ARE are awaiting signature by the Prime Minister. In the meantime, an inter-ministerial committee with a secretariat (CELANSER: Cellule d'Appui Ã crÃ©ation de l'Agence Nationale des Services EnergÃ©tiques Ruraux) has been created with technical assistance from development partners to establish the agency operationally). ANSER?s main responsibilities include: (i) developing a national electrification plan for areas outside of SNEL?s territory; (ii) preparing an associated multi-year investment plan; (iii) mobilizing financing; and (iv) overseeing electrification projects.

Nevertheless, the power sector today remains severely challenged, including:

? Underutilized hydropower potential and limited generation capacity: With total potential capacity of 40GW, hydropower is the mainstay of the DRC?s energy sector and has the potential to yield outsized and transformative returns for the country?s economic development. Yet despite being abundant, resilient to seasonality, cheap, and clean, only 2.5 percent of this hydropower potential has been exploited. In addition, almost half (1,161 MW) of the total installed hydropower capacity?2,520 MW?is currently not operational and the demand-supply gap is widening with demand forecasts projecting a need for an additional 4,000 MW by 2020.

? Limited network: The majority of the installed generation capacity is connected to three relatively limited and separate transmission grids ? (i) the major Inga-Katanga backbone, (ii) the North Kivu grid, and the (iii) South Kivu grid. Aside from these grids, the overall network picture is one of scattered small pockets of micro/mini grids from 10kW to 10MW. Rural areas where power is available are mainly supplied by mining companies, faith organizations/NGOs, medium-scale private operators, and small-scale entrepreneurs.

? Inefficient institutions and deep governance issues: The power sector suffers from a broad absence of strategic planning and investments. SNEL has been operating with high technical and non-technical losses, compounded by tariffs that are below cost-recovery and poor commercial performance. As a result, the utility has not been able to make sufficient capital or operational expenditure investments and has been left vulnerable to corruption.

? Fragmented responsibility for rural electrification: until 2014, the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Public Works and Infrastructure, the Ministry of Energy and Hydraulic Resources, and SNEL all had a rural electrification unit. As a result of this diffuse

responsibility across under-resourced departments, little has been achieved. The situation was recently clarified, in 2015, with a Prime Ministerial lett er assigning the responsibility of rural electrification to the Ministry of Energy and Hydraulic Resources and its agencies.

As a result of the above, access to electricity in the DRC is abysmally low and unreliable. No more than 16 percent of DRC?s population has access to electricity, according to the household survey carried out under the 2014 Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Global Tracking Framework report. Estimates derived SNEL?s database suggest a lower rate of 9 percent. Despite the discrepancy, it is clear that DRC?s access rate remains far below the Sub-Saharan Africa?s average rate of 31 percent. The access rate also masks significant disparities between urban and rural areas and across provinces. About 35 percent of the urban population has access to electricity compared to only 1 percent in rural areas. While Kinshasa, the capital city-province, stands out with rate of 37 percent, half of the country?s provinces have an access rate below 10 percent. The few households and businesses with electricity connections experience power outages averaging over 3 hours daily for 180 days a year at an estimated economic cost of 1.7 percent of GDP.

While the DRC subscribes to the objectives of SE4ALL, UNDP estimates that achieving universal electricity access in the country by 2030 will cost a staggering $43.8 billion. It is difficult to envision the sector attracting such financing in its current state, hence Government will need to articulate a more nuanced access strategy, initially targeting lower levels of access (at lower cost) for some population segments. This will require policy and institutional development to attract new financing and implementation partners, and viable new business models for access expansion, including public and private mini-grid or off-grid service provision.

Relationship to CAS/CPS/CPF

The project is consistent with both the Country Assistance Strategy and the World Bank?s Energy Directions Paper, while better positioning DRC to achieve its long term development aspirations.

The current CAS (2013-16) articulates three objectives to address the country?s development objectives to: (i) increase state effectiveness and improve good governance; (ii) boost competitiveness to accelerate private-sector-led growth and job creation; (iii) increase access to social services and raise human development indicators, and (iv). By improving institutional capacity in the energy sector, providing financing to the private sector and civil society, and increasing sustainable access to electricity, the project supports all three pillars of the Bank?s engagement strategy in DRC. In particular, the project will directly contribute to achieving:

? Outcome 1.3 ? Enhanced governance of mining sector SOEs and increased operational performance of other SOEs, by financing rehabilitation/improvement of targeted portions of the SNEL grid in Kinshasa;

? Outcome 2.4 ? Increased generation of and improved access to energy, by financing generation and distribution investments;

The proposed project is also aligned to the World Bank?s Energy Directions Paper, which advocates helping client countries secure affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy supply needed to meet the World Bank Group?s twin goals of poverty reduction and shared prosperity.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s) (From PCN)

The Project development objectives are to expand access to electricity in target areas and establish a functional institutional framework for electricity access scale-up.

