

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW SUMMARY

Disclaimer

This Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) is prepared and distributed in advance of the IFC Board of Directors' consideration of the proposed transaction. Its purpose is to enhance the transparency of IFC's activities, and this document should not be construed as presuming the outcome of the Board of Director's decision. Board dates are estimates only. Any documentation which is attached to this ESRS has been prepared by the project sponsor and authorization has been given for public release. IFC has reviewed this documentation and considers that it is of adequate quality to be released to the public but does not endorse the content.

Project Identification:


<i>Country:</i> Mali	<i>Project Name:</i> Scatec Segou	<i>Project No.:</i> 35853
<i>Region:</i> Sub-Saharan Africa		<i>Environment Category:</i> B - Limited
<i>Dept./Div.:</i> CNGS6 - Gbl Infrastructure & Natural Resources/Infrastructure - CAF	<i>Company Name:</i> Scatec Solar ASA	
<i>Project Business Sector:</i> V-BF - Solar - Renewable Energy Generation		<i>Project Status:</i> Active

Parent Project Identification:

<i>Parent ID:</i>	35318
<i>Parent Short Name:</i>	InfraV-SSOMali
<i>Parent Relationship:</i>	Multi-Country

IFC's Disclosure Requirements:

Date ESRS sent to InfoShop & posted on IFC Web site:	
Date of revision (if appropriate):	
Date of clearance by client for factual accuracy *	
Local Disclosure Date *	

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Local Disclosure Date of revised ESRS *	
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Project Description:

The proposed investment is an IFC financing package to Ségou Solaire of (i) an IFC A loan of up to EUR [8.2] million, (ii) an IFC equity investment of EUR [2.5 to 4.1] million for an equity stake of [20 to 32.5]% in the project company, and (iii) mobilization of parallel loans of up to EUR [31] million, to finance a 33 MW solar power plant in Segou, Mali (the “Project”). The estimated total project cost is EUR [50.2] million. The Project consists in the construction of a greenfield 33MW solar photovoltaic plant in Segou, located 236 km North-East of Bamako. The planned solar power plant is located on land already allocated to the sponsor by the Energy Ministry (Ségou Land Certificate no 8111), at Pélangana Were, in the commune of Pélangana in the Ségou vicinity. The power plant site can be accessed via the paved RN6 Bamako-Ségou-Pélangana road. The project is the result of a partnership between Scatec Solar (main sponsor), IFC InfraVentures and Africa Power 1. The project will be arranged by IFC and co-financed by IFC, the African Development Bank and the Climate Investment Fund.

The solar power plant will contain approximately 104,764 solar panels on steel piles and around 10 uninterrupted power supply transformer containers on a single plot of land with a surface area of 87 hectares, 50 of which will be used for the 33 MW project. The photovoltaic power plant itself will occupy 47 ha. The rest will constitute a logistics area of around 2.6 ha. The access road will be built to a length of 1.9 km, and an underground transmission line will extend for 2.8 km. At the time of the site visit, construction had not yet started. The construction phase is expected to take about eight months. The site is located in modified habitat with no significant biodiversity value, and land use is mostly agricultural. The road accessing the site crosses the following communities: Pélangana Were and Bougouni (about 9,300 people in total). Scatec Solar will not provide accommodations for workers as they will lodge in the surrounding communities.


Overview of IFC’s scope of review:

IFC’s review included a visit to the project site in Pélangana Were from 22-25 March 2016. Meetings were held with the main stakeholders: local communities of Pélangana Were and Bougouni including village chiefs, farmers, herdsman, youth association, women’s group, and affected communities; representatives of the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Energy; the President of Africa Power; and representatives of the consultant responsible to draft the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Abridged Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP). IFC reviewed the following documentation: ESIA, ARAP, and the public consultations report drafted by the Ministry of Environment.

