Additional Financing Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(AF ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 09/21/2022 | Report No: ESRSAFA460

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)
Sierra Leone	WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA	Republic of Sierra Leone	Electricity Distribution and Supply Authority, Ministry of Finance

Project ID	Project Name
P178677	Enhancing Sierra Leone Energy Access Project Additional Financing

Parent Project ID (if any)	Parent Project Name
P171059	Enhancing Sierra Leone Energy Access

Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Energy & Extractives	Investment Project Financing	10/13/2022	11/18/2022

Proposed Development Objective
The new Project Development Objective is to increase electricity access and address short term power supply shortage in support to the emergency recovery efforts in Sierra Leone.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Current Financing	**52.70**
Proposed Additional Financing	**13.00**
Total Proposed Financing	**65.70**

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?
No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

1. The parent Enhancing Sierra Leone Energy Access Project (ESLEAP; P171059, US$50 million) project was approved by the World Bank Board on January 28, 2021. The PDO for the Parent Project is to increase electricity access in Sierra Leone. The three components of the parent project are: (i) provision of grid electricity in selected district capitals through connecting to the national transmission network and the expansion of existing distribution networks; (ii) the electrification of one district capital through deployment of solar PV and battery storage capacity, a number of other communities through development of solar PV based mini-grids; and the electrification of schools and health facilities in rural areas through standalone PV systems; (iii) technical assistance to further enhance institutional development through developing human capitals and provide implementation support.

2. The government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) is requesting an Additional Financing to Enhancing Sierra Leone Energy Access Project (P178677) as an emergency Support to the electricity Sector of the country to improve the utility's operations and help ensure the continuity of operations following the increase of energy cost since start of the conflict in Ukraine and its impact on oil prices. The Project Development Objective (PDO) will therefore be revised as follows: To increase electricity access and address short term power supply shortage in Sierra Leone. The proposed AF will create a new component: Component 4 namely Emergency Support to Electricity Sector. The AF components are being designed to ensure that while they address the immediate emergency, it will also complement the long-term engagement through the parent project, ongoing Energy Sector Utility Reform Project (ESURP; P120304) and upcoming Regional Emergency Solar Power Intervention Project (RESPITE; P179267) improve power sector infrastructure and the operational and financial performance of the utilities. More specifically, the AF includes the following activities:

(a) Support for increased electricity purchases from CSLG (US$5 million): The AF will provide EDSA with resources to increase the import of cheap and clean electricity from Cote d'Ivoire through the CSLG transmission line to save on operational costs. EDSA had signed a 10 MW PPA and 27 MW Transmission Services Agreement (TSA) with CI-Energies of Cote d'Ivoire and TRANSCO, the owner of the CSLG transmission line, respectively for importing electricity from Cote d'Ivoire. The GoSL kept the PPA at a modest 10 MW because (i) of the poor financial situation of the off taker (EDSA) and (ii) the main consumption center, Freetown, was not connected to the TRANSCO CLSG 225 kV line. Following a successful interconnection of the 161 kV line to Freetown and the CLSG line, the supply of electricity has been available for Freetown, resulting in additional costs to import more electricity than initially planned. This source would significantly reduce the direct cost of power supplied by the HFO based IPP KP.

(b) Support for EDSA's Operational Performance Improvement Investments (US$6.5 million): The AF will finance (i) urgently needed spare parts for the grid to ensure continuity of the electricity flow to customers (US$5 m.); (ii) the implementation of the Information Management System (IMS) (US$0.5 m.); and (iii) underground fault detector vehicle and equipment (US$1 m.). The EDSA network is in urgent need of repair, with network losses at around 38 percent. With EDSA's revenue unable to meet its power purchase obligation, network maintenance and purchase of spare parts has not kept pace with needs. The component will include the purchase of transformers, MV/LV cables, circuit breakers, aluminum connectors, termination and joining kits, insulators, etc. The implementation of IMS is a critical part of the long-term strategy to improve the sustainability of sector finances. EDSA staff are currently in training to prepare for the IMS to go live in January 2023. This component will support the smooth transitioning of EDSA to the IMS, which will digitize commercial systems and ensure better monitoring and efficient response to consumer complaints.

