

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

Additional Financing

Report No.: PIDISDSA20970

Date Prepared/Updated: 02-Apr-2017

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Burkina Faso	Project ID:	P160344
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P128768
Project Name:	Burkina Faso AF to Electricity Sector Support Project (P160344)		
Parent Project Name:	Burkina Faso Electricity Sector Support Project (P128768)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	20-Mar-2017	Estimated Board Date:	02-Jun-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Energy & Extractives	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s)	MINFED		
Implementing Agency	SONABEL, Fonds de Développement de l'Electrification (FDE), UGP		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
International Development Association (IDA)			80.00
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			80.00
Environmental Category:			
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):			
Other Decision:			
Is this a Repeater project?	Yes		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. Burkina Faso is a landlocked, low-income country in sub-Saharan Africa with high demographic growth and high levels of poverty. Per capita GNI (Atlas method) was US\$660 in 2015 and 45 percent

of the population lives in poverty (2014). The population, which is growing at about three percent per year, was about 18.11 million in 2015, and is estimated to reach 21.5 million by 2020. The country was ranked 183 out of 188 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index.

2. In spite of limited natural resources, recent economic performance has been relatively strong, but is not translating into substantial poverty reduction. Burkina Faso's economy is heavily reliant on agricultural production, with close to 80 percent of the active population employed in the sector. Cotton is the country's most important cash crop, while gold exports have gained importance in recent years. Over the last 15 years, economic growth has averaged about 5.5 percent. However, the recent fall in gold and cotton prices, combined with drops in grain production and political instability, have contributed to low tax revenue collection leading to a slow-down in poverty reduction. A sharp decrease in poverty rates from 54.6 percent in 1998 to 46.7 percent in 2009 has stagnated. However, urban poverty has almost doubled, rising from 10.4 percent in 1994 to 20 percent today. The country also faces increasingly harsh climatic conditions, which hinder efforts to reduce extreme poverty.

3. In 2015, Burkina Faso turned a new page in its history. One year after the popular uprising of October 2014 that forced President Compaoré into exile after 27 years in power, the country held presidential and legislative elections. Roch Marc Christian Kaboré of the Mouvement du peuple pour le progrès (MPP, or People's Movement for Progress) emerged as the first civilian president to be elected following free and transparent elections. The MPP also obtained a parliamentary majority. Municipal elections were successfully held in May 2016. In July 2016, the Government adopted a new development strategy, set forth in the 2016-2020 Plan National de Développement Economique et Social (PNDES, or National Economic and Social Development Plan), including strategic directions for the energy sector.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

4. Burkina Faso faces many challenges to achieve its ambitious objective for developing electricity services. The electrification rate in Burkina Faso has barely grown over the past five years and remains low by regional standards. Burkina Faso's access rate is about 40 percent in urban areas and three percent in rural areas. The Government aspires to provide secure and affordable electricity to 100 percent of its urban and 40 percent of its rural population by 2025. To achieve this objective, main challenges to address are: (i) expanding generation capacity to reduce electricity shortages and meet increasing demand for energy services, while ensuring security and reliability of energy supply; (ii) shifting the thermal-intensive energy mix towards cheaper sources, namely renewables and imports, and (iii) positioning the utility on a financially stable trajectory to ultimately reduce budget transfers to the sector.

5. Government's strategy is to reduce dependency on imported and expensive fossil fuels and gradually shift the generation mix towards renewable energy and affordable imports of electricity. This would also reduce overall cost of service which remains high in Burkina Faso, and exposure to fuel price volatility and foreign exchange risks. This strategy requires a scale up in power generation to fill the capacity deficit and meet the significant growth in demand. It also requires additional investments in the national grid to enable it to absorb intermittent solar power, and will require the deployment of firm base load capacity, some of which can be sourced through regional interconnectors (Table 1 below presents expected additional capacity in the short to medium term). In rural areas, the strategy will be to pursue decentralized generation in renewable energy in those areas where this technology is least cost. Burkina Faso's medium term, least-cost electricity supply expansion strategy will rely on rapid expansion of three main pillars of electricity supply: (i) Scale-up Domestic Renewable Generation, primarily Solar Photovoltaic (PV); (ii) increase Imports through Regional Integration and (iii) Develop Firm Base Load Capacity.

