

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

Report No.: PIDISDSC17160

Date Prepared/Updated: 23-May-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Mozambique	Project ID:	P158249
		Parent Project ID (if any):	
Project Name:	Power Efficiency and Reliability Improvement Project (PERIP) (P158249)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	31-Mar-2017	Estimated Board Date:	31-Jul-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Energy & Extractives	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	General energy sector (50%), Transmission and Distribution of Electricity (50%)		
Theme(s):	Rural services and infrastructure (70%), Corporate governance (30%)		
Borrower(s):	Ministry of Economy and Finance		
Implementing Agency:	EDM, Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy		
Financing (in USD Million)			
	Financing Source	Amount	
	BORROWER/RECIPIENT	0.00	
	International Development Association (IDA)	100.00	
	Total Project Cost	100.00	
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Concept Review Decision:	Track I - The review did authorize the preparation to continue		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		
Other Decision (as needed):			

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. Mozambique is a low income country with a GNI of \$600 per capita and a population of almost 26 million people. It has enjoyed strong and sustained economic development since the end of its civil war in 1992. Supported by trade, manufacturing, extractive industries, transport and communication, and electricity production, its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has grown at an average 7.4 percent per year over the past two decades. Robust growth was made possible by sound macroeconomic management, a number of large-scale foreign-investment projects, political stability and significant donor support. However, the past decade rapid growth has not translated into significant poverty reduction.

2. Social development and increased economic diversification requires reliable electricity access. Increased economic diversification requires addressing weaknesses in the electricity sector which affect the overall development of both rural and urban households and firms. At the household level, inadequate electricity access constrains the delivery of basic social services and is a factor of inequality and exclusion within the society. In addition, however, for those with access to electricity, service is often unreliable and of poor quality. Insufficient and unreliable electricity is clearly a severe constraint in Mozambique's investment climate. Power outages and an unreliable supply mean losses in terms of foregone production to Mozambican firms. In order to address these challenges, the Government of Mozambique, in its latest 5-year Government Plan, highlights the need to promote inter alia the agricultural and industrial development as the basis for socio-economic development of the country. Key to achieving this objective, as recognized in the plan, is the development of the necessary infrastructure to provide reliable power and promote the development of value adding activities in the country.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

3. The current institutional structure of the power sector in Mozambique was established in the 1997 Electricity Law. The Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME) is the government entity responsible for the energy policy and planning, as well as monitoring sector performance and governance. The Ministry and the Council of Ministers are supported by the National Council for Electricity (CNELEC), established in 1997 as a consultative body providing advice on issues related to the power sector such as new concessions and tariffs, which are still set by the Government. Electricidade de Moçambique (EDM) is the state-owned, vertically integrated electric utility, in charge of electricity generation, transmission and distribution countrywide. A revision to the law is under discussion to potentially establish an energy regulator. The Energy Fund (Fundo de Energia /FUNAE) is a public body with the aim of promoting the development and use of different forms of low cost power and the sustainable management of power resources. Initially setup as a fund, at present FUNAE operates mostly as an implementing agency for off-grid generation and electrification projects. Private sector participation has materialized in the generation segment, through some Independent Power Producers (IPP) with long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) with EDM.

4. Mozambique has sufficient primary energy resources to cover domestic demand and export electricity to the region. Having said this, the current installed capacity, together with the state of the existing power transmission system are inadequate, thereby compromising reliability and quality of electricity supply. While overall installed capacity is or is expected to soon be adequate to serve demand, it may not be available in the right regions of the country. Existing transmission capacity to the north of the country, which has experienced a strong demand growth following the discoveries of reserves of natural gas, is at present constrained. A single transmission line delivers power to the north-eastern region, affecting by design the reliability of

power supplies to that area. The line is overloaded most of the time, and load shedding in the region lasting over four hours per day are frequent.

5. Electricity access has been growing fast, but at the expense of EDM's finances and network quality - the condition of the network is poor and there is an urgent need for rehabilitation and upgrading of existing electricity infrastructure. Electricity access to the grid has been increasing rapidly, from 8% in 2006 to 16% in 2010 to 25.2% by the end of 2014 . While distribution networks have been expanding to achieve this, the networks have not been dimensioned for such fast growth, and are currently overloaded. Moreover, this expansion has been partially financed from EDM's balance sheet. Average tariffs rates have been in general insufficient to cover capital investments and the cost of operations and maintenance, and there has been a continuing deterioration of operating condition of existing infrastructure and quality of service provided to consumers. Outages and accidents due to bad operating condition of assets and very limited network redundancy in several regions are frequent, posing a significant cost to the economy. The average interruption time increased from 30 minutes in 2009 to 68 minutes in 2013. Total electricity losses are currently estimated at over 23%. There is an urgent need for rehabilitation and upgrading of existing electricity infrastructure. The transmission and distribution system needs to be extensively refurbished and expanded to improve its resilience, reliability, coverage and enable new generation to supply increasing demand.