(c) Technical Assistance for EDSA (US$1.5 million): The TA component of the project will support governance improvements in the utility and the preparation for private sector participation. One of the key parts of the long-term strategy for the GoSL to improve sector finance and operations is to bring in private sector expertise in EDSA. As part of the move to prepare EDSA for PSP and bring in serious private players, this component will support the procurement of a transaction advisory service consultant who will design a customized transaction structure and carry out the necessary legal work. The TA component will also continue to support the transaction advisory

services after the ESURP AF closes in June 2023. The TA will also support activities in EDSA aimed at improving overall governance.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

Interventions proposed under the AF are mainly operational, involving the provision of financial support to EDSA to procure electricity from Cote d'Ivoire through the CLSG transmission line, the installation of which was jointly funded by the AfDB and WB. The applicable E&S instruments were prepared and implemented and due diligence conducted. Additionally, the project will procure and install transformer units, circuit breakers and insulating materials, which could pose an environmental, health and safety hazard. Neither of these activities will be linked with an Associated Facility or any installation with legacy issues. To this end, due diligence will be conducted and continued into project implementation to ensure that this condition is maintained. The AF activities have been classified under a new component (Component 4) of the parent project for which an ESRS was disclosed on November 24, 2020. The AF will impact and benefit both urban and rural communities across the country. The project areas are urban, rural or peri-urban and agrarian, with various degress of availability of basic social services and socioeconomic infrastructure such as health, education, water, and electricity. Based on field observations, the built environment in some those district capitals that will benefit from the AF is varied ranging from sparse to densely populated areas. This implies that the extent of E&S safeguards mitigation and management measures that will be put in place will be adapted to the local context. The exact locations where installation or repairs will be done will be decided following a detailed survey at the implementation stage. It is unlikely that activities under the AF will be implemented across critical habitats, forests, wetlands, and other natural areas, due to the security concerns and smaller footprints of the installation (such as transformers) and the need to locate these installations within settlements, where they are most needed.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

There are no changes to the implementation arrangements under the proposed AF. The implementation responsibilities of the parent project will be retained. The PIUs at ESDA and MoE will retain the overall environmental and social risks management responsibility of AF- supported activities. EDSA will however be the principal agency to implement the AF. Both EDSA and MoE have been implementing the parent project and other IDA financed projects The institutional capacity for E&S management for both EDSA and MoE has been enhanced under the parent project. The project has staffed a safeguard specialist, gender & social safeguard specialist, and a communications specialist in the Project Implementation Units (PIUs) of MOE and EDSA. The recruitment of the environmental specialist is outstanding and expected to be finalized by end of October, 2022. The current staff are also managing the Energy Sector Utility Reform Project (ESURP) and the upcoming Regional Emergency Solar Power Intervention Emergency (RESPITE) Project with appreciable E&S management experience. The number of projects in the energy portfolio is however expanding and the current capacity of the existing staff to handle the workload will be monitored. Additional staff and resourcing as needed may be deployed. E&S implementation performance of the parent project is moderately satisfactory with substantail E&S risk rating. The project prepared and disclosed ESCP, SEP, RPF and ESMF (with an LMP) per the ESCP. Sub-project screening and TORs have been finalized to commission ESIA/ ESMP studies component 1 and 2 civil works. The screening suggest potential economic impacts for component 1 for which a RAP study is required and yet to be commissioned. The capacity for GBV prevention and response remains to be enhanced. An NGO (service provider) is yet to be recruited per the ESCP of the parent project. The PIU shall be supported by experienced consultants to assist in project implementation and in building the capacity of the regular EDSA staff. Agreed actions from the December 2021 mission is to improve E&S performance by (i) establishing the the integrated E&S information management

system to enhance E&S reporting and coordination in MOE and EDSA (ii)establishment of the digital GM to combine with existing traditional systems for complaints uptake and resolution (iii) prepare the GBV Action plan. These are at varying levels of and required to be required to beaccelerated and in place before actual civil works take place on the ground.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating Moderate

The environmental risk of the AF activities is rated moderate. The risk rating considers the scope, the nature and the magnitude of the interventions, impacts and risks of the procurement and use of transformer units, circuit breakers and insulating materials. Transformers may contain mineral oil for cooling. While the use of PCBs in transformers were discontinued about 4 decades ago, traces of it have not been entirely removed from the cooling oil production stream. PCBs are extremely toxic, persistent, and easily absorbed by humans and animals. They are broken down into the more toxic dioxins and dibenzofurans under extreme temperatures. Hence, procurement must have caveats to against PCBs. The preferred alternative, mineral oil, is highly flammable and rapidly degraded in humid conditions. Insulating materials may contain brominated flame retardants, chlorinated flame retardants, ethanolamine, formaldehyde, isocyanates, polyethylene glycol nonylphenyl ether and styrene, which are potentially toxic. Overall, the project will have positive environmental impacts. The electrification works will enhance access to electricity, improve living conditions and transform the local economy. These benefits would displace the prevailing household expenditure on candles, kerosene, batteries or small diesel generators. In addition, electrification may service economic activities, generate employment, and improve air quality as households switch from kerosene to clean lighting. The main negative environmental impacts of this project include the transport, storage, use and disposal of transformer parts, insulating materials and circuit breakers.