Identified Applicable Performance Standards:

While all Performance Standards are applicable to this investment, IFC’s environmental and social due diligence indicates that the investment will have impacts which must be managed in a manner consistent with the following Performance Standards

- PS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- PS2: Labor and Working Conditions
- PS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
- PS4: Community Health, Safety and Security
- PS5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

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- PS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- PS7: Indigenous Peoples
- PS8: Cultural Heritage

Please justify non-applicable PS here. For corporate investment projects with undefined assets or undefined use of proceeds, use this textbox to describe treatment of potential risks and/or impacts associated with PS 3 to 8.

The project is to be constructed in modified habitat with no significant biodiversity value, and no Indigenous Peoples, therefore PS 6, and 7 are not applicable.

If IFC's investment proceeds, IFC will periodically review the project's ongoing compliance with The Performance Standards.

Environmental & Social Categorization and Rationale:

Note: State the social and environmental category of the project and describe the rationale for assigning the categorization.

This is a Category B project according to IFC's Policy on Environmental and Social Sustainability, because potential adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts are limited, few in number, site-specific, largely reversible and readily addressed through mitigation measures. During construction, key environmental and social risks and impacts include air emissions and noise that may disturb surrounding residents, occupational health and safety (OHS), community safety, vegetation removal, waste management, influx of outsiders and risks of HIV/AIDS, economic displacement, and potential damage to cultural heritage. During operations, risks and impacts include water consumption and community health and safety. Main positive impacts include employment opportunities, electricity production, and reduction of greenhouse gases (GHG).


Environmental and Social Mitigation Measures

IFC's appraisal considered the environmental and social management planning process and documentation for the Project and gaps, if any, between these and IFC's requirements. Where necessary, corrective measures, intended to close these gaps within a reasonable period of time, are summarized in the paragraphs that follow and (if applicable) in an agreed Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP). Through implementation of these measures, the Project is expected to be designed and operated in accordance with Performance Standards objectives.

PS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Environmental and Social Management System

Scatec Solar, as the main Sponsor of the Project and EPC and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) contractor, has

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a sustainability framework that incorporates among others local development, stakeholder engagement, environment, health and safety, and labor conditions. The corporate Environment, Health, and Safety Policy (2009) describes the company’s commitment to the protection of the environment and people, and the safety of its employees. The policy requires compliance with applicable laws and relevant health, safety and environmental standards. The corporate policy applies to all aspects of its operations: construction, operation and maintenance; and is communicated to employees and other stakeholders. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was prepared by a consulting firm in 2016, and an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) framework is presented in the ESIA. As indicated in the ESAP (action #1a), Segou Solaire will develop a project-specific ESMS that will include the followings: (i) an overarching E&S policy that will indicate who within the client’s organization will ensure implementation and maintenance of E&S programs and be responsible for their execution; (ii) identification of risks and impacts; (iii) management programs/procedures for environmental and social aspects, including occupational health and safety; (iv) organizational capacity; (v) emergency preparedness and response; (vi) monitoring and review; and (vii) stakeholder engagement.

Identification of Risks and Impacts


According to the ESIA, during the preparation and construction phases, anticipated negative impacts are as follows: deterioration of air quality, noise and vibration, vegetation removal (about 100 trees will be removed and compensated), increased risks of traffic accidents, OHS, influx of workers and job-seekers with associated risks of HIV/AIDs and other illnesses, inflation of prices of basic goods, economic displacement of 74 people who will lose farmland and residential land (55 within the footprint of the plant; and 19 within the transmission line area); and loss of access to pasture and medicinal plants. During the operation phase, negative impacts will include: noise and vibrations caused by maintenance, potential impacts on groundwater due to panel cleaning operations, and traffic safety. Positive impacts during both phases of the project include employment opportunities, stimulation of economy, improvement of life quality, public infrastructures and services, electricity production, development of new businesses, and reduction of GHG emissions.