6. Institutional arrangements of the sector need to be strengthened and capacity of key entities reinforced to implement this strategy in a timely and cost-effective manner. The Ministry of Energy has recently implemented several changes which led to the fragmentation of mandates and responsibilities in the sector. The Regulatory Authority for the Electricity Sector (ARSE), created in 2007, remains so far marginalized in terms of influence over major sector regulatory aspects, such as tariff reviews, which are handled directly between the Ministry and SONABEL. SONABEL, the vertically integrated, state-owned utility is not fully financially viable and indirectly relies on budget transfers to subsidize its fuel and operational costs. The biggest hurdle to restore SONABEL's financial viability is the reduction of its dependency on expensive fossil fuel imports. SONABEL is buying HFO and diesel distillate oil (DDO) from SONABHY, a state-owned company with monopoly over all imports and storage of petroleum products. SONABHY's financial viability is characterized by high fuel purchase price, high transport costs, high losses, high financial charges amplified by the absence of forex hedging practices, and weak human resource policies.

7. The new cabinet appointed in January 2016 embraced energy sector reform. The reform process is sequenced as follows: (i) the clearance of cross-arrears and a new tariff regime will improve the financial situation of the utility and bring transparency and predictability in budget transfers; allowing a gradual shift from limited to full fuel cost pass-through once the subsidy cap is reached in the medium term; (ii) the implementation of a new energy sector law currently under preparation seeks to organize the sector and define the roles of the different institutions and agencies—it will inter alia promote the capacity of the Ministry to plan and implement least cost investments in a timely and transparent manner, strengthen the regulator's mandate, abrogate SONABEL's single buyer arrangement, and promote competition; and (iii) the promotion of private investments is expected to play an important role in the medium term to accelerate the deployment of cost effective generation, in particular for renewable energy. Crowding-in significant amount of commercial lending would nonetheless require a fully creditworthy utility, and in the absence of this, well-designed operations that are significantly de-risked. IDA is supporting this reform process through a development policy operation (DPO) series (P157060) and possible IDA guarantee support going forward.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The project development objectives are to: (i) increase access to electricity, (ii) improve the reliability of electricity supply, and (iii) improve the efficient use of energy in targeted areas.

Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing

The project development objectives are to: (i) increase access to electricity, (ii) improve the reliability of electricity supply, and (iii) improve the efficient use of energy in targeted areas.

Key Results

27. The results framework will be updated to reflect the impact of the AF by increasing the target value of the PDO level indicators, namely “generation capacity constructed under the project (MW)”; “People provided with access to electricity in the project area”; and “Direct project beneficiaries (number), of which female (%)” The results indicators will also be reviewed and revised as necessary to take into account the recently announced Corporate Results Indicators. Additional intermediate indicators will be added to monitor progress of new activities. As part of the AF, a beneficiary

feedback mechanism will be introduced under the project, and an indicator included in the results framework. As part of the preparation of the AF, the project will be reviewed to determine whether there are any entry points for actions on gender.

D. Project Description

ESSP, aims to increase the security of electricity supply, increase rural access to electricity, improve the use of electricity, strengthen and improve the management of the electricity sub-sector.

The project consists of 4 components:

- Improving the Reliability of Energy Supply.
- Increasing Electricity Access in Target Areas
- Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development.
- Ensure institutional strengthening and capacity development

Component Name:

Component 1: Improving the Reliability of Energy Supply.

Comments (optional)

This component supports in the Original financing the construction in the eastern regional capital city of Fada of a 7.5 MW diesel power station, convertible to heavy fuel oil (HFO), to reinforce energy supply capacity in this regional growth pole. The component also supports provision of technical advisory services for construction supervision of the plant.

In AF, this component, will support costs associated with procurement and commissioning of a 30 MWp grid connected solar plants and construction of (i) a 67 kilometer 225kV line operating in 90kV between Zinare and Kaya; (ii) a 57 kilometer 90kV line between Zinare and Kaya; (iii) a 57 kilometer 90kV line between Wana and Dedougou; and (iv) provision of three spare pieces of HTB transformers for (n-1) purpose

Component Name:

- Component 2: Increasing Electricity Access in Target Areas.

Comments (optional)

This component supports grid expansion and installation of connections in about 120 communities through (i) existing and new 33kV transmission lines, and (ii) the existing 34.5 kV Bobo-Dioulasso - Ouagadougou line and hybrid (PV/diesel) mini grids. Twenty communities are electrified and about 500 households connected, while contract awards for an additional 20 localities to be electrified under the project are being finalized. Bids documents for another 79 localities to be electrified are being finalized.

Component Name:

Component 3: Improving efficient use of Energy in target areas

Comments (optional)

This component supports (i) strengthening the institutional, legal, and regulatory framework to support demand-side management and energy efficiency initiatives, including public lighting; (ii) investment in energy efficient equipment; (iii) awareness campaigns through the provision of information, education, and communication to promote the rational and efficient use of electricity; and (iv) capacity development and awareness raising on off-grid lighting and deployment of around 25,000 solar lanterns in public schools. Activities are progressing, with bid report for distribution of 25,000 lanterns completed and several awareness raising campaigns, workshops, and trainings undertaken. The component performance is rated satisfactory.