6. The quality of electricity supply is poor, representing one dimension of poverty and poses a significant challenge for economic diversification. Reliable and expanded electricity supply is a key determinant of productivity and competitiveness and is critical to enable economies to attract investments, expand and diversify production, and ultimately create jobs. As mentioned above, insufficient and unreliable electricity is clearly a severe constraint in Mozambique's investment climate, and power outages and an unreliable supply mean losses in terms of foregone production to Mozambican firms according to some estimates the cost of unserved energy to the Mozambican economy in 2013 may have been approximately 0.03% of the country's GDP. The 2015 Doing Business report rates Mozambique 164 out of 189 countries on Getting Electricity . At the household level, lack of reliable access to electricity constrains the delivery of the basic social services, and exacerbates inequality, leading to the exclusion of poorer people .

7. The project contributes to poverty reduction and shared prosperity by supporting investments in urgent rehabilitation of the electricity system. Grid extensions per se will not translate into better access without simultaneously addressing transmission and distribution capacity bottlenecks due to the poor state of the grid. Investments under the project will target rehabilitation and upgrade of the national distribution system to alleviate distribution capacity constraints, reduce losses, and ultimately support the expansion of electricity supply and access, in line with the goals of reducing poverty and promoting shared prosperity. In addition, the implementation of the identified priority actions will strengthen the institutional infrastructure, improve the operational and financial performance of EDM, pave the way to accelerate the electrification of the country (both expanding the grid and implementing off-grid solutions), and enable more private sector investments in generation to lower the cost of supply . Going forward, there is a need to develop a comprehensive and sustainable electrification strategy that promotes both private and public investments, grid and off-grid approaches, and customizes the provision of electricity services through different means (e.g., lighting devices, mini grids or grid connections) to citizens according to their preferences and ability to pay. The Bank is already

supporting this through a parallel program of support, under the Sustainable Energy For All (SE4All) initiative.

8. At present EDM also has limited financial, technical and operational capacity to respond to the country's ambitious goals for development of the power sector. The power system has grown considerably in the last few years, while EDM's financial, technical and operational capacity have not advanced at the same pace. The financial situation of the company is very weak, due to the lack of periodic tariff adjustments to ensure cost recovery. This has eroded the ability of EDM to operate on a sustainable manner. Cash constrained, the company was forced to adapt operational expenditures to the availability of financial revenues, which has resulted in deterioration of the quality of service. EDM has insufficient technical staff to carry out regular operations to provide electricity services to existing customers using the existing infrastructure, and, at the same time, cope with a large electrification program. Maintenance operations have suffered from a combination of unavailability of spare parts and lack of technical teams, which has been aggravated by diversion of staff to electrification projects. Some positive steps have been recently implemented to improve EDM's situation. After years without tariff adjustments, in October 2015 the Council of Ministers granted EDM an average tariff increase of 26.4%. This tariff adjustment has been structured so as to avoid an increase for those consumers in the social tariff category and for agricultural consumers connected at low voltage. Although this increase has enabled EDM to recover the average tariff level of 2010 (in real USD), the recent devaluation exchange rate devaluation has hindered part of this effort.

9. EDM's management has developed a short term programs to address urgent network rehabilitation works. EDM is also developing a transformation plan to address the company's weaknesses and improve its operational performance. A new CEO of EDM was appointed in October 2015 and is developing a transformational plan for the utility aimed at identifying and addressing operational gaps and skills in all business areas, with the assistance of a team of experts in various areas. The transformation plan being developed is comprehensively covering all aspects of EDM operations and is based on broad consultations with EDM senior and middle management.

10. Stronger technical and financial planning at government level would contribute to more sustainable sector development. The Government needs to improve its capacity to carry out systematic planning aimed at identifying and implementing generation, transmission and distribution projects that represent the least cost options for the country, as well as to develop an electrification strategy for the country. The Government and EDM also need to find a way of ensuring financial sustainability of the sector.