Management Programs

The draft project Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) includes management programs that will address, among others, the following issues: air emissions, OHS, borrow materials, hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, wastewater, wildlife (mostly reptiles and other small species, through relocation and awareness raising against hunting), vegetation (through replanting), staff training (related to OHS, environment, traffic safety, health), communication and stakeholder engagement including grievance management, economic displacement (through implementation of an Abridged Resettlement Action Plan), and support to vulnerable groups. A chance find procedure for managing archeological finds will also be developed and implemented and will be discussed further under PS 8 below. As indicated in the ESAP, a final ESMP will be drafted by Segou Solaire to ensure that the above programs are fully implemented (action #1b). As indicated under PS 3, a water management program will also be developed and implemented.

Organizational Capacity and Competency

As indicated in the ESAP (action #1c), during the preparation and construction phases, Ségou Solaire will have an Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Manager and a Community Liaison Manager on site. These positions will be supported by the EPC contractor’s own EHS Officer and Community Liaison Officer. During operations, only the sponsors’s EHS Manager and the Community Liaison Manager will be on site. The EHS Manager will develop the ESMS and will ensure its implementation in compliance with requirements of IFC’s environmental and social performance standards, and management programs identified in the ESMP, and ESMS. The EHS Manager will also make sure that the EPC’s ESMS is in line with this Performance Standard. The EPC contractor’s EHS Officer will support the EHS Manager and will ensure that sub-contractors comply with EHS

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requirements as defined in IFC's PSs, the ESMP, and the overall ESMS. The Community Liaison Manager will coordinate and supervise interactions with local communities. He will ensure that all social related management programs of the ARAP, ESMP and ESMS are fully implemented. This position will be supported by the EPC contractor's Community Liaison Officer who will be responsible to coordinate and facilitate local employment, build rapport with the communities, and implement the communication program.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

As set forth in the ESAP (action # 1a), Scatec Solar will prepare an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan. The plan will include the following elements: procedures for shutting down equipment; and production and evacuations procedures, including a designated meeting place outside the plant. It will also include specific training and practice (simulations and drills with periodicity), schedules and equipment requirements for employees who are responsible for rescue operations, medical duties, threats and incident responses. As part of the plant's EHS inspection, the fire-fighting system will be inspected on a regular basis. In coordination with local fire brigades, neighboring farmers and surrounding companies, the assigned company's security team will undertake periodic fire drills.

Monitoring and Review


The ESIA includes a monitoring and evaluation framework. Under the project ESMS, Ségou Solaire will adopt a structured EHS monitoring and reporting system on environmental, OHS and social impacts of its operations. Monitoring frequencies and methodology will be reflective of the risks and impacts identified by the above mentioned ESIA and incorporated into the ESMS; monitoring data will be stored in a centralized database for monthly and annual report production. Ségou Solaire will also incorporate Key Performance Indicators (KPI) related to its activities in order to be able to report upon E&S performance: a) Safety – Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate, Accident Free Days; b) Resource Efficiency – Water Usage, Energy Usage; c) Staff - Retention and training days. The Company will report annually to IFC and other lenders and will provide feedback to affected communities on at least an annual basis in relation to any impacts affecting them and associated mitigation measures.

PS2: Labor and Working Conditions

Human Resources Policy and Procedures

During the construction phase, the EPC company, Scatec Solar, will employ between 150 and 200 people, including contractors and those responsible to build the transmission line and the road. During the operational phase, about 100 people are expected to be employed (7 permanent technicians and engineers, 15 permanent non-armed guards, and about 80 temporary workers for cleaning and maintenance). Local workers will be hired and trained for non-technical jobs. In Mali, the legal age for work is 14 years (Law no 92-020). Scatec Solar will ensure that no person under the age of 18 years is employed during construction or operations of this project. In line with the Malian labor law, Ségou Solaire and Scatec Solar will develop Internal Regulations and each worker will be entitled to work insurance through the National Security Bureau (“Institut national de prévoyance sociale”).