Component Name:

Component 4: Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development.

Comments (optional)

This component supports under the original financing (i) strengthening the institutional capacity of the project implementing agencies to support scaling up of energy service expansion; (ii) strengthening the capacity of energy service providers; (iii) undertaking of studies to improve the energy mix; (iv) support to the project implementing agencies; (iv) assistance to SONABEL for the development and implementation of a state-of-the-art customer management system and a fuel consumption audit; and (v) technical assistance to the ministry to improve the environment for private participation in the energy sector. The AF will support relevant sector entities, including the ministry, SONABEL and the regulator for the preparation and closing of priority IPP projects in a timely manner.

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

The thermal power plant under component 1 will be constructed in existing power generating facility on land owned by the national electricity company (SONABEL) in the city of Fada N’Gourma. The site is located in town, surrounded by residential and administrative settlements, and totally fenced. Apart from some trees on the Fada N’Gourma site, no other natural feature is remarkable in the project location. A new activity to increase generation capacity by is being added. This includes construction of 30 MWp grid connected solar plants in locations that needs to be determined in the regions of Koudougou and Kaya. The provision of technical advisory services for construction supervision of the plant will also be funded.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

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II. IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation arrangements will be the same as under the ESSP, with SONABEL, FDE, and UGP (the latter reporting directly to the Minister of Energy) as the project implementing agencies. SONABEL will be responsible for implementing the activities financed by the AF under Component 1, while UGP will be responsible for the AF activities under Component 4. MEMC, through the existing project steering committee, will oversee the overall supervision and coordination of the AF. The steering committee is comprised of representatives of the ministry of energy, the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Environment. SONABEL, FDE, and UGP as implementing agencies are observers.

III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The implementation of the project activities will have both potential positive and negative environmental and social impacts. The negative impacts which need specific attention, will occur during settlement, the operation and the maintenance of the thermal power plant, are related to potential pollution from wastes mismanagement, noises, occupational risks and safety at work, socio-economic damages in the occurrence of accidental fire in the facilities.

		<p>An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the power plant and an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) have been prepared, consulted upon and updated; they include appropriate technical and institutional measures in the ESMF and the ESIA with responsibilities from the Bank and the Client. The existing ESMF and ESIA updated and published will continue to serve as guidance for activities to be implemented for the thermal power plant.</p> <p>The current additional financing process requires additional activities but not the enlargement of the project implementation area; this means the existing ESMF updated with additional activities and published will continue to serve as guidance for activities to be implemented.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project activities will not be implemented in areas hosting natural habitat.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project will not support activities related to forest exploitation or management
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will not finance pesticides and none of the supported activities will indirectly induce use of pesticides
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The potential exploitation of quarries and borrow pits may impact uncovered wealth, while the delineation and clearing of the right-of-way of the transmission lines may affect sacred sites. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) procedure will be integrated in the contract of the enterprises, monitored and evaluated according to agreed indicators.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no indigenous people in the project intervention areas as defined by the World Bank.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	For component 1(i) The thermal power plant will be built on lands owned by SONABEL and therefore no land acquisition is required; (ii) the two solar power plants' venues are not known yet as for the routing of power lines. As such it is not known whether involuntary land-taking or restriction of access to sources of livelihood or to resources is required, the

		<p>Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been updated and disclosed to provide guidance for the preparation, approval and execution of RAPs, if necessary, during the implementation stage.</p> <p>As for Component 2, since remind selected communities are not yet known and it is not known whether involuntary land-taking or restriction of access to sources of livelihood or to resources is required, the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been updated to provide guidance for the preparation, approval and execution of a RAPs, if necessary, during the implementation stage. The RPF has been consulted upon and disclosed in-country prior to appraisal. The potential RAP was consulted upon, and disclosed in the country prior to any construction.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project does not involve any dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	No activity of the project is being implemented in an international waterway
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project is not being implemented 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:

The AF does not trigger any new safeguards policies. The project remains a category B (partial assessment) project as its environmental and social adverse impacts are moderate, site-specific and easily manageable. Safeguards policies initially triggered which are still applicable to the project are: OP/BP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment); OP/BP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources and OP/BP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement).

The environmental analysis has concluded that the overall environmental and social impact of the project is positive, though there will be some adverse impacts during the construction, eventually operation and maintenance of the infrastructures. These negative but manageable impacts are: loss of trees on the power station site and vegetation on the right-of-way of the grid lines; dust-induced air pollution in the project sites and vicinities during the construction, including risks of temporary increase in allergies; in exploiting quarries and material pits; socio-economic losses and damages in case of explosion and fire during the exploitation; indirect pollution of the receiving environments by the operation phase wastes (gas, solid wastes and used oil) if not properly handled; occupational health, security and safety for the staff, residents and users. Potential social impacts include loss of land, assets and/or resources.