Social Risk Rating Moderate

The social risk for the AF is rated moderate . This takes into consideration current scope of the AF interventions and the current capacity of the PIU to manage these risks. The activities under the additional financing are related to operations expenditures such as support the purchase of electricity for CLSG, procurement of spare parts such transformers, MV/LV cables, circuits breakers, aluminum Connectors, termination and joining kits, insulators, etc and technical assistance to enhance governance in EDSA including support for Private Sector Participation. The main potential social risks relate to labor and occupational health and safety issues associated with the installation of spare parts including injuries and accidents. The AF will mainly involve direct and primary supply workers. The project requirement to provide appropriate labor and working conditions in line with the local laws and consistent with ESS2 will be maintained for the AF. Another risk is the potential for sourcing spare parts, materials and goods from suppliers with inadequate EHS track record. The requirements of paragraphs 39 to 42 of ESS 2 will apply to primary supply workers and the PIU will ensure that suppliers are reputable enterprises and are in compliance with the LMP. Additionally, engagement with the CLSG owners will introduce new stakeholders not currently covered in the SEP. No land acquisition and resettlement is anticipated for the AF. These will neither directly cause adverse social risks and impacts nor require the application of any additional E&S standards other than those already covered under the existing project. As part of the AF preparation, the project will update the SEP to reflect consultations coducted during the AF as well as consultation and information

dessemination to the newly identified stakeholders. The parent project prepared and disclosed an LMP as part of the ESMF. This will be maintained for the AF as well.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) Risk Rating Low

SEA/SH risk is rated low using the World Bank SEA/SH risk assessment tool for large civil works. Risk rating is commensurate to the AF activities which does not include civil works. Notwithstanding, the contextual risk, anticipated civil works under the parent project and limited GBV mitigation capacity of the client could potentially present a moderate GBV risk for the entire project. The project will therefore mitigate SEA/SH risks following provisions of the parent project. This will include, (i) SEA/SH risks assessment as part of the ESIA (ii) Map SEA/SH service providers and establish clear referral pathway (iii) develop a project SEA/SH Action Plan (iv) establish GRM with specific procedures for SEA/SH including confidential reporting with safe and ethical documenting of GBV cases (v) clearly define SEA/SH requirements and expectations in the bid and contractual documents and Code of Conduct (vi) Ensure contractor ESMP clearly include well costed SEA/SH action plan/ mitigation measures (vii) train project workers and conduct stakeholder sensitization on project activities and SEA/SH mitigation processes (viii) undertake regular M&E of progress on GBV activities, including reassessment of risks as appropriate. Due to the client's limited capacity, an NGO or service provider will be recruited to support preparation and implementation of the SEA/SH action as well as train MoE and EDSA staff.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

This standard is relevant. The AF will provide financing to the electricity utilities and EDSA for the following reasons: (i) to increase import of cheap and clean electricity from Cote d'Ivoire through the CSLG transmission line to reduce the impact of Karpowership and save operational cost to EDSA and reduce gas emission; (ii) urgent needs of CAPEX expense and working capital of EDSA including much needed spare parts of the grid to ensure continuity of the electricity flow to the costumers. The spare parts include transformers, MV/LV cables, circuits breakers, Aluminum Connectors, termination and joining kits, insulators. This subcomponent will also finance urgent equipment needs in the technical, commercial and IT department to enable the efficient use of the bank's assisted information management system. These capex expenses include vehicles, computers, IT network to link the different offices in Freetown and outside Freetown. While these needs are well known, EDSA couldn't afford them given its financial position; and (iii) technical Assistance to EDSA that will help finalize EDSA's reform agenda by financing competent Advisory services to assist operations concession process. These interventions are expected to have overall significant positive environmental and social benefits of ensuring the importation of cheap, reliable, and clean energy, that will reduce the country's dependence on fossil fuel. The electrification works will also enhance access to electricity, improve living conditions and transform the local economy. These developments will help communities transition away from on the use of candles, kerosene, batteries or small diesel generators for electricity, energy or lighting to renewable energy sources. In addition, electrification may service economic activities, generate employment, and improve indoor air quality as households switch from kerosene to clean lighting.