As set forth in the ESAP (action # 2a), Scatec Solar as EPC and O&M contractor will develop a Human Resources (HR) Policy and procedures for the construction and operations phases that will cover all type of workers, including direct workers and contracted workers. At a minimum, the HR Policy will include the following provisions: working relationship; working conditions; terms of employment; workers' organizations;

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non-discrimination and equal opportunity; grievance mechanism; prohibition of child and forced labor in its direct operations; and occupational health and safety. The HR Policy will be communicated to all new employees during the induction process. Scatec Solar will also ensure that sub-contractors maintain an HR Policy and that each employee has a written contract in line with IFC's requirements.

Occupational Health and Safety

The ESIA includes a detailed description of OHS risks and impacts during construction, operations, and decommissioning, with a series of preventive measures. The main risks and impacts will include heat exposure, traffic safety, exposure to welding light and fumes, risks of HIV/AIDS and other illnesses. As referenced earlier under PS 1, Scatec Solar will develop and implement the ESMPs for the different phases of the project. As required by the Malian labor law, Scatec Solar will also set up a Health and Safety Committee. According to national regulations, this Committee is responsible to notify the Ministry of Labor in case of fatalities, severe work accident, or occurrence of hazardous working conditions; investigate all accidents; implement work space inspections and propose preventive measures; and conduct awareness raising among employees related to OHS issues. Two key members of this OHS Committee will include both the developer's and the contractor's EHS Managers.

Scatec Solar does not intend to provide workers accommodations, and all workers will be lodged in the neighboring communities of Pélengana Were and Bougouni. Provided that Scatec Solar decides to offer accommodations, it will ensure that standards for workers' accommodations will be compliant with the IFC and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Guidance Note on Worker Accommodation Process and Standards (2009).

PS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

GHG Emissions


The project is expected to have a positive environmental impact in terms of GHG emissions as it will provide a renewable source of electric power and reduce the potential growth in fossil-based electric power generation and related local air pollutants and greenhouse gases. The project is expected to avoid about 45,000 t CO2 equivalent per annum.

Water and Energy Consumption

Water will be sourced from ground aquifers via a borehole during construction and operations. Water will be used for sanitary purposes and to clean the panels during operations. It is estimated that about 20,000 L/month will be used during construction, and about 24,000 L/month during operations. As indicated in the ESAP (action #3a), the quantity of water required by the company shall be fully assessed as well as the potential impacts on other users. Should water testing show that groundwater is not of potable quality, then treatment or alternative source of potable water will need to be identified and shown to be sustainable. Following the assessment, a water management program will be developed and implemented. During construction, there will be a generator on site and the electricity needs are estimated at 35 kWh/day.

Wastes

During construction, waste will consist mostly of wood residues (about 4,000 pallets) and packaging material (about 4 m3 plastic and 10 m3 cardboard), metal (about 500 kg), domestic waste (about 7,000 kg), and used oil.

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During operations, waste will be mostly generated at the office, along with mineral oil from transformers, and sanitary effluents. During decommissioning, waste will consist of used panels, metals, wood residues, used oil, and concrete. As set forth in ESAP, as part of the ESMS (action #1a), a waste management procedure will be developed and implemented by the EPC contractor Scatec Solar. The procedure will include characterization of waste by type, quantities, and potential use/disposition establishment of priorities based on a risk analysis that takes into account the potential EHS risks during the waste cycle and the availability of infrastructure to manage the waste in an environmentally sound manner; opportunities for source reduction, as well as reuse and recycling; procedures and operational controls for onsite storage; and final disposal.

Only sanitary wastewater will be generated. As there is no sewage collection network, a septic system will be used, designed and installed in accordance with local regulations to prevent any hazard to public health or contamination of land, surface or groundwater.

Hazardous Materials Management

Petroleum products will be the main source of hazardous material. Mineral insulating oils will be used to cool transformers. These oils will be handled by trained personnel to ensure that manufacturers’ recommendations are strictly followed. Provision of secondary containment, drip trays or other overflow and spill containment measures will be implemented in designated areas. Vegetation control will be carried out manually without any pesticide use. The waste management system described above will include used hazardous materials and will address issues linked to waste minimization, generation, transport, disposal, and monitoring.

