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Report No: PPIAF000297

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL CREDIT

IN THE AMOUNT OF EUR 85.40 MILLION
(US$100.00 MILLION EQUIVALENT)
FROM THE

SCALE-UP WINDOW SHORTER MATURITY LOANS

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

FOR THE

SENEGAL ENERGY ACCESS SCALE UP PROJECT

June 22, 2026

Energy Global Practice

Western and Central Africa Region

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective April 30, 2026)

Currency Unit =	EURO, FCFA
EUR 0.85360649 =	US$1
XOF 559.92922495 =	US$1

FISCAL YEAR
January 1 - December 31

Regional Vice President:	Ousmane Diagana
Regional Practice Director:	Franz R. Drees-Gross
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Task Team Leaders:	Thomas Flochel, Elisa Portale, Ndeye Ami Drame

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	
AF	Additional Financing
AM	Accountability Mechanism
BEST	Regional Electricity Access and BEST Project
CE	Citizen Engagement
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response Component
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CRI	Core Results Indicator
E&S	Environmental and Social
ERR	Economic Rate of Return
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FM	Financial Management
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GoSN	Government of Senegal
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IP	Implementation Progress
IPF	Investment Project Financing
ISR	Implementation Status and Results Report
IVA	Independent Verification Agent
kVA	Kilovolt-Ampere
LV	Low Voltage
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEPM	Ministry of Energy, Petroleum, and Mines
MFD	Maximizing Finance for Development
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MTF	Multi-Tier Framework
MV	Medium Voltage
NPV	Net Present Value
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PADAES	Senegal Energy Access Scale Up Project (*Projet d'Amélioration de l'Accès à l'Électricité au Sénégal*)
PCE	Private Capital Enabling
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
POM	Project Operations Manual
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
RBF	Results-Based Financing

RNU	National Unified Registry (*Registre National Unique*)
SENELEC	Senegal National Electricity Company (*Société Nationale d'Electricité du Sénégal)*
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TA	Technical Assistance
TOR	Terms of Reference
WBG	World Bank Group

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OPERATION INFORMATION

BASIC DATA - MAIN

Product Information - Senegal Energy Access Scale Up Project (P176620)

Operation ID P176620	Product/Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing (IPF)
Task Team Leaders Thomas Flochel	
Beneficiary Country/Countries Senegal	Geographical Identifier Senegal
Requesting Unit AWCF1 (6550)	Responsible Unit IAWE2 (9258)
Approval Date 08-Mar-2022	Closing Date 30-Jun-2027
Practice Area (Lead) Energy	Approval Fiscal year 2022
Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) Substantial	
Is there collaboration between Bank and IFC? No	
Implementing Agency Senegal National Electricity Company (Société Nationale d'Électricité du Sénégal - SENELEC)	

IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES – MAIN

Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints

[ ] Fragile State(s)	[ ] Fragile within a non-fragile Country
[ ] Small State(s)	[ ] Conflict

[ ] Responding to Natural or Man-made Disaster	
Other Situations	
[ ] Financial Intermediaries (FI)	[ ] Series of Projects (SOP)
[ ] Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	[✓] Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
[ ] Alternative Procurement Arrangements (APA)	[ ] Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)

OPERATION STATUS

Development Objective (DO)

Development Objective (Approved as part of Approval package on 03-Jun-2022)

Increase access to electricity services for households, enterprises, and critical public facilities in Senegal.

Key Information from Last ISR

Operation Ratings

NAME	IMPLEMENTATION				LAST ISR RATINGS
	24-Oct-2024	22-May-2025	14-Dec-2025	22-Dec-2025	18-Jun-2026
Progress towards achievement of PDO	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Risk	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial
Overall ESS Performance	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Financial Management	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Project Management	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Counterpart Funding		Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Procurement	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory

Monitoring and Evaluation	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory

Disbursement Summary (in USD million)

Source of Funds	Net Commitment	Disbursed	Undisbursed	% Disbursed
IBRD	--	--	--	0
IDA	255.70	62.99	94.88	24.63
Grants	--	--	--	0

BASIC DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Additional Financing No. 3

Additional Financing Type

[✓] Activities are being added to expand the scope of the operation, perhaps in geography or in outputs (Scale-up)

[ ] The operation has incurred increased costs due to inflation, exchange rate changes, and factors that were not anticipated at appraisal (Cost-overrun)

[ ] The operation has experienced shortfalls in co-financing, counterpart financing, or cost recovery that were anticipated at appraisal but did not materialize. (Financing gap)

[✓] The design of the operation has changed, and the new designs cost more than the original ones (Change in Project Design)

Expected Approval Date	Review Type/Corporate Review Level
22-Jun-2026	Regular Decision Meeting (DM)
Will consulting services be required?	**Is this an Urgent Need or Capacity Constraint request?**
No	No

IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES – ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints

[ ] Fragile State(s)	[ ] Fragile within a non-fragile Country
[ ] Small State(s)	[ ] Conflict

[ ] Responding to Natural or Man-made Disaster	
Other Situations	
[ ] Financial Intermediaries (FI)	[ ] Series of Projects (SOP)
[ ] Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	[✓] Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
[ ] Alternative Procurement Arrangements (APA)	[ ] Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)

COSTS & FINANCING

Summary (Total Financing in US$, Millions)

	Last Approved	Proposed	
		Additional	Total
Total Operation Cost	165.87	100.00	265.87
Total Financing	165.87	100.00	265.87
Of which IBRD/IDA	155.87	100.00	255.87
Financing Gap	0.00		0.00

Financing Details (in US$, Millions)

Source	Last Approved	Proposed	
		Additional	Total
Counterpart Funding	**10.00**	**0.00**	**10.00**
Borrower/Recipient	10.00	0.00	10.00
International Development Association (IDA)	**155.87**	**100.00**	**255.87**
IDA Credit	155.87	0.00	155.87
IDA Shorter Maturity Loan (SML)[NEW]	0.00	100.00	100.00
Total Financing	**165.87**	**100.00**	**265.87**

IDA Resources (in US$, Millions)- Additional Financing

	Credit	Grant	SML	Guarantee	Total
Senegal	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Scale-Up Window (SUW)	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
National Performance-Based Allocations (PBA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**100.00**	**0.00**	**100.00**

SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK- RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Last Approved Rating (ISR Seq. 010) Package - 18 Jun 2026	Proposed Rating
Political and Governance	Substantial	Substantial
Macroeconomic	High	High
Sector Strategies and Policies	Substantial	Substantial
Technical Design of Project or Program	Substantial	Substantial
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Substantial	Substantial
Fiduciary	Substantial	Substantial
Environment and Social	Substantial	Substantial
Stakeholders	Moderate	Moderate
Overall	Substantial	Substantial

CLIMATE

Climate Change and Disaster Screening

Has this operation been screened for short-term and long-term climate change and disaster risks?

Yes, it has been screened and the results are discussed in the Appraisal Document

x

Where risks exist, have potential resilience-enhancing measures been identified in the appraisal document?

No, significant risks were not identified

Does this operation address specific risks, vulnerabilities, gaps or needs with respect to Climate Change that are identified in the SCD or the CPF?