11. The Government has requested World Bank support to redress the sector situation and implement EDM's transformational plan. The authorities have identified, together with the Bank, a set of high priority activities that could be carried out in the short term to achieve significant improvements in electricity service, in EDM's operational performance and governance of the sector, consistent with the transformation plan mentioned above. The Government and EDM have given maximum priority to urgent rehabilitation works in transmission and distribution networks, defined as 'emergency' investments. The Bank would play a role in financing part of those investments, but also in supporting preparation of additional rehabilitation investments that other development partners would be called to finance, so as to accelerate project preparation and implementation. Government and EDM have also requested assistance to improve the utility's

operational performance and efficiency, as well as to more generally assist in addressing sector planning and financial sustainability through the preparation of specific studies.

12. Priorities set by the Government and EDM have defined a series of investments based on priority actions for improvements in three key areas: (i) the operational performance of EDM, notably through the transformation of EDM and improvements to reliability of electricity supply; (ii) the planning of investments to develop the sector in all segments; and (iii) the financial sustainability of sector. Improvement of operational performance of EDM will be addressed through the preparation and effective implementation of a business plan focused on the organizational restructuring of the company and the incorporation of information systems and other applications to enable efficient, transparent and accountable execution of operations in all business areas. It will also include physical investment to improve reliability of the network. Actions on the planning and financial sustainability areas will include specific studies and services described in following sections of this document.

Relationship to CAS/CPS/CPF

13. The project is aligned with the Bank's twin goals, and the themes expected to be included in the Country Partnership Framework (CPF), which is under preparation. Access to reliable electricity is key to economic growth and social inclusion. In Mozambique, efforts to offer reliable access are hindered by the weak operational and financial position of EDM and the poor state of the electricity network. The project addresses these aspects as critical first steps to improve the provision of reliable and efficient electricity supply, so that the company may then expand electricity supply and access, in line with the goals of reducing poverty and promoting shared prosperity. The CPF under preparation also identifies clearly the need to focus primarily on grid rehabilitation and improvement of utility performance and expansion of the transmission system, while in parallel support the development of an electrification strategy for the country.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s) (From PCN)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve reliability and operational efficiency in the electricity sector in Mozambique. improve reliability of electricity supply in the project areas and operational efficiency of EDM.

Key Results (From PCN)

14. The indicators that will be used to measure achievement of the PDO are:
- Average interruption frequency per year in the project area
 - Cash-recovery index (billing index x collection index)

D. Concept Description

15. The estimated total financing required for the currently proposed project is approximately US\$154 million (including US\$8 million of cost contingency). This program includes urgent and priority investments, and analytical activities and project support activities for the power sector in Mozambique.

16. The proposed project has 4 components, described below:

Component 1: Improving reliability and quality of electricity service provided by EDM to its

customers (US\$132.7 million)

17. This component will include urgent investments in rehabilitation and upgrade of electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure needed to eliminate operational conditions jeopardizing reliability and quality of electricity services provided by EDM and would include:

- Installation of additional power transformers in Lichinga and Maputo to ensure the necessary level of redundancy, security of supply and reliable operation of the system in these cities;
- Reinforcement of Maputo City Transmission Network through the installation of 66kV and 275kV lines along mostly existing corridors and some new routes to be further determined between the major substations in Maputo; this would contribute to increase security of supply and create redundancy in power evacuation at 66 kV level.
- Reactive power compensation in Pemba and Nacala transmission system through installation of a 15MVAR static compensator in Pemba substation and a shunt capacitor in Nacala substation, to avoid the collapse of the power system and ensure security of power supply in the central and northern system;
- Modernization of Central-Northern Transmission Line (LCN) through the replacement of obsolete control and protection panels in all substations of the line, including assembly of one Mini SCADA at Quelimane substation, to avoid collapse of the power system and increase security of supply to the Central and Northern systems;
- Rehabilitation of Distribution Network at Nacala (MV and LV) to ensure security of supply and operation of the system at Nacala City;
- Upgrades in generation capacity in Temane thermal power station through installation of additional 5 MW gas generator at Temane/Vilanculos, aiming to attend the load growing demand (and avoid load shedding), as well as to supply adequate quality and reliability in electricity service until completion of the interconnection of the region with the national transmission network scheduled for 2019.

18. The component will also include technical assistance for preparation of detailed design and supervision of the investments included in the project, and to support improvement of EDM's network operations. There have been several incidents in recent months that have resulted in damage to high value equipment. The technical assistance to be provided will support EDM in preventing these type of incidents in the future. Topics to be covered include:

- Assessment of the current condition of the protection and control systems of the transmission networks, aimed to identify corrective measures that avoid the repetition of incidents that have resulted in damages to transformers and other key expensive equipment.
- Assessment of maintenance practices for maintenance of transmission and distribution infrastructure currently applied by EDM, gap analysis and proposals for improvement.
- Preparation of detailed design of other investments needed to correct existing operating conditions seriously affecting reliability and quality of electricity supply, to be eventually financed by other development partners. Typical investments will be additions of transformation capacity in overloaded transmission substations through the replacement and/or addition of transformers; upgrade of existing transmission and distribution circuits through increase in operating voltage, replacement of conductors and cables, construction of new lines in existing corridors, etc..