PS4: Community Health, Safety and Security


Community Health and Safety

The plant will be located in a rural area in the vicinity of two small communities. As such, potential adverse impacts from construction will be increased traffic, which may represent a risk for the local population. This risk may exacerbate existing traffic risks. Transport employees and sub-contractors will be required to produce a valid driver license. As set forth in the ESAP (action # 4a), Scatec Solar will develop and implement safe driver and transport safety vehicle procedures, including training sessions for its own and third party haulage contractors, especially during construction.

Security Personnel

At the moment of appraisal security arrangements had not been made but it had been confirmed that security will be provided by a private firm. Armed guards may be posted on site. Before hiring security personnel, Scatec Solar will make reasonable inquiries to investigate the employment statement and other available information, including any criminal record, of individuals or firms and will not employ or use any individuals or companies that have abused or violated human rights in the past. PS 4 requirements will be strictly enforced.

As set forth in the ESAP (action #4b), Segou Solaire will assess the security risks and develop appropriate policies and procedures for managing the project’s use and relationship with security personnel, whether public or private (including either an in-house or third-party guard force), in light of IFC Performance Standard 4. If any armed guards are envisioned in providing security for Company personnel, assets, and/or installations, the risk assessment and resulting procedures should reflect appropriate measures (e.g., vetting of personnel, a written code of conduct, training, procedures in the event of any incident or alleged violation) to ensure effective oversight and accountability for the guard force.

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PS5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement


As part of the ESIA completed in 2016, the Consultants contracted by Segou Solaire prepared an ARAP. The objectives of this ARAP are to mitigate and/or compensate for all project-related land acquisition impacts, and to improve or restore the livelihoods of affected people. Preparation of the ARAP included dedicated public consultations on project-specific resettlement policies and procedures, individual consultations during the ARAP census, and discussions with government and local officials about resettlement alternatives and options.

The land use within the 87 hectare footprint of the solar plant is mainly characterized by mixed farming of sorghum and cowpea, with some millet and okra. This area is also crossed by a cattle and goat path. Since the project will rehabilitate the existing road 625 without widening, no houses or crops will be affected within the road right-of-way. Project design choices (for example using existing access roads and transmission line rights-of-way) have ensured that there will be no physical relocation of any project affected persons (PAP). Only economic resettlement (loss of resources and means of subsistence) is expected. Installation of the underground transmission line will cause only temporary losses during the construction phase. In total, the project will affect 74 individuals, of which 50 are farmers within the footprint of the power plant and 24 are landowners/occupants of residential land within the footprint of the power plant or the transmission line. Of these 74 surveyed PAPs, 17 (23%) can be considered vulnerable, i.e. elderly, sick, or without family support. 21 fixed assets were identified during the census. These are mud brick fences, outdoor latrines, outdoor kitchens with walls, sheds, wells, animal enclosures, chicken coops and a vegetable garden. Replacement lands have been identified in the villages of Fahira and Tiguini and consultations were held in both villages. Other villages with available lands include Kitiola and Douga. However, consultations were not held yet in all potential host communities.

The land tenure situation for the solar plant and the transmission line is mainly characterized by the presence of informal sale contracts, customary rights and of a single provisional land title. The solar plant will be located on land already allocated to the Ministry of Energy (Ségou Land Certificate no 8111), at Pélongana Were, a rural commune of Pélongana in the Ségou circle, which was adopted on 6 May 2014. The Government of Mali will implement the ARAP to mitigate and/or compensate for these land acquisition-related impacts. Ségou Solaire will provide human resources and financial support to make sure the resettlement process is consistent with IFC Performance Standards. **Compensation/replacement land will be given and that process will be finalized prior to starting civil works.** As indicated in the PS1 section above, Ségou Solaire will have a Community Liaison Manager on site. This position will be supported by the EPC contractor’s own Community Liaison Officer. As indicated in the ESAP (action #5a), in close coordination with the Government of Mali officials responsible for implementing the ARAP, the Community Liaison Manager will ensure that all social-related management programs of the ARAP and ESMP are successfully implemented, and that an informed consultation and participation process is conducted in all host communities.