No

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounting and Shadow Price of Carbon

Net Emissions (economic lifetime, tCO2e)	Net Emissions (annual average, tCO2e/year)	Gross Emissions (economic lifetime, tCO2e)
184964.0000000000	4624.0000000000	1249669.0000000000

Has the operation applied the Shadow Price of Carbon in the Economic Analysis?

SPC-Low,SPC-High

POLICY COMPLIANCE

Does the operation depart from the CPF in content or in other significant respects?	No
Does the operation require any waivers from Bank policies?	No

TEAM

Core Team

Name	Role	Specialization in this operation	ADM Responsible?
Thomas Flochel	Team Leader	Senior Energy Specialist	Yes
Elisa Portale	Co-Team Leader	Senior Energy Specialist	No
Ndeye Ami Drame	Co-Team Leader	Energy Specialist	No
Seynabou Sarr	Financial Management Specialist	Financial Management Specialist	Yes
Fatou Fall Samba	Financial Management Specialist	Financial Management Specialist	No
Fatoumata Kone	Procurement Specialist	Procurement	Yes

Kouami Hounsinou Messan	Procurement Specialist	procurement	No
Mouhamadou Kabir Ndoye	Procurement Specialist	Procurement	No
Ndeye Fatou Mbacke	Procurement Specialist	Procurement Specialist	No
Mamadou Mansour Mbaye	Procurement Specialist	Procurement	No
Djibril Diagne	Procurement Specialist	Procurement	No
Sophie Lo Diop	Environmental Specialist	Environmental	Yes
Mamadou Moustapha Ndoye	Social Specialist	Social	Yes
Cheikh Hamallah Diagana	Social Specialist	Social	No
Helene Bertaud	Counsel	Legal	No
Mohamed Badji	Counsel	Legal	No
Christelle Marie Agathe Fermanian	Procurement Team	Energy Specialist	No
Anta Tall Diallo	Procurement Team	Procurement	No
Nikolai Sviedrys	Procurement Team	STEP	No
Alioune Fall	Procurement Team	Energy	No
Natalie Tchoumba Bitnga	Team Member	Operations	No
Veronika Gyuricza	Team Member	Gender	No
Celine Sarah Marie Ramstein	Team Member	Climate	No
Anna Aghababyan	Team Member	Operations	No
Tamaro Kane	Team Member	Energy Specialist	No
Martin Laplane	Team Member	Climate	No
Frederic Verdol	Team Member	Energy	No
Dana Rysankova	Team Member	Access	No
Jan Friedrich Kappen	Team Member	Energy Specialist	No
Pape Abdoulaye Sow	Team Member	Operation	No

Haoua Diallo	Team Member	Operation	No
Modibo Traore	Team Member	WFA	No
Martin Oswald	Team Member	Gas	No

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Introduction

1. **This project paper requests the Regional Vice President's approval of an additional financing (AF) of US$100 million equivalent IDA credit from the Scale-up Window – Shorter Maturity Loans (SUW-SML) to the Republic of Senegal for the Senegal Energy Access Scale Up Project (*Projet d'Amélioration de l'Accès à l'Électricité au Sénégal*, PADAES, P176620).** The AF will: (i) increase household connections through additional grid densification, extension, and connection works; (ii) provide technical assistance (TA) to Senegal National Electricity Company (Société Nationale d'Electricité du Sénégal, Senelec), the national electricity company, to reduce losses and strengthen its capacity to deliver and track household connections; and (iii) finance studies to prepare future projects, including feasibility studies, an integrated digital Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification platform, and a Multi-Tier Framework survey to support a future energy access Program-for-Results operation, as well as TA and site studies for future renewable energy power plant investments. The AF also proposes a restructuring to (i) revise the scope of components; (ii) extend the project closing date by 24 months; (iii) update institutional and disbursement arrangements; and (iv) revise the results framework to align targets with the expanded scope and new closing date.

Country context

2. **Senegal is a coastal country in West Africa, with an estimated population of 18 million in 2024[1] and an economy which has demonstrated notable resilience in the face of various shocks in recent years.** Real Gross domestic product (GDP) growth is estimated at 6.7 percent in 2025 (4.3 percent per capita), up from 6.1 percent in 2024 (3.6 percent per capita), driven by a strong expansion in oil and gas production that contributed to boosting the secondary sector's value added. Supported by higher labor incomes from the agricultural rebound, poverty is estimated to have declined from 37.7 percent in 2024 to 36.2 percent in 2025 (measured at the US$4.20/day, 2021 PPP threshold), equivalent to 6.9 million Senegalese. As highlighted in the Parent project and as further demonstrated by Think Hazard,[2] Senegal is facing a wide range of climate risks (floods, extreme heat, wildfires, water scarcity) that can have important consequences on key infrastructure and threaten to worsen already high levels of inequality and structural special disparities. The population depends on sectors that are threatened by climate change for their livelihoods, like fishing and agriculture. Thus, the impact of climate change is expected to increase poverty levels by up to 6.8 percentage points by 2050, pushing more than 2 million Senegalese into poverty.[3]

3. **The deterioration of the fiscal situation is set to have important implications for the energy sector.** A recent Government audit[4] of public finances for the 2019-2023 period has underscored increased fiscal vulnerabilities and risks, which triggered six sovereign downgrades in 13 months, reflecting mounting concerns over fiscal deterioration, diminished shock-absorption capacity, and heightened borrowing costs. The imperatives of debt management, fiscal reforms, and potential further downgrades have important implications for the energy sector, increasing the onus on reigning in subsidies and reducing Senelec's current and future contingent liabilities in a climate of reduced investor confidence.

[1] World Bank, 2024.
[2] World Bank, Think Hazard, Senegal, https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/217-senegal/
[3] World Bank, Think Hazard, Senegal, https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/217-senegal/
[4] https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/senegals-government-underestimated-financial-situation-court-auditors-says-2025-02-12/

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4. **Senegal's persistent economic inequalities are directly linked to the uneven distribution of access to energy.** Although Senegal has an 86 percent access rate[5], one of the highest electrification rates in the West Africa sub-region, there are strong geographic and socio-economic disparities: cities reach an electrification rate of 98 percent, while the rural electrification rate is only 70 percent.[6]

5. T**he Government of Senegal (GoSN) aims to achieve universal access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy by 2029, as committed in its National Energy Compact[7] presented at the Heads of States Summit in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, in January 2025 within the framework of the Mission 300 initiative.** This is in line with the ambitions of Senegal Vision 2050— the country's national development strategy which envisions a resilient, inclusive, and low-carbon economy to transform the country into a sovereign, just, and prosperous nation by the year 2050. This objective is rooted in the country's long-term development agenda articulated through the Energy Sector Development Policy Letter (*Lettre de Politique et de Développement du Secteur de l'Energie*, LPDSE[8]) 2025–2029 and in the Strategy for Achieving Universal Access to Electricity by 2029.