Key Results (From PCN)

The proposed PDO indicators are:

(a) Direct project beneficiaries (number), of which female (percentage).

(b) Number of households provided with electricity (number), of which Tier 1 (number), of which Tier 2 (number), of which Tier 3 and above (number);

(c) Operationalization of a rural electrification agency. (staffing, procedures, etc. in place, and investments approved)

The direct project beneficiaries will include: (a) current and future rural, peri-urban, and urban electricity consumers ? such as households, businesses, schools, health centers, and other productive users ? who receive new or improved service; (b) users of social infrastructure who will benefit from public lighting and energy provided to public facilities; and (c) ANSER, ARE, and the Ministry of Energy and Hydraulic Resources who will benefit from the institutional capacity-strengthening activities and technical assistance under the project.

Both women and men will benefit from the project, with some benefits of basic access services accruing proportionally more to women due to their more frequent presence at home and predominant role in carrying out household chores. Among others, women will benefit from the ability to organize household chores better and perform them more efficiently because of better household lighting. At the community level, expected benefits to women would include improved care during child birth facilitated by access to electricity in health centers, as well as a safer environment for traveling after dark and the opportunity to undertake activities outside the house because of the availability of street lighting.

Indirect beneficiaries will include DRC?s population at large, who will benefit from sector management, particularly as it relates to access, and job creation stemming from private sector-led electrification, as well as economic opportunities facilitated by access to electricity.

D. Concept Description

The proposed Electricity Access and Service Expansion (EASE) project will be the cornerstone of a larger national electrification program to be financed by the government and other donors. Specifically, the project will combine financing for energy access investments with technical assistance and capacity strengthening to establish a framework and institutional mechanism to significantly scale up electrification. In doing so, and in response to DRC?s pressing energy needs across all geographies and consumer segments, the project seeks to balance the delivery of access through established practices in the near term with the creation, testing, and scale-up of new access models in the longer term. Energy access investments will therefore target both the national grid in high-density urban areas as well as urban, peri-urban, and rural areas that rely on isolated grids owned by SNEL, private sector/NGO players, or the local communities themselves.

Long-term success of the proposed approach to energy access expansion beyond the nationally owned power network is predicated on two primary factors. These are: (i) private sector and other local participation; and (ii) institutional capacity of the rural electrification agency, ANSER and the energy sector regulator, ARE. To optimize participation from the private sector as well as local cooperatives and organizations, potential access sub-projects will be identified and appraised during preparation in consultation with the private sector as well as SNEL?s department of rural electrification. Efficiency of resource allocation will be an important selection criteria, as will the demonstration of a variety of promising business models. To maximize institutional capacity, the project emphasizes a learning-by-doing process that combines the gradual roll-out of access investments in the provinces with organizational development and technical learning from other decentralized national access initiatives.

The project will aim to respond to community-owned or commercial sub-projects and will seek to leverage both public and private sector financing with commercial efficiency for access delivery. The intention is to respond flexibly to a variety of investment opportunities with a demand driven focus.

Project Components

The proposed EASE project will comprise three components as described below:

Component 1: Access expansion in the provinces
At this early stage, this component is aimed at financing electricity access investments in areas that are currently not served by the SNEL national grid (nor likely to be served between now and 2025). The component would target existing isolated grids, new concessions, and off-grid products and services. Financing will be provided for investments such as rehabilitation and/or expansion of existing distribution networks, and the importation and deployment of off-grid technologies. At this stage, there are no investment areas that have been identified. Off-grid products to be supported will center on solar portable lanterns and Solar Home Systems that are quality verified under the Lighting Africa/Lighting Global test methods.

Target beneficiaries will include SNEL's department of rural electrification, current and emerging private operators, and off-grid distributors/service providers. Focus areas for investment may include select capitals in the 26 newly created provinces, select sub-projects from the existing investment plan for SNEL's department of rural electrification, or opportunities identified in collaboration with private sector players. Financing may be provided in the form of on-lending, grants, or output-based aid.

In order to facilitate readiness for implementation, a long list of initial sub-project investments will be identified and analyze during project preparation. This will be done to provide stakeholders with a learning benefit while also promoting accelerated results and take- off of the broader approach to access expansion. The learning from these initial investments is expected to inform project design as well as the selection of subsequent sub-project investments to be identified during project implementation. The Bank has recruited a consultant to support the continuation of this identification work in collaboration with ANSER during preparation.