No large and irreversible adverse impacts during the project cycle was identified. Particular attention will be paid to issues of labor and potential migratory flows related to the construction of solar power plants and grid lines.

For component 1 (i) The thermal power plant will be built on lands owned by SONABEL and therefore no land acquisition is required (ii) the two solar power plants' venues are not known yet as for the routing of power lines. As such it is not known whether involuntary land-taking or restriction of access to sources of livelihood or to resources is required. However, as due diligence, the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been updated disclosed in country and at the bank InfoShop on March 28, 2017. The RPF provides guidance for the preparation, approval and implementation of the RAPs, if required during the implementation stage. All the RAPs will be prepared by the project and submit to the Bank for review and approval prior to the commencement of the Civil works. The reports will be disclosed prior to the commencement of the Civil works.

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

The mishandling of used oil and hazardous solid wastes resulting from the functioning of the power stations may induce diffuse pollution of the surrounding environment, especially if the wastes were disposed in areas close to water sources or in uncontrolled discharges accessible to children and other vulnerable people. Adequate measures will be taken in general according to the EMSP and the ESIA related to these aspects and security in particular.

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

NA

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

The government completed its due diligence in compliance with the Bank policies and its own legislation. The following environmental and social safeguard instruments have been disclosed in- country and at the InfoShop prior to appraisal: (i) the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the mitigation of the risks associated to the expansion of electricity infrastructures in the 40 communities to be selected during the implementation phase; (ii) the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the Fada N'Gourma power station; and (iii) the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the management of the compensation/ resettlement issues that may arise during the expansion of the power grid in the 120 communities.

The implementation mechanism is approved through the above-mentioned document and consists in a set of technical, institutional and capacity building measures. For the power generator in component 1, the construction phase measures are incorporated in the bidding documents, carried out by the enterprises and monitored during the execution of the civil works by the PCU in collaboration with the National EIA agency (Bureau National des Evaluations Environnementales, BUNEE). In the case of component 1 (lines and new solar plants) and component 2, as soon as identified, all subprojects will be processed through the environmental screening procedure set forth in the ESMF and environmental and social

measures, including the preparation of a RAP, identified and duly applied.

The borrower has institutional capacity in managing environmental and social safeguard measures at appropriate international standards is weak for central and local administration, civil works enterprises and needs to be strengthened. This conclusion came out of the assessment of the two bank-funded energy projects completed and the ongoing project. A safeguard expert has been recruited and appointed within the PCU of the PASEL. Further, capacity building will be provided to: (i) continue to ensure that the Department of Quality, Safety and Environment (DQSE) of SONABEL is effective and fully functional with adequate structural resources; and (ii) the PCU staff are able to handle the integration of environmental measures in the work plans, and monitor environment related issues in energy activities. To support that, a total budget amounting US\$ 3.4 million is earmarked to support the implementation of the safeguards measures and recommendations.

Actions included in the ESMF are not initiated on the date of December 31, 2016. This is mainly due to the fact that such measures are linked to construction and maintenance of the power plants and grid lines in which the process has not yet reached the stage of works.

Regarding Component 2 related to the increase electricity access in target areas, 16 ESIA's out of 40 were conducted and validated by the BUNEE. They are now under implementation.

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

The local communities in rural areas, households of Fada N'Gourma, small size entrepreneurs and private sector, and local authorities are all interested parties to the project.

Representatives of these groups were consulted in a series of consultations during the preparation and updating of the safeguards instruments from October 2012 to February 2013, and from September to December 2016. The draft reports of the power plant ESIA's were also extensively shared with the stakeholders in November and December 2017. In general, specific consultations were organized in the localities of Fada N'Gourma. For the ESMF, stakeholders consultations have been held in five out of the 12 regions covered by the project intervention; subsequent consultations took place during the preparation of ESIA's. The approved version of the safeguards instruments have been disclosed in-country and made accessible in the public arena for permanent consultation. During the implementation of the components, the identification of the sites for the expansion of the grid will be decided under the leadership of the local authorities in collaboration with the FDE, PIU, local NGOs and affected populations.

The awareness campaign among targeted populations before and after the work is ongoing. A contract has been signed with BGB Méridien SARL.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank

27-Mar-2017

Date of submission to InfoShop	31-Mar-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Burkina Faso	30-Mar-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	25-Mar-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	28-Mar-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Burkina Faso	31-Mar-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why::	
N/A	

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?						
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
All Safeguard Policies						
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

V. Contact point

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VII. Approval

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<i>Approved By:</i>		
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