6. **The recent conflict in the Middle East, which has contributed to a sharp increase in international oil prices, poses a significant short-term challenge to the Government's twin objectives of achieving universal access to electricity and reducing the cost of electricity service.** By choosing not to fully pass international oil price increases on to domestic fuel prices, the Government is expected to face a substantially higher fiscal burden from subsidies for petroleum products and electricity. Energy subsidy needs in 2026 are estimated at around FCFA 1,000 billion (US$ 1,771 million, compared to the 2022 peak of 930 billion FCFA energy subsidies[9], US$1,647 million). In this context, the proposed additional financing is timely. On the one hand, the effect of the conflict may constrain both public and private financing for access expansion; on the other hand, the AF will help mitigate these pressures by supporting measures to lower generation costs over time, including the integration of domestic gas and renewable energy, and by financing technical assistance for Senelec's loss-reduction program. According to a recent diagnostic and financial recovery study for Senelec (financed by the Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility, PPIAF), these measures could reduce the compensation burden by up to 54 percent through loss reduction and by up to 73 percent through changes in the generation mix.

7. **Senegal has made substantial progress toward universal electricity access**, with near-universal coverage in urban areas and rapidly increasing access in rural and peri-urban localities, according to official statistics. Access to electricity has increased by 3.83 percent per year between 2018 and 2023, with 742,000 people provided with access since the declaration of Dar-es-Salam in January 2025[10] out of the 6,700,000 people identified at the time as not having access to electricity[11]. The GoSN' Strategy to Achieve Universal Access to Electricity by 2029 (*Stratégie d'Achevement de l'Acces Universel a l'Electricité a l'horizon 2029*) has identified 6,456 unelectrified localities, targeting 1,127,703 people. In addition, the strategy recognizes that further efforts are required to increase access in already electrified localities, where a significant number of households remain unconnected. Accordingly, densification investments will be identified in the national least-cost plan, which will complement the Strategy. As

[5] 2024, MEPM. Note the official electrification rate reflects the grid penetration rate – population in localities connected by the grid – as opposed to an electrification rate, as data on the share of connected households within connected localities is not available.
[6] *Stratégie d'achèvement de l'accès universel à l'électricité à l'horizon 2029* - Strategy for Achieving Universal Access to Electricity by 2029, 2026.
[7] https://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/theworldbankgroupasset/document/2026/m300-energy-compacts/Senegal-M300-AES-Compact.pdf
[8] https://energie-mines.gouv.sn/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/LPDSEM-2025-2029-_VF_Print.pdf
[9] The Brent crude price already averaged more than $103 per barrel in the first months of 2026, higher than the 2022 price ($100.93)
[10] Strategy for Achieving Universal Access to Electricity by 2029, 2026.
[11] National Energy Compact, January 2025

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a first step, Senelec has identified the first batch of densification investments that will be part of the PADAES project.

8. **Moreover, Senegal's commitment to universal electricity access extends beyond the physical expansion of connections to ensuring that end-users receive electricity services that are sufficient, reliable, available, and affordable.** In this context, studies and transaction advisory services will be financed to support renewable energy capacity addition at competitive cost. Targeted support to strengthen the resilience and institutional capacity of the sector, including Senelec and the Ministry of Energy, Petroleum, and Mines (MEPM, Ministère de l'Energie, du Pétrole et des Mines), is critical to achieving these objectives.

B. Original project description and performance (including the first restructuring and additional financing)

9. **The PADAES, approved on June 3, 2022, comprising an IDA credit of US$150 million equivalent (IDA-70470) and counterpart funding of US$10 million equivalent, with a closing date of June 30, 2027, was designed to address specific access issues and support the GoSN in achieving its universal access targets. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to "Increase access to electricity services for households, enterprises, and critical public facilities in Senegal".** The project has undergone a restructuring (approved on May 2, 2025) at the GoSN's request to use IDA funds (FCFA 2,623,828,000 ; US$4.65 million) to finance the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan, and an additional financing in the amount of US$5.87 million equivalent (IDA-78860, approved on June 27, 2025) at the GoSN's request to transfer the remaining activities of the closing Supporting Gas Project Negotiations and Enhancing Institutional Capacities project (*Projet d'Appui aux Négociations des Projets Gaziers et au Renforcement des Capacités Institutionnelles*, PAN-PGRCI, P160652) to the PADAES, to ensure continuity of technical support. The current IDA financing inclusive of the original and the first additional financing, is US$155.87 million equivalent. The project consists of four components:
    a. **Component 1**: **Grid Densification and Extension (US$125 million equivalent IDA, US$5 million counterpart funding)**: This component seeks to electrify approximately 200,000 households by extending and densifying the grid within Senelec's concession areas. It addresses the electricity needs of urban and rural households and involves building 760 km of medium voltage (MV) lines, 820 MV/LV (low voltage) distribution substations, 2,708 km of LV lines, and installation of last-mile connection equipment. The goal is to facilitate widespread access to reliable electricity, while focusing on improving affordability and service quality and enhancing resilience to climate change.
    b. **Component 2**: **Electricity Access for a Resilient and Inclusive Post COVID-19 Recovery (US$15 million equivalent IDA)**: This component aims to bolster the resilience of vulnerable populations, critical public services, and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) against climate change impacts and economic shocks. Sub-component 2.1 focuses on providing readyboards to 40,000 low-income households to tackle connection cost barriers and ensure they can safely access electricity without incurring additional financial burdens. Sub-component 2.2 is dedicated to electrifying 600 healthcare centers and 200 schools, thereby significantly improving essential public services and ensuring that these facilities can operate effectively. Sub-component 2.3 targets the substitution of diesel gensets with grid connections for 700 MSMEs within 500 meters of the grid. This not only enhances their economic viability by reducing operational costs but also contributes to resilience by providing a more stable and sustainable power source. Overall, this component is designed to create a more equitable and resilient energy landscape.
    c. **Component 3**: **Capacity Building and Implementation Support (US$15.87 million equivalent IDA, US$5 million counterpart funding)**: This component supports institutional capacity building for the MEPM and

Senelec to strengthen oversight and implementation of the Universal Access Program. It includes extensive training on geospatial analysis and access planning to optimize the deployment of resources and improve grid resilience, and customer outreach and citizen engagement campaigns to ensure communities are well-informed and can effectively participate in the energy transition[12]. Moreover, it aims to address gender gaps in employment within Senelec by designing targeted recruitment and promotion policies, ensuring that women are equally represented and have opportunities for advancement within the organization. It also includes project management costs of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), which are partly covered by counterpart funding. Finally, it includes technical assistance activities to the development of Senegal's hydrocarbons sector, including support for project negotiations, enhancement of the strategic and policy framework, institutional diagnostic and strategic studies.

d. **Component 4**: **Contingent Emergency Response:** This component will provide immediate response to an Eligible Crisis or Health Emergency, if needed.

10. **Overall, these components aim to significantly advance Senegal towards universal electricity access by addressing both infrastructure and non-infrastructure barriers.** They enhance resilience against environmental and economic challenges, support the economic development of communities, and foster inclusivity and equality.

11. **Infrastructure barriers are also addressed within the country by the companion regional project the Regional Electricity Access and BEST Project (BEST, P67569)**, approved on June 2, 2021. This project aims to increase electricity access in Senegal through the electrification of communities in unserved areas mostly in the South of the country. Taking complementary approaches, the BEST focuses on extending the grid to new localities in poorly served areas of the country, whereas the PADAES focuses on densifying the grid and making connections affordable for all customers, to maximize household connections in localities already connected to the grid. A parallel AF is being proposed for the BEST project to further expand the grid penetration and open new localities to grid densification. To maximize the impact of the World Bank's intervention, the PADAES AF will complete grid densification in the BEST perimeter, in addition to other identified densification needs identified by Senelec.