For each of the electricity access investments above, the component will also finance awareness-raising and education, and include the development of a gender-sensitive communication

campaign. Activities will specifically target private sector, local government and community players, and will support community organization and capacity development at the local level for unelectrified communities to prepare their own business plans for sustainable electrification. In this regard, outreach activities will be developed to engage women?s groups in the interface with households, commercial enterprises and public facilities. It will also include training of local technicians to carry out basic operation and maintenance tasks on small power infrastructure as well as deliver training on gender and energy issues such as productive uses. Special attention will be paid to managing expectations, since a full access program will be measured in decades, not years.

Component 2: Access improvement and expansion in Kinshasa
This component will focus on improving and expanding electricity access in high-density areas in Kinshasa, building on priority investments to be identified by SNEL, and consistent with the SNEL recovery plan prepared by Manitoba Hydro International as part of its technical assistance under the PMEDE project. Though specific investments are not yet known, the scope, under consideration, may likely cover:

? Installations of new MV/LV transformers, associated distribution (LV) networks, and pre-paid meters for current formal customers. The proposed rehabilitation investments will rebalance transformer loads, as many SNEL's distribution transformers supplying Kinshasa are heavily overloaded and have to be switched on/off manually on a daily basis to avoid damage. The rehabilitation will, therefore, reduce power outages and technical losses, improving the quality of supply for connected users while allowing a fair management of electricity sales and consumption.

? Regularization of ?informal/unauthorized? connections: In Kinshasa, there are significant numbers of users who are illegally and unsafely either ?hooked up? to SNEL?s distribution network or wired out from formal customers who pay a flat-free and re-sell electricity, without any revenues to SNEL. These informal connections, which add to SNEL?s commercial losses, will be regularized by replacing illegal with formal, standardized, and safe wiring, and installing new pre-paid meters.

? Connection of new customers: the installation of new transformers is expected to make available enough capacity to provide electricity to previously unelectrified customers (whether formal or informal). It should be noted that Kinshasa contains pockets of high-density settlements with no electricity, known as ?poches noires?. The new connections will primarily target those ? dark? pockets close the grid.

This component will also finance a gender-sensitive communication and awareness campaign in order to reduce residential, industrial and public facilities electricity theft and address bill collection concerns. Citizen engagement and behavior change strategies will be planned to raise awareness around the importance of paying for electricity and communicate messages against illegal connection and on benefits of having reliable electricity supply.

Component 3: Sector development and project management
This component will center on establishing and/or strengthening the institutional capacity needed for the expansion of energy access outside of SNEL?s service area as well as project implementation. To that effect, it will include three (3) sub-components, namely:

? Sub-component 3.a - Establishment of an institutional framework to expand access to electricity beyond the national grid: This sub-component will focus on national electrification institutions and finance broader Ministry of Energy work to further the reforms begun under the 2014 energy sector law that provides for sector liberalization, the creation of ANSER, and the creation of ARE. Specifically, the sub-component will finance technical assistance to support the establishment of ANSER and ARE through decrees (if not already done by Board approval), as well as to promote a simple, coherent, and common sense approach to sector development. Issues to be addressed include concessions, technical/financial regulation, and permitting. This sub-component will be coordinated closely with other donor initiatives supporting sector reform, such as the EU Technical Assistance Facility, USAID, and Swedish International Development Cooperation (SIDA).

? Sub-component 3.b ? Development of an investment prospectus for electricity access scale-up: This sub-component will finance technical assistance related to the development of a national Government/donor supported electricity access investment prospectus, which will support on the Government?s Country Action Plan developed under the SE4All initiative. In doing so, it will support the development of a pipeline of sub-projects (beyond those identified during project preparation) for financing under the component 1 while also acting as a vehicle for a programmatic scale up of electricity access based on sector-wide planning. The sub-component is expected to finance gradual geospatial mapping of existing/potential power infrastructure, demand, and population settlement patterns that will lead to an identification of a least-cost electricity roll out plan, and a short-term investment prospectus for leveraging financing from other donors agencies. The sub-component will also support the preparation of feasibility studies, bidding documents, and other sector analytics as needs emerge over the project implementation.

? Sub-component 3.c: Project management, monitoring, and evaluation. This sub-component will finance the operationalization and running of ANSER for the duration of the project as it relates to the proposed project. Specifically, costs will include: (i) the recruitment of fiduciary, engineering, safeguard, and community development consultants; (ii) office equipment; (iii) transport equipment needed for capacity development and supervision in the provinces; (iv) specialized consultants as needed; and (v) monitoring and evaluation.

II. SAFEGUARDS

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

At the national level (TBC).

B. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

At national level, the DRC has a legislative and regulatory framework which is conducive to good environmental management. In addition, the DRC has signed a number of international treaties and conventions. The Government of the DRC has experience with the Bank?s Safeguard Policies due to Bank-funded projects across different sectors. However, implementation capacity is weak. Environmental policies and their compliance are governed by the MinistÃ¨re de l?Environnement, de la Conservation de la Nature et du DÃ©veloppement Durable (MECNDD) ? (Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Sustainable Development). The MECNDD has three departments in charge of environmental monitoring and management: i) the national agency ACE (Agence Congolaise de l?Environnement), the former GEEC (Groupe d?Ã©tudes environnementales du

Congo); ii) le Centre National d?Information sur l?Environnement (CNIE); and iii) La Cellule RÃ©glementation et Contentieux Environnementaux (CRCE). The ACE is responsible for safeguards compliance of all projects in the country, but with emphasis on environmental category A project. This agency is also familiar with the safeguard instruments such as the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The unit (ACE) is understaffed and has limited capacity. Despite several donor-funded capacity building initiatives, the unit still largely relies on donor funds to carry out its field supervision duties.

The MEHR (Ministry of Energy and Hydraulic Resources) will be responsible for overall strategy and oversight, under which the project will have two implementing entities. Components 1 and 2 will be implemented by ANSER, while component 3 will be implemented by SNEL.
The ANSER Project Implementation Unit will be responsible for the technical and fiduciary aspects. A project preparation facility will be used during project preparation to ensure that the ANSER PIU builds sufficient fiduciary and technical capacity to take on full responsibilities for implementing components 1 and 2 of the project.

SNEL?s Project Implementation Unit, SNEL/CDP, currently manages the Bank-financed SAPMP and PMEDE projects. Having already implemented two complex IBRD-financed projects, SNEL/ CDP has thorough knowledge of Bank procurement rules and procedures. It should be noted that whilst fiduciary capacity may be adequate, significant issues ? such as speed and governance ? were encountered during implementation of the SAPMP/PMEDE projects. These will be addressed during the current project preparation, and the situation is expected to improve as the service contract with MHI takes its course. SNEL/CDP will cooperate with the MERH?s Energy and Hydraulic Resources teams.

The electricity utility SNEL has an Environmental and Social Management Unit (UGES), which is staffed with 8 specialists (5 environmentalists and 3 social scientists) with appropriate budget, equipment and logistics. UGES has benefited from comprehensive capacity building provided by an international firm under the PMEDE project, as well as from frequent hands-on training from World Bank?s safeguards specialists based in Kinshasa. UGES has the capability to conduct and/or supervise EIAs/ESMPs/RAPs, as well as supervise related consultant work.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Claude Lina Lobo (GENDR)

Lucienne M. M'Baipor (GSU01)

D. POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The component 1 will work on expansion of energy access to multiple market segments in the provinces, including isolated grids, mini-grids, and off-grid consumers; these may cover energy distribution only or generation and distribution sub-projects. For power generation, it is expected that the majority of these will center on micro/mini hydropower.

		The component 2 concerns access expansion and improvement in parts (not yet identified) of the Kinshasa grid which consists of installations of new transformers, associated distribution networks, replacing illegal connection with standardized and safe wiring, and connection of new customers from the dark pockets close to the grid. Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01 is triggered because components 1 and 2 will impact environment and these impacts are firstly evaluated to be moderate, localized and manageable. As the exact locations and natures of activities are unknown, there will be elaborated an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Framework.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04) are triggered in the preventive way because of the potential of the project to cause loss or degradation of natural habitats, whether directly or indirectly. The aim will be to avoid any significant conversion (loss) or degradation.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	Forests (OP/BP 4.36) policy is triggered preventively as the project has potential to impact on the natural or plantation forests, and/or can bring some changes in management or protection of these forests. The aim is to avoid any significant conversion (loss) or degradation.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	This Safeguard Policy, Pest Management (OP 4.09), is not triggered at this stage but it is known that within some wetland area, i.e. around Inga, it is important to control some types of flies; so this should be confirmed at the appraisal stage.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The Physical Cultural Resources Policies will be applied preventively because the project can be in the vicinity of recognized cultural heritage sites, and the aim is to avoid any significant conversion (loss) or degradation of these resources.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	TBD	This safeguard policy will be determined during the preparation process due to the fact that the project implementation areas are not yet defined
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	TBD	The OP/BP 4.12 may be triggered because of the activities to be realized in components 1 and 2.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37) is triggered because of the possibility to build new dams or to work near existing ones that can influence the performance of this project.

Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This Safeguard Policy is not trigged.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60	No	This Safeguard Policy is not trigged.

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

1. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS

30-Mar-2016

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

The project implementation unit is expected to recruit Safeguards consultants around September 2106. The safeguards frameworks are expected to be available around the beginning of December 2016, before decision meeting.

III. Contact point

World Bank

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

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V. Approval

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Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Wendy E. Hughes (PMGR)	Date: 27-Sep-2016
Country Director:	Name: Yisgedullish Amde (CD)	Date: 29-Sep-2016

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