The AF is anticipated to present Moderate environmental and social risks. The main environmental risks and impacts include the handling and disposal of the replaced transformer parts, insulating materials and circuit breakers, and the

transport, storage, use and end-of-life disposal of the procured parts. Transformers may contain mineral oil for cooling with traces of PCBs which may be hazardous, but the environmental risk level is moderate as the project is not anticipated to procure large quantities; but this assessment will be reviewed as project details become available. The main potential social risks will be Labor and occupational health and safety associated with the installation of spare parts. The client will conduct due diligence to ensure that prospective spare part suppliers are reputable enterprises with a good EHS track record. The supplier is also expected to comply with the World Bank requirements on labor and working conditions. Considering the scope of the AF, consultation activities involved the task teams, the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance EDSA, EGTC, ERWC and operators of the CLSG line at the high level. Potential new stakeholders are CI-Energies and TRANSCO, the owners of the CLSG in Cote d'Ivoire. This, however, does not introduce significant change to the existing stakeholder program in the SEP. No physical or economic displacement is expected for the AF. The activities of the AF will not generate significant or unusual environmental or social risks and impacts that will affect the current E&S risk rating or cause the application of any new E&S standards other than those covered under the existing project. As such, the preparation and implementation of the AF activities will comply with all the ESF requirements of the parent project.

The ESCP, SEP, RPF and ESMF (with an LMP) for the parent project were prepared and disclosed in November 2020, but the AF will prepare an addendum to the project ESMF comprehensively covering the identification and management of specific risks related mainly to the activities (use and decommissioning of equipment procured) under the AF. The activities will be screened to determine activity risk level and the appropriate E&S instrument for risk management or mitigation. It is anticipated that an ESMP will be prepared for this AF. The ESCP, and SEP are also being updated for the AF prior to appraisal. The LMP is deemed adequate to cover both the parent project and the AF. Similarly, no update of the RPF is required since no land acquisition, restriction of access or displacement is envisaged. The exiting implementation arrangement will be maintained for the AF.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

This standard is relevant. Project stakeholders include national and subnational government agencies, local communities in particular those earmarked for electricity connectivity under the project, Project Affected Persons who may directly be impacted due to potenital construction, private sector entities in the energy sector and other service providers, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations. Vulnerable groups are expected to include remote, marginalized communities those at risk of exclusion to electrification. New stakeholders identified through the AF include operators of the CLSG line. Considering the scope of the AF, consultation during preparation included iterative process involving the task teams, the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance EDSA, EGTC, ERWC and operators of the CLSG line at the high level. The project will however ensure appropriate stakeholder engagement across the project cycle through a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), proportionate to the project risk. The SEP of the parent project has been updated and will be applicable for the AF to ensure continuous and inclusive stakeholder engagement using appropriate and culturally sensitive approaches as required by the ESS-10. The update will reflect consultations conducted during the AF as well as consultation and information dessemination to the newly identified stakeholders and will strengthen the GRM.

The SEP details of relevant stakeholder groups, as well as timing and methods of engagement throughout the life of the project, appropriate to the different population groups, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, consistent with the

requirements of ESS10. It also describes the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to be used by the project, the budget, responsibilities, and implementation arrangements for the implementation of stakeholder. The updated SEP shall be cleared and disclosed in-country and on the Bank's website.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

This standard is relevant. The AF will involve various types of project workers (direct, and primary supply workers). Direct workers include people employed or engaged directly by the Government. This category of workers will comprise a mix of government civil servants from various relevant line ministries, staff of the project implementing units, and those deployed as technical consultants – full and part-time by the PIU. Direct workers will comprise project staff hired as consultants; and Ministry staff seconded from the civil service. Consistent with the parent project, the project will be implemented by the existing EDSA PIU. The requirements of paragraphs 9 to 30 of ESS2 will apply to direct workers. Government civil servants are working in connection with the project, whether full-time or part-time, will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreement or arrangement unless there has been an effective legal transfer of their employment or engagement to the project. ESS2 will not apply to such government civil servants, except for the provisions of paragraphs 17 to 20 (Protecting the Work Force) and paragraphs 24 to 30 (Occupational Health and Safety). Primary Supply workers include people employed or engaged by the project's primary suppliers. These are suppliers who, on an ongoing basis, provide directly to the project goods or materials including the spare parts essential for the core functions of the project. The requirements of paragraphs 39 to 42 of ESS 2 will apply to primary supply workers.