PS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

PS7: Indigenous Peoples

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PS8: Cultural Heritage

The ESIA states that no cultural heritage is found within the project footprint, but the larger area of influence includes sites and unique natural features that embody cultural values (e.g., a quarry dating from the colonial era, sacred lakes, and sacred baobab trees). The ESIA establishes the risk of potential adverse impacts on the above features. Moreover the project is located in the village of Pelengana, which used to be the capital of the historical Tonjon Kingdom. Segou, 5 km from the site, was the former capital city of the Bambara Kingdom. The whole area is within the boundary of the former Malian Empire (from c. 1230 to c. 1600), which was the largest in West Africa and profoundly influenced the culture of the region and left many archeological artefacts and other cultural values. As indicated in the ESAP (action #8a), Scatec will develop and implement a chance find procedure applicable during construction and operation. The client will also conduct field surveys covering the project footprint (including the plant, the logistics area, the access road and the underground transmission line corridor) prior to construction


Stakeholder Engagement:

Stakeholder Analysis

The environment in which the project is located is a semi-urban environment presenting similar social characteristics and demographics to those of medium-sized towns in Mali. However, the power plant itself is positioned in a semi-rural environment where the land is primarily used for agriculture. The total population of the Pélengana commune in 2005 was 68,497 inhabitants, of which 34,405 women and 34,092 men, living on a territory of almost 200 km². The ESIA and ARAP process identified key stakeholders that may be affected or interested in the project, including vulnerable groups. Directly affected people (see list of impacts under PS 1) include local communities of Pélengana Were and Bougouni, among which farmers, cattle herders, women’s groups, youth, and local authorities (e.g. mayor, village chiefs), as well as potential host communities (Fahira, Tiguini, Kitiola, and Douga). Other interested stakeholders include population of Soro Wèrè and Nioroko Wèrè, staff from community health and education facilities, and representatives of the different Ministries, including the ‘‘Office du Niger’’.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Ségou Solaire drafted a Stakeholder Engagement Plan in line with IFC’s requirements. Ségou Solaire will coordinate stakeholder engagement activities with the EPC contractor and a local relay committee made up of local authorities and other interested parties. These activities will be directed towards the local population, workers and job-seekers associated with the project, etc., and will emphasize such key themes as: recruitment and job training, resettlement options, support for vulnerable people, health, safety, grievance redress, etc. These activities will be managed from an office located a short distance from the project site. Ségou Solaire will maintain and adapt their stakeholder engagement activities over the entire life of the project (action #1a).

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Consultation

Several consultations were conducted during project’s ESIA. During these events, from October 10th to 15th, 2015 and on November 27th, 2015, the project impacts, including those related to resettlement, were discussed. The broad consensus among stakeholders is that the project impacts are likely to be positive, including: (i) increased electricity production, which could improve the development of industry in the Ségou region; (ii) promotion of employment and a wider range of taxes to refill the town hall coffers for the local electorate; (iii) promotion of village development and employment of young people and women, and multiple potential support points for traditional authorities.

Grievance Mechanism

Ségou Solaire’s Stakeholder Engagement Plan includes a grievance mechanism for individuals, communities and companies who have concerns, complaints or claims. The key aspects of this mechanism are the immediate receipt of acknowledgment, and the maximum 30 working days response time. A grievance form will be available in all affected communities, at the plant and at the nearby company-sponsored recruitment office and will contain all information that would be required for such a grievance mechanism and stakeholders will be made aware of this form. The Community Liaison Manager and Officer will also be available to discuss any grievances verbally and record it if necessary. This Grievance Mechanism will be fully explained to PAPs at the outset.

Broad Community Support: BCS - Not Applicable


- BCS - Not Applicable
- BCS - Assessed
- BCS - In Progress

Environmental and Social Action Plan:

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Local access of project documentation


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