12. **Progress toward achieving the PDO and overall implementation performance have been rated Moderately Satisfactory or Satisfactory since the project became effective on June 1, 2022**. In the latest Implementation Status and Results Report (June 2026), both ratings are Moderately Satisfactory. Recent measures have begun to translate into notable implementation progress, although this is not yet reflected in key indicators, with connection numbers still at zero. Implementation in 2025 was constrained by expenditure ceilings and disbursement caps applied to donor-financed projects. Nevertheless, the Mid-Term Review (MTR) mission for the BEST and PADAES projects (November 2025) identified key achievements, including the start of works in all regions, which are now nearing completion in several localities. The project has also delivered technical assistance of strategic importance to improve the financial viability of the utility and support least-cost electrification planning. The MTR further highlighted barriers to implementation, including persistent procurement delays, limited delivery capacity, and data-related targeting challenges, which are now being addressed. First, delays in works and meter procurement constrained progress on key project indicators, but core works and equipment contracts are under implementation. Second, weaknesses in PIU organization and leadership have created bottlenecks and slowed implementation; a new coordinator is now in place, and a reinforced organigram has been prepared for approval by the Director General of Senelec to add key experts, duplicate certain roles, and

[12] These include commercial processes and technical requirements for a Senelec connection, electricity safety, or tariff transparency for vulnerable households.

strengthen oversight of project works, thereby accelerating execution. Third, data constraints at preparation led to an overestimation of the number of households without access to electricity in the PADAES localities. In response, the project has adopted a revised approach to delivering connections and expanded to additional localities leading to an increase in project's targets while also accelerating progress toward their achievement. As a result, it is expected that at least 600,000 people will be connected by the end of the calendar year 2026.

13. **While performance has shown improvement following the signing of major works contracts and the arrival of a new coordinator, progress toward household connection targets remains below initial expectations.** These challenges are reflected in the project's current implementation ratings. The AF design incorporates key lessons learned, including simplification of delivery arrangements, the introduction of performance-based incentives through Results-Based Financing (RBF), and enhanced implementation readiness through updated procurement planning, strengthened fiduciary procedures, and targeted technical assistance to Senelec. Together, these measures are intended to address the constraints observed under the parent project and improve delivery efficiency going forward.

14. **Disbursements have increased from 17.5 percent in April 2025 to 40.1 percent in May 2026**[13] and are projected to reach 44 percent by the end of fiscal year 2026. The mobilization of firms under Component 1 and the signing of major works and equipment contracts will maintain this accelerated pace in disbursements and support a steady increase in physical progress and results delivery.

C. Rationale for additional financing

15. **As the main electrification project delivering connections towards the GoSN's target of universal access by 2029 highlighted in Senegal's Mission 300 Compact (January 2025), PADAES has the potential to raise its objectives beyond the original connection targets, while maintaining its complementary approach with BEST.** In its letter dated April 8, 2026, the GoSN requested an additional financing for both PADAES and BEST projects, to support and accelerate progress toward universal access. The proposed additional financing is mainly targeted at increasing the number of new connections generated by the PADAES project, from 1.58 million people to 1.95 million people. This scale-up builds on the revised connection strategy, enabling the project to expand coverage to additional localities and accelerate the pace of new connections. The scale-up also builds on the complementarity with BEST, which will extend the MV grid to electrify new localities where PADAES can densify the grid and offer affordable connections; and on the strengthened implementation arrangements.

16. **The AF approach will involve partnering with the utility to boost its capacity to accelerate and increase the number of new household connections by offering affordable connection costs.** Feasibility studies for the electrification of all remaining unelectrified localities in Senegal will also be financed under this AF, following the publication of the least-cost plan, to anticipate the preparation of future investments required to achieve universal access by 2029. Moreover, to plan and deliver these future investment projects efficiently, the AF includes essential TA to the utility and MEPM, including the development of an integrated digital monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) platform to better coordinate electrification investments (a priority identified under Pillar III of the National Compact adopted in January 2025). A household survey applying the Multi-Tier Framework will be conducted to support the national access planning by generating granular evidence on the quality of electricity

[13] Note that the disbursement amounts in the datasheet Disbursement Summary reflects exchange rate fluctuations, and the Net Commitment includes the USD 100 million of the present AF.

services delivered through grid and off-grid technologies and on the consumption and needs of households across the country.

17. **Increasing access requires more than grid investments, as reflected in the five-pillar structure of the M300 National Compacts.** Generation additions, tendered at competitive costs, and a financially viable utility are key for the supply of affordable sustainable and reliable power. The proposed AF includes activities to contribute to these objectives. In the generation segment, Senegal was able to meet demand through energy rental contracts and a predominantly thermal generation fleet, resulting in production costs that are among the highest in the region. The proposed AF will provide TA and studies to competitively tender capacity additions at least cost drawing on the country's rich renewable energy resources, in collaboration with IFC Advisory. Considering the ambitious generation plan to add 2,196 MW of new capacity by 2040[14], this will include a study to identify sites for future renewable power plants and design an efficient mechanism to secure them. Finally, a loss reduction program[15] is proposed under the AF to improve Senelec's financial viability, at the request of the GoSN.

18. **The AF strongly reinforces Senegal's development trajectory as outlined in Vision 2050, which aspires to a just, inclusive, and climate-resilient society.** It is fully aligned with the forthcoming Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for fiscal years 2026 – 2034[16], aiming to increase access to electricity in the south-eastern and northern regions of the country identified as CPF priorities, while also playing a catalytic role in leveraging private sector investment to accelerate progress in the energy sector. The project contributes directly to key World Bank corporate scorecard indicators, notably by increasing the number of people with access to electricity and enhancing the climate resilience of vulnerable communities. Moreover, it actively supports the advancement of gender equality through targeted interventions and inclusive energy access strategies. By embedding these priorities, the project not only aligns with national and institutional goals but also amplifies its socio-economic impact, positioning energy access as a foundational driver of sustainable development in the country.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Proposed changes

19. **The Project Development Objective (PDO) of PADAES is to increase access to electricity services for households, enterprises, and critical public facilities in Senegal.** The proposed AF does not modify the PDO, which remains fully aligned with the GoSN's universal access objective and the priorities set out in the Mission 300 Compact.