Workers involved in advancing the Project activities may be exposed to discrimination, inequalities and unfairness and/or some degree of occupational health and safety (OHS) risks including injuries; electricution, burns, toxic waste, slips, trips; falls, etc. The Sierra Leone Labor law requires all workers to have the right to healthy conditions and protective equipment whilst at work, among other measures. An LMP was prepared and disclosed prior to project appraisal as part of the ESMF of the parent project and shall be maintained for the AF. The LMP

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

This standard is relevant. The proposed electrical installations and repairs are anticipated to have overall positive impacts on the improvements of energy access and the overall effort to reduce greenhouse gas emission. However, there are issues of the type of cooling oil in the transformers: mineral oil is thermally unstable and could lead to fire incidents, while the largely discontinued PCBs could emit toxic dioxins and furans when subjected to extremely high temperatures. PCBs are persistent, leading to accumulation in biota, water columns and soil matrix, with long term

physiological effects. The project shall not procure any materials or equipment with banned substances, and this will be reflected in procurement standards and documents. Insulating materials may contain brominated flame retardants, chlorinated flame retardants, ethanolamine, formaldehyde, isocyanates, polyethylene glycol nonylphenyl ether and styrene, which are potentially toxic. There could also be the issue of waste generated from repairs. That notwithstanding, the AF is not anticipated to fund procurement of large consignment of equipment that could elevate the risk level.

The project ESMF has assessed potential impacts, addressed identified concerns and proposed mitigation measures consistent with the requirements of ESS3 along with the World Bank's applicable Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines. A section will be annexed to the ESMF to reflect risk management of activities listed under the AF, specifically those related to use and decommissioning of transformers, insulators etc. The ESIAs and ESMPs to be prepared for the parent project will be expanded to cover AF activities, and these would also be reflected in the ESCP.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

This standard is relevant under the AF due to hazardous nature of the equipment and materials described in the section on ESS3 above. Persistent chemicals from cooling oils in transformers can accumulate in plants, animals and human with cancerous and physiological consequences. The likelihood, scale and severity of the effects will depend on the nature and quantity of the coolants, their management and disposal. Insulating agents do also contain a number of toxic chemicals (listed in ESS3) that could also have physiological and neurological effects on the recipient humans. Impacts are not expected at the construction/installation stage, but at late operational and decommissioning stages. Procurement and safeguards instruments will therefore be structured to anticipate and manage these risks. The updated ESMPs shall adequately address chemical and physical risks associated with the use of these equipment and materials.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

This standard is not relevant for the AF. The AF interventions covers operational and procurement of equipment. No risk of land acquisition and displacements are envisaged. The project will however continue to mitigate ESS 5 risk under the parent project.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

This standard is relevant, due largely to the hazardous nature of the equipment and materials described under ESS3 above. Persistent chemicals from transformers and insulators spilled or released into water, soil or air can bioaccumulate and bio-magnify in food chains affecting animal life, species population and biodiversity. As stated, the likelihood, scale and severity of these effects will depend on the nature and quantity of the coolants, their management and disposal. Impacts are expected to be minimal at the construction/installation stage but could range from low to significant at late operational and decommissioning stages. Procurement and safeguards instruments will therefore be structured to anticipate and manage these risks. Care must be exercised, when installations are done not too distant from wetlands and water bodies. The updated ESMPs shall adequately address chemical and physical risks associated

with the use of these equipment and materials, but the risk level is expected to be moderate due to the small scale of these activities. The project ESMF includes procedure for screening biodiversity risk and impacts.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

This ESS is not relevant in the project area. There are no known Indigenous Peoples in the project area.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

The likelihood of encountering cultural artefacts during implementation of AF activities is considered low. A Chance fine procedure however, is described in the ESMF of the parent project to ensure that known cultural heritage sites are avoided, and that there is a procedure in place in the unlikely event of a discovery of such as asset.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

ESS is not relevant for this project. The project involves no financial intermediaries

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

N/A

Should "Other Relevant Project Risks" be disclosable?	No

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways	No
OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	No

B.3. Reliance on Borrower's policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework?	No

Areas where "Use of Borrower Framework" is being considered:

None

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered?	No

Financing Partners

none

IV. WORLD BANK ES OVERSIGHT

Oversight is being provided by the Environmental and/or Social Practice Manager.

V. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Republic of Sierra Leone

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Electricity Distribution and Supply Authority

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Finance

VI. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VII. APPROVAL

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