Component 2: Transformation of EDM through enhanced governance, efficiency, transparency and accountability in operations in key business areas (US\$10.95 million)

19. This component will comprise actions focused on organization restructuring, improving systems and procedure in operational areas to enhance operational efficiency and associated consultant support. The key actions in this component will be:

- Definition and implementation of an optimum organizational structure, including: (i) description of functions and responsibilities of the various organizational units; (ii) description of functions and responsibilities of positions at all levels and definition of skills required for each position; (iii) support of specialized consultants for selection of staff to occupy positions at all levels through competitive and transparent (publicly advertised) processes.
- Second phase of the SIGEM project to consolidate the current system and enable further improvements in EDM's operational performance, comprising: (i) training and other capacity building activities, customization of processes and additional actions to ensure proper use of the functionalities of the information systems (MIS) incorporated under the SIGEM; (ii) incorporation of new software modules to further enhance operational performance, such as a geographic information system (GIS), an asset management system (AMS), and a new package to optimize management purchases by prepaid customers; (iii) improvements in hardware used to run the MIS to improve its reliability and redundancy.
- Capacity building and technical assistance in key business areas (financial, technical, procurement). These activities will be further detailed during project preparation.

Component 3: Supporting electrification, energy planning and assessment of sector's financial viability (US\$1.75 million)

20. This component aims to: (i) strengthen planning capacity to increase electricity access countrywide in a systematic and sustainable manner; (ii) assess the role of natural gas in the energy mix of Mozambique, including residential, commercial, industrial and electricity generation sectors; (iii) assess the existing pricing system for electricity services provided by EDM, and propose improvements aimed at ensuring the financial viability of the utility, and (iv) other technical assistance which may be required for the implementation of such plans. More details below:

3.1 - Strengthen planning capacity to increase electricity access countrywide in a systematic and sustainable manner

21. In countries with low electrification rates like Mozambique, a key component of the planning process is the definition and effective implementation of the action plans to increase access to electricity services (?electrification?), until full coverage is achieved. The preparation of a National Electrification Strategy and Plan is being supported by the Bank through a parallel program of support, under the Sustainable Energy For All (SE4All) initiative . JICA is also in discussion with EDM and the government and may be financing the preparation of Least Cost Power Development Plan (LCPDP) defining optimum investments in at least some segments of the electricity supply chain. This sub-component will finance consultancy services which may be required to complement these two studies and its implementation.

3.2 - Assessment of the the role of natural gas in the energy mix of Mozambique, including residential, commercial, industrial and electricity generation sectors

22. This sub-component will finance the development of studies to identify potential applications of domestic natural gas in all energy consuming segments of Mozambique (residential, industrial, commercial, electricity generation), including its role to enable power trade with neighbor countries.

3.3 - Assessment of the existing pricing systems for electricity services, identification of improvements needed to achieve financial viability and approaches for implementation

23. This component will finance the execution of studies needed to improve the pricing system for electricity services in Mozambique in order to ensure the financial viability of the power sector of the country. The study will include: (i) assessment of the ability to pay for electricity services; (ii) determination of the most appropriate methodology for tariff setting; (iii) design of a socially and politically acceptable ?glide path? for the effective application of the proposed methodology and related tariff levels, complemented by a social safety net aimed at protecting low income users unable to pay cost reflective rates. The assessment should also address the level of support needed from the government budget and its affordability to the government

3.4 - Other technical assistance which may be required for implementation of the recommendations of the studies described above.

Component 4: Project management (US\$0.35 million)

24. This component will support project management related expenses such the financing of audit, office equipment and incremental operating costs.

II. SAFEGUARDS

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

31. The project will finance some new 275 kV and 66 kV transmission lines in the Maputo area mostly along existing Right-of-Ways (RoWs). Some greenfield RoWs will likely need to be selected. Other project components to be financed are composed of mostly rehabilitation of existing power equipment within existing substations. It is expected that the selected project corridors will pass mostly through agricultural land or bushland and semi-urban areas of low biodiversity value. However the route of the proposed ➤(Reinforcement of Maputo City Transmission Network through the installation of 66kV and 275kV lines along mostly existing routes and some new corridors to be further determined➤(may have limited negative environmental and social impacts on communities along the route, such as loss of land and assets. The proposed project activities in the existing RoWs are not expected to cause any major or irreversible environmental and social impacts. Since the exact locations of the transmission lines are not yet known, the PAPs are not yet known. For this reason a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared, which is the preferred World Bank Safeguard approach for Transmission Lines in Africa. Since the wider project area is known an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be prepared. Both the RPF and ESIA will be consulted on and disclosed in country and in the Infoshop prior to appraisal.