20. **The proposed AF is designed as a scale-up of the parent project and does not alter the intended outcomes of the operation**. While the AF introduces new and expanded activities — particularly to accelerate connections and extend coverage to additional localities — these activities contribute to the same results chain and are expected to lead to the same PDO-level outcomes as the parent project through scaling up the existing intended outputs. As such, the overall theory of change remains substantively unchanged, although the activities and outputs have been adjusted to reflect the expanded scope and enhanced implementation approach under the AF. The updated Theory of Change also reflects the introduction of the RBF mechanism linking project inputs to accelerated connection outcomes. Under this pathway, performance-based payments for verified household connections are

[14] Senelec's generation master plan, May 2025
[15] This is a key recommendation of the Senelec Financial Diagnostic report conducted by the World Bank team with the funding from the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF).
[16] Senegal, Country Partnership Framework (CPF) 2026-2034 under preparation

expected to incentivize timely delivery, strengthen accountability, and reduce implementation bottlenecks. The revised Theory of Change is included in Annex I. In parallel, a restructuring of Component 2 is proposed to better align the component with the revised connection strategy and emerging implementation realities, including lessons learned from early execution and the updated 2023 census data. This restructuring aims to improve efficiency, remove bottlenecks that have constrained delivery, adjust targets, and strengthen the component's contribution to accelerating household connections, without changing the PDO or increasing the project's risk profile.

21. **Revision of the project components:** The following section describes the project components as amended under the proposed AF, highlighting how the scale-up and targeted restructuring will reinforce implementation momentum and support the timely achievement of the PDO.

Scale-up:

a. **Under Component 1: Grid Densification and Extension, an additional US$71 million equivalent will be provided to finance the following activities:**
   (i) **Sub-component 1.1 Design, supply, and installation of electricity distribution infrastructure:** an additional US$67 million will finance the design extension (including updating key studies), supply, and installation of electricity distribution infrastructure to new localities. Through these lines, newly electrified customers will have access to clean energy with a share of renewable energy increasing from 19.5 percent in 2023 to 26.7 percent in 2030, a 37 percent increase.
   (ii) **Subcomponent 1.2 Owner's Engineer:** an additional US$4 million will support the extension of the Owner's Engineer activities, as well as an Independent third-party Verification Agent (IVA) hired by the PIU. The IVA will confirm outputs, assess technical standards, oversee environmental and social compliance, and provide the basis for authorizing payments under Subcomponent 1.3.

b. **Under Component 3**: **Capacity Building and Implementation Support: An additional US$17 million equivalent IDA will finance additional analytical work:** Senegal's electricity access program has been informed by several planning instruments financed under previous World Bank operations, including geospatial electrification studies under PASE (Electricity Sector Support Project, *Projet d'Appui au Secteur de l'Electricité*, P125565) and a Distribution Master Plan covering the period 2019–2035. These instruments provided an initial framework for access expansion but have become partially outdated due to rapid demand growth, changes in settlement patterns, and evolving cost assumptions. The parent project includes support (experts and software licenses) for the preparation of an updated least cost electrification plan, which is currently under development and has already begun informing the identification of priority localities for grid electrification. The AF will support targeted analytical work to refine and operationalize this framework, including feasibility studies for localities that remain unelectrified and for which feasibility studies are not yet available. Together, this package of support will ensure that investment decisions under PADAES, BEST, and subsequent operations are guided by an up-to-date, implementable least cost framework that directly informs sequencing, technology choice, and financing decisions.
   (i) **Support for the development of an integrated digital tracking and monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) platform for energy access (US$0.6 million):** In addition to the purchase of the platform licenses, additional activities may include the review and upgrade of Senelec's commercial database to validate all the information on customers, or the improvement of the metering platform (meters, Application Program Interface) to support data flow. This should

lead to GHG emission savings by optimizing electricity production in the country, while decreasing commercial losses.

(ii) **Senelec (technical and non-technical) losses reduction program (US$8.9 million):** This activity proposes financing studies and technology solutions to support the implementation of a technical and non-technical loss reduction program aimed at increasing Senelec's revenues while decreasing GHG emissions, including installation of meters at customer and grid nodes, and georeferencing of Senelec's clients and grid infrastructure. The indicator used to measure the project's impact on losses has been revised to Aggregate Technical, Commercial, and Collection (ATC&C) losses. This indicator – which measures the overall energy loss, including technical deficiencies, electricity theft, and non-payment, calculated as the difference between energy input and revenue collected – is expected to improve as a result of the technical and non-technical losses reduction program.

(iii) **Technical and E&S feasibility studies for the electrification of 1,661 localities (US$4.0 million):** The proposed AF will finance preliminary design study, detailed feasibility design study, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, Resettlement Actions Plans and tender documents to be prepared for electrification of 1,661 localities. The studies will directly incorporate results from the recent study "*Étude de vulnérabilité au changement climatique du secteur de l'énergie au Sénégal*[17]" (financed by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, GFDRR) to ensure that grid infrastructure design is resilient to climate-related vulnerabilities.

(iv) **Site identification studies and technical assistance for future renewable power plants (US$3.0 million):** The proposed AF will provide technical assistance to support the preparation of future renewable power generation investments, including analytical studies to inform site identification. This will involve assessing power system constraints, climate resilience related considerations (notably informed by the study mentioned above) and the spatial distribution of natural resources, and cross-referencing these with the climate risk mapping and national land registry to identify suitable locations for future renewable power plants. In addition, an evaluation of the land acquisition process and the applicable legal framework will be conducted to develop recommendations aimed at streamlining procedures for future renewable energy investments.

(v) **Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) (US$0.5 million):** The AF proposes to support the implementation of the Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) survey, the World Bank's methodology for measuring energy access in a comprehensive and policy-relevant manner beyond the traditional binary indicator of connection versus no connection. The results of the survey will inform the GoSN and other key stakeholders on how energy access can help increase population resilience to climate shocks while improving the targeting of climate-vulnerable localities for future least-cost electrification plans.

Design change:

a. **A new Subcomponent 1.3 (US$12 million equivalent IDA) is introduced to finance the connections of all the targeted households (parent project and AF) using equipment procured under the project and installed directly by Senelec through its own operations.** Disbursements will follow a Results-Based Financing (RBF) approach, with tranche payments made against independently verified outputs based on

[17] Climate vulnerability assessment of Senegal's energy sector, the study is not available to the public as it contains sensitive data but may be requested from the team directly

the number of completed connections and compliance with technical norms and environmental and social requirements. Smart meters deployed will incorporate climate-resilient features, including hardened materials and waterproofing and will contribute to reducing commercial losses. The introduction of the RBF mechanism under the AF aims to address implementation bottlenecks observed under the parent project and other donor projects, particularly delays between network completion and household connections, as well as a highly restricted market in which the few existing companies are already under contract with Senelec. It also seeks to accelerate delivery at scale by shifting the focus from inputs to verified outputs. In the Senegalese context, this approach supports a utility-led model centered on proactive connection campaigns and contributes to a broader transition toward performance-oriented financing, while remaining within an Investment Project Financing (IPF) framework and building experience for potential future performance-based or Program-for-Results operations.

Restructuring:

a. **Under Component 2: Electricity Access for a Resilient and Inclusive Post COVID-19 Recovery**: a no-cost restructuring is proposed to introduce the following changes:
   (i) Change the title of Component 2 to Socially Inclusive and Productive Electricity Services, to better reflect the current context;
   (ii) Changes to the scope and associated intermediate indicators of Subcomponents 2.2 and 2.3.

22. **The Table 1 below summarizes the proposed changes to the project Components and associated financing:**

Table 1: Activities and associated funding to be added to the PADAES project under the proposed additional financing and restructuring

Host Component	Description	Type of change	Allocation (US$ million)
Component 1	**Increasing number of new household connections:** - Technical studies for additional localities - Densification works - Connection works	Scale-up	71
Component 1	- Smart meters and connection materials supply through RBF	Design change	12
Component 2	**Socially Inclusive and Productive Electricity Services** - Supply of 40,000 readyboards kits and/or internal wiring for vulnerable households - Reduce the connection targets from 600 to 60 for healthcare centers and from 200 to 80 for schools	Restructuring	0
Component 3	**TA to Senelec and the MEPM:** - Support for the development of a digital tracking and monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) platform for energy access - Senelec (technical and non-technical) loss reduction program	Scale-up	9.5
Component 3	**Studies for the development of future projects:**	Scale-up	7.5

	- Feasibility studies for the electrification of approximately 1,600 localities - TA and studies for new power plant investments - Multi-Tier Framework		
	Total		**100**

23. **Closing date extension: A 24-month extension of the project closing date, to June 30, 2029,** is necessary to complete ongoing and additional activities under the AF and to fully achieve the PDO. This includes finalizing grid extension and densification works, as well as studies for future electrification investments aligned with the least-cost electrification plan under preparation. While the AF is designed to accelerate implementation by leveraging existing contracts and capacity, a realistic timeline is required to accommodate the transition to Results-Based Financing, the setting up of the IVA, and the scale of field-based activities such as georeferencing, loss reduction, and connection campaigns. The timeline has been further refined to reflect implementation realities and reduce the risk of additional extensions, ensuring an appropriate balance between ambition and deliverability. An amount of US$2.0 million will be allocated to finance project implementation support (under Component 3.2) necessary for the operating expenses of the project management unit June 2029. These operating expenses will be financed by the uncommitted balance realized under component 1.1 of the parent financing following a budgetary reorganization that does not require restructuring since it is under the same disbursement category.

24. **Result Framework:** The proposed AF and restructuring require changes in the results framework to align the final targets with the revised closing date and design changes. The specific revisions to indicators are outlined in Table 2. In addition, the target date of all indicators is revised to align with the new project closing date, and new interim periods are added for the continuous monitoring of results during implementation. The Results Framework retains the ATC&C losses as a standard loss-reduction indicator, consistent with sector practice, to capture progress in this area. Given the multiple external factors that influence system-wide losses, targets have been set conservatively and transparently to reflect the scope of project-supported activities and avoid over-attribution. Changes to the targets of Component 2 indicators do not have a budgetary impact on the component, as the activities required to achieve these targets are financed under Component 1[18]. However, the available budget will be used to increase the target of vulnerable households that will benefit from internal wiring. Detailed information on the potential beneficiaries is not available at this stage and will be the result of the survey that will be conducted by the National Statistics and Demography Agency.

Table 2. Revised indicators and targets

Type of indicator	Indicator	Original target	New target	Reason for revision
PDO indicator (CRI)	People provided with direct access to electricity through new connections (Number of people)	1,580,000	1,954,000	The extension of the project to new localities justifies the increase in the targets.
PDO sub-indicator (CRI)	People provided with direct access to electricity through new connections - Female (Number of people)	790,000	977,000	

[18] Component 2 indicators measure the number of public institutions and vulnerable households gaining access to electricity, but the connection materials and meters are procured under Component 1.

Type of indicator	Indicator	Original target	New target	Reason for revision
PDO sub-indicator (CRI)	People provided with direct access to electricity through new connections - Youth (Number of people)	474,000	586,000	
PDO indicator (CE)	People provided with new or improved electricity service (Number)	1,580,000	1,954,000	
PDO Indicator (CE)	Public institutions provided with new or improved electricity service (Number)	800	140	Feedback from the Ministry of Health and Social Action (*Ministère de la Santé et de l'Action Sociale*) ascertains that most larger clinics and hospitals in the country are already electrified. As a result, the target has been reduced to 60 health centers. Moreover, given the existing demand for schools and their distance from the grid, the target for schools has been reduced to 80.
PDO sub-indicator	- Of which Health clinics (Number)	600	60	
PDO sub-indicator	- Of which Schools (Number)	200	80	
Intermediate Results Indicator	Lines constructed, reinforced or rehabilitated under the project (Kilometers)	3,470	6,557	The extension of the project to new localities justifies the increase in the targets.
Intermediate Results Sub-Indicator	MV lines constructed, reinforced or rehabilitated under the project (kilometers)	761	1,058	
Intermediate Results Sub-Indicator	LV lines constructed, reinforced or rehabilitated under the project (kilometers)	2,709	5,499	
Intermediate Results Indicator	Additional distribution transformer capacity installed (kiloVolt-Ampere(kVA))	45,750	106,750	
Intermediate Results Indicator	Households provided with new electricity service under the project (Number)	200,000	243,000	

25. **Change in Disbursement Arrangements:** The AF introduces a change in disbursement arrangements through the partial use of Results Based Financing (RBF) for selected activities under Component 1, including provision for retroactive financing. Under this approach, disbursements will no longer be solely transaction based but will be linked to the achievement of predefined results, notably the delivery of household connections. Funds will be reimbursed based on the satisfactory achievement of agreed targets, as verified through an independent verification process, rather than against individual expenditure documentation. Periodic implementation reports, supported by appropriate evidence, will be submitted for verification, and disbursements will be made upon

confirmation that the agreed results and disbursement conditions have been met. In this same framework, connections carried out by Senelec up to 12 months prior to the signing of the AF's Financing Agreement will be eligible for retroactive reimbursement, provided they meet the project's eligibility criteria, are subject to independent verification by the Independent Verification Agent (IVA) and confirm satisfactory connection quality. These changes require updates to the Project Operations Manual to clearly define eligible expenditures, results, verification procedures, and payment milestones, and introduces additional fiduciary complexity that justifies heightened supervision and strengthened internal control and verification arrangements.

B. Implementation arrangements

26. **The AF will introduce a results-based financing mechanism to finance household electricity connections,** whereby payments are made against verified outputs, rather than through traditional procurement of connection works. This fit-for-purpose approach responds to market constraints affecting connection services and avoids disrupting Senelec's ongoing connections operations which are core to its responsibilities for ensuring connection safety. Since connection works are scattered across the country, including in remote locations, qualified construction firms are unlikely to bid at reasonable prices, as they will not wish to bear unavoidable risks of work interruption and schedule changes. Senelec will use its own personnel who are trained to execute and supervise house connections, ensuring that safety measures are adequately satisfied. The key institutional actors involved in managing the RBF are the following:
    a. **Project Implementation Unit (PIU):** The current PIU will continue to oversee the project. The new responsibilities include coordinating the verification process and preparing payment requests based on validated outcomes. The PIU will also ensure that verification protocols, quality standards, and georeferencing requirements are consistently applied and that payment requests are aligned with the agreed unit costs for connection works. The PIU's environmental and social team, already implementing the project under the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) with satisfactory performance, will continue to oversee environmental and social risk management under the AF. Existing supervision, reporting, and monitoring arrangements will be maintained and extended to cover the household connection sub-component, including oversight of compliance by Senelec's operational teams and contractors.
    b. **Implementing entity:** Senelec serves as the implementing entity, utilizing its own personnel and subcontractors. Additionally, to streamline the verification process, Senelec will establish protocols for georeferencing and monitoring every new connection. Finally, the company will only receive reimbursements after results have been verified and according to the pre-established costs agreed upon with its subcontractors, reinforcing cost control and accountability. Cost details for all the activities involved in the connection process are well understood by Senelec and payment to subcontractors aligned with relevant benchmarks. In addition, Senelec is currently in the process of renegotiating these contracts to ensure highly competitive prices.
    c. **Independent Verification Agent**: An Independent Verification Agent will be hired by the PIU to assess completed connections and quantities, verify their quality and conformity, and produce formal reports to trigger payments. The possibility of amending the TORs of the Owner's Engineer hired under the project to integrate this role into their scope of work will be explored.
    d. To support these adjustments, the **Project Implementation Manual will be updated to clearly describe the financial management arrangements** associated with the Results-Based Financing (RBF) mechanism, including eligible expenditures, verification procedures, disbursement flows, and fiduciary controls, thereby strengthening implementation clarity and accountability.