B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

32. EDM has established some years ago, as part of another World Bank financed project, an Environmental and Social Unit (ESU). This ESU has presently sufficient institutional capacity to handle the safeguard issues related to the present project.

33. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) will simultaneously be prepared and implemented by EDM's existing ESU. This unit will be strengthened under the project through technical assistance in Component 2 and 3. The availability of the safeguards specialists and their capacity to handle the safeguards instruments will be fundamental to further guide the implementation of this project, while ensuring that safeguards policies and applicable national environmental and social regulations are complied fully. The ESIA will include the environmental and social management responsibilities of the contractors and the supervising engineers. In addition, an engineering/safeguards supervision and monitoring and evaluation consultant for implementation support for the proposed interventions, will be hired to support the EDM-ESU.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Eden Gabriel Vieira Dava (GSU01)

Paulo Jorge Temba Sithoe (GEN01)

Robert A. Robelus (GENDR)

D. POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project will finance the construction of some new 275 kV and 66 kV transmission lines in the Maputo area, which could have potential limited negative impacts. The project will also finance new additional transformers within existing substations, distribution network in Nacala and add an additional 5MW to the existing Temane/ Vilanculos thermal power station. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Category B will be prepared to address these limited Environmental and Social Impacts and Health and Safety issues during construction and operation in compliance with applicable World Bank Safeguard Policies, the General and Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines and the new Mozambican ESIA legislation. The ESIA will be disclosed in-country and in the Infoshop prior to appraisal.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project will not affect natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project will not have an impact on forest reserves, natural forests and forest plantations.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	No herbicides will be used to control weeds under

		the transmission lines and in the substations.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The policy is triggered based on the likelihood of encountering physical cultural resources during project implementation due to the fact that project activities will finance civil works and movements of earth in areas that may contain sites deemed physical cultural resources by communities living there (e.g. graves, holy sites such as sacred groves, sacred forests, etc.). To ensure due diligence, Chance Find Procedures will be included in the ESIA and ESMP and all contractor contracts to address OP/BP 4.11 basic requirements to adequately handle unexpected Physical Cultural Resources finds.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no indigenous people in the project area as defined by OP/BP 4.10.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project will finance activities such as reinforcement of Maputo City Transmission Network through the installation of 66kV and 275kV lines along mostly existing routes and some new corridors to be further determined, that could necessitate involuntary land acquisition resulting in involuntary resettlement of people and/or loss of assets, means of livelihoods or resources. To ensure due diligence is done, the Borrower will prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to adequately deal with issues of land acquisition and compensation and/or the physical displacement of people. The RPF will be duly consulted upon cleared by the Bank and adequately disclosed both in-country, and at the InfoShop prior to appraisal. The RPF will include specific provisions to guide the borrower in the preparation and implementation of site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) prior or during project implementation, but before any construction works. Such RAPs will also be consulted upon and adequately disclosed prior to the physical implementation of any of such given activity.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	There are no new or existing dams involved in the present project.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project does not affect international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project is not located in a disputed area.

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

1. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS

31-Aug-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.

34. The ESIA and RPF studies will be prepared as soon as the preparation funds will be available. The ESIA/ ESMP and a RPF under the component 2 activity - Reinforcement of Maputo City Transmission Network through the installation of 66kV and 275kV lines along mostly existing routes and some new corridors - will be needed to minimize the potential negative impacts both to environment and social components.

35. It was determined that an RPF, rather than a Resettlement Action Plan, would be appropriate since the exact location of the new routes still to be determined and the exact corridor and the PAPs affected will not be known by appraisal. At an early stage of implementation a technical study and a survey will be conducted to determine the exact location of the transmission line route and towers within the corridor, and a record of the people and assets that will be affected will be developed. Based on the results, and if needed, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or an Abbreviated RAP will be prepared, approved, disclosed in-country and in the InfoShop, and implemented before the start of any investment and construction work.

III. Contact point

World Bank

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

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V. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Maria Isabel A. S. Neto	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Nathalie S. Munzberg (SA)	Date: 20-May-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Lucio Monari (PMGR)	Date: 20-May-2016
Country Director:	Name: Mark A. Austin (CD)	Date: 23-May-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.