27. **Gender**: Actions under the parent project will remain unchanged, continuing to promote women's access to technical positions within Senelec and the integration of productive uses of energy. With regards to related social actions, complementary social activities may be supported to strengthen community engagement and socio-economic benefits, in accordance with ESS10 principles. In addition, the project will leverage its substantial technical assistance to promote gender-responsive actions within Senelec's operations. These actions will build on the Gender Program of the parent project, with two objectives: (i) supporting women's access to technical and managerial positions within Senelec, and (ii) strengthening women's participation and the benefits they derive from the electricity access value chain.

28. **Maximizing Finance for Development (MFD) / Private Capital Enabling (PCE):** the AF does not introduce new or expanded MFD/PCE elements; accordingly, the PCE assessment remains unchanged from the parent project. The AF does not seek to mobilize private capital directly, nor does it introduce new policy, regulatory, or financial instruments aimed at crowding in private investment. At the same time, it does not create market distortions or crowd out private participation; rather, it remains complementary to private sector activities upstream by strengthening distribution networks, expanding demand, and improving the operational and financial performance of sector institutions. The original PCE assessment is based on the following assumptions that technical assistance, negotiation support, and capacity building under PAN PGRCI enabled about US$9.7 billion in private capital, reflecting FIDs for Sangomar Phase 1 and GTA Phase 1, now both in production and representing the upper bound of the PCE claim. Continued support transferred to PADAES is expected to unlock further investment in future phases, notably GTA Phase 2 and a possible next phase of Sangomar, with capital likely exceeding amounts already secured. Given the reduced scope of remaining activities and that most PCE has already been realized, a conservative attribution rate of 5 percent is recommended, implying about US$240 million in additional PCE.

29. **Citizen Engagement (CE):** Citizen engagement remains a core element of the project design and will continue under the AF. The project relies on periodic consultations, information disclosure, and a functional grievance mechanism (GM) to ensure beneficiaries' voice, transparency, and accountability throughout implementation. These arrangements are formalized through the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and are operationalized via the Project Implementation Manual. The same citizen engagement indicator used under the parent project—measuring the share of grievances addressed within the stipulated timeframe—will be retained, ensuring continuity and consistency in monitoring citizen feedback and project responsiveness. The project will inform communities about how their inputs and perspectives were used to inform project implementation, thereby closing the feedback loop. The AF does not alter the CE framework but will expand its coverage in line with the increased number of localities and beneficiaries.

30. **Paris Alignment:** The AF is fully aligned with the mitigation and adaptation objectives of the Paris Agreement and does not introduce any activities that would be inconsistent with Senegal's Nationally Determined Contribution or long-term decarbonization pathway. On mitigation, AF activities focus on electricity access through grid extension and densification, and institutional strengthening of the national utility, which are universally aligned. These activities support a transition away from more carbon-intensive and polluting energy sources at the household level. On adaptation, the project has been screened for climate risks, and the AF continues to support climate-resilient infrastructure and institutional capacity building consistent with Senegal's climate commitments, leveraging the climate resilience assessment and recommendations developed with support from the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). Therefore, any mitigation and adaptation risks are reduced, respectively, to low and acceptable levels.

III. KEY RISKS

31. **The overall risk is Substantial.** This reflects continued risks related to the financial relationship between the Government of Senegal and Senelec, as well as persistent coordination challenges among the multiple actors involved in electricity access. Senegal's recent sovereign rating downgrade to Caa1 and the ongoing IMF misreporting procedure underscore heightened fiscal pressures, with likely implications for the energy sector, including tighter subsidy management and reduced fiscal space for public investment.

32. **Political and Governance risk is Substantial.** Risks stem mainly from regulatory delays, evolving political priorities following recent transitions, and localized tensions that may affect works implementation. These factors can affect the pace of decision-making and inter-institutional coordination in the energy sector. Mitigation measures include proactive stakeholder engagement at national and local levels, and enhanced transparency in contracts and processes. Institutional capacity is being reinforced through targeted technical assistance and policy support, including under the WBG's Strengthening Senegal's Fiscal Sustainability Program (P510613), which aims to improve public expenditure and revenue management. Continuous monitoring of the political and governance environment further supports risk preparedness and adaptive project management.

33. **Macroeconomic risk is High.** Senegal's deteriorated debt position and reduced fiscal buffers pose significant risks to project implementation, compounded by the inflationary impacts of the current conflict in the Middle East. This risk is being mitigated through sustained high-level dialogue with the Ministry of Finance and Budget (Ministère des Finances et du Budget), and close coordination with national stakeholders and development partners. In addition, the project closely monitors the macro-fiscal context and prioritizes critical activities to preserve implementation momentum, while maintaining flexibility in implementation sequencing to manage potential financing and disbursement constraints.

34. **Sector Strategies and Policies risk is Substantial**. While Senegal has articulated an ambitious objective of achieving universal access to electricity by 2029, the Strategy for Achieving Universal Access to Electricity by 2029 is not yet fully operational, and coordination among sector institutions and development partners remains uneven. This has historically resulted in overlapping studies and fragmented interventions, increasing the risk of inefficiencies. Mitigation measures include strengthened coordination mechanisms among key actors, with tangible progress such as the implementation of the coordination unit of the National Energy Compact engagements. Continued WBG engagement supports the operationalization of sector strategies, including least-cost electrification planning and improved donor alignment. Ongoing WBG support to sector governance and strategic planning remains critical to mitigate these risks.

35. **Technical Design of Project risk is Substantial.** The project includes innovative approaches—such as the use of Readyboards and results-based household connection delivery through Senelec—to address affordability and accelerate access. While these approaches are well aligned with project objectives, they introduce risks related to procurement, unit costs, material availability (including meters), and the capacity of stakeholders and beneficiaries to adopt and maintain new technologies. These risks are mitigated by drawing on lessons learned from comparable World Bank–financed projects, conducting rigorous technical reviews, and providing targeted capacity building to ensure proper installation, use, and maintenance, and setting up an independent entity responsible for connection monitoring.

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36. **Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability risk is Substantial.** Despite demonstrated strengths within the energy sector, institutional capacity constraints among key stakeholders—particularly in procurement, contract management, and coordination—pose risks to timely implementation and long-term sustainability. These risks are addressed through Component 3, which provides targeted capacity building and institutional support, as well as close collaboration with sector actors to regularly reassess and respond to capacity needs. Moreover, ongoing PIU restructuring will lead to more implementation efficiency.

37. **Fiduciary Risk is Substantial requiring strengthened controls and verification under RBF.** Risks are driven by delays in contract execution and payments, weaknesses in internal audit and financial reporting, and the high volume of transactions related to last-mile connections and grid densification. The introduction of Results-Based Financing (RBF) under the AF further increases complexity due to output-based disbursements and the need for independent verification. Mitigation measures include updating the Project Operations Manual and Financial Management procedures to reflect RBF requirements, recruiting an Independent Verification Agent, reinstating internal audit functions, and strengthening verification and reporting systems. These actions, combined with digital tracking tools and continued close World Bank implementation support, are intended to address identified risks, although sustained intensive supervision will be required.

38. **Environmental and Social risk is Substantial**, reflecting (i) potential downstream environmental and social risks associated with technical and feasibility studies for the electrification of 1,661 localities and site identification for future renewable energy investments, and (ii) direct impacts from grid extension and densification works. These activities entail occupational health and safety risks, including electrical and arc-related hazards, life and fire safety concerns, management of electrical and electronic waste, and road and traffic risks. The Social risk remains Moderate. The AF will expand access to electricity while supporting local development and service delivery, with expected impacts limited to minor land access requirements and temporary livelihood disruptions, particularly affecting small commercial, artisanal, or agricultural activities; no large-scale resettlement is anticipated. Risks related to land access, community health and safety, and stakeholder engagement will be managed in accordance with the Environmental and Social Framework. Analytical studies are expected to have minimal direct impacts, with any downstream risks to be addressed through subsequent assessments in line with World Bank standards. The AF includes targeted technical assistance to strengthen national systems for land acquisition and resettlement. All relevant environmental and social instruments have been disclosed[19], and the Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) have been updated to reflect the revised scope and risk classification.

IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. Economic and Financial Analysis

39. **The economic and financial analysis of the original PADAES has been updated to reflect the proposed increase in financing and additional investments.** The approach follows the same methodology used in the parent project's Project Appraisal Document (PAD). The analysis uses a standard cost – benefit framework with a 6 percent discount

[19] https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/document-detail/P176620?type=projects
https://senelec.sn/projets/4/#pdf-documents

rate and a 40-year evaluation period. The analysis focuses on Component 1 – Grid Densification and Extension, supporting 43,000 additional connections, and Component 2 – Socially Inclusive and Productive Electricity Services, supporting the electrification of 700 MSMEs while reducing the health centers and schools to electrify to 140.

40. **The project continues to be justified based on its economic benefits from expanded electricity access**, including reduced connection costs for households, improved reliability and affordability of electricity services for enterprises and public facilities, and positive welfare and productivity spillovers. The AF does not introduce revenue generating activities and therefore does not alter the project's financial profile. Instead, it strengthens economic returns by accelerating the delivery of household connections, expanding coverage to additional localities, and improving sector planning, monitoring, and implementation efficiency through targeted technical assistance.

41. **The project is also expected to bring some benefits from reduced GHG emissions**. In addition to the quantifiable benefits discussed above, the economic analysis also considers the additional benefit derived from reduced GHG emissions. The impact of the project on GHG emissions is calculated as the difference between the emissions associated with the level of service proposed by the project compared to the emissions associated with the current alternatives. The analysis is undertaken in accordance with the World Bank GHG Accounting Methodology for Energy Access Investment Operations.

42. **The economic analysis shows that the project is economically viable, even without consideration of environmental externalities**. Using a social discount rate of 6 percent, the baseline net present value (NPV) of the AF is estimated at **US$8.7 million** and the economic rate of return (ERR) of 6.8 percent. Furthermore, when considering the impact of the AF on reduction of CO2 emissions, the net benefits decrease to between US$3.4 million and -US$1.7 million, depending on the assumptions around the social cost of carbon. A summary of the project economic analysis is provided below.

Table 3: Summary of project economic analysis

Parameter	Unit	Parent project Value	AF Value
Discount rate	[%]	6	6
ERR	[%]	11.5	6.8
ERR+GHG - BankGuidanceValues (low)	[%]	12.8	6.3
ERR+GHG - BankGuidanceValues (high)	[%]	14.1	5.8
Total costs	**[US$M]**	**602**	**205.2**
Total benefits	**[US$M]**	**726**	**213.9**
NPV, before environmental benefits	**[US$M]**	**124**	**8.7**
Lifetime GHG emissions reduction (net impact)	[MtCO2e]	1.75	0.18
Avoided GHG emissions - shadow price of carbon (low)	[US$M]	29.3	5

Parameter	Unit	Parent project Value	AF Value
Avoided GHG emissions - shadow price of carbon (high)	[US$M]	58.7	10
NPV (including environment, low)	**[US$M]**	**153**	**3.4**
NPV (including environment, high)	**[US$M]**	**183**	**-1.7**

B. Technical

43. **The project remains fully aligned with its Project Development Objective of increasing access to electricity services for households, enterprises, and critical public facilities in Senegal**. The technical design continues to be structured around three components. Component 1 focuses on grid densification and extension to deliver electricity connections to approximately 1.95 million people, including additional localities. The introduction of a results-based-financing mechanism for connection works under the AF will support a ramp up in the pace of new connections while maintaining high quality and safety of connection works, which are among Senelec's core responsibilities. Connections are delivered by Senelec personnel and existing contractors who are trained to execute and supervise household connections, ensuring that safety measures are adequately satisfied. The outcomes of the least cost electrification plan, currently under development, will be analyzed to confirm the choice of grid extension and densification works and of studies for future electrification projects. Component 2 addresses affordability and inclusiveness constraints through the provision of readyboards, and internal wiring, for vulnerable households, as well as electrification of health centers, schools, and MSMEs. Component 3 supports capacity building and implementation support to strengthen institutional capacity within the MEPM and Senelec, including planning, monitoring, and coordination functions under the Universal Access Program.

44. **The project has been under implementation since June 1, 2022, with progress varying across components.** Implementation momentum in 2025 was affected by procurement delays and the application of expenditure ceilings on donor financed projects, which constrained disbursements. Component 1 has advanced with the completion of factory acceptance tests, procurement of key equipment, and the start of works in all project areas, while connection delivery has lagged due to delays in meter and readyboard procurement. Component 2 has experienced slower progress, primarily due to procurement challenges, while Component 3 has shown steady advancement, notably in institutional support, communication activities, and gender related initiatives. The AF addresses identified implementation bottlenecks by expanding the pool of eligible localities, introducing a results-based household connection subcomponent implemented directly by Senelec, and strengthening monitoring and verification systems. The bottleneck resulting from the application of expenditure ceilings on donor-financed projects has been lifted, as these ceilings no longer apply to projects transferred to Senelec (such as PADAES).

C. Financial Management

45. **An assessment of the Financial Management (FM) arrangements for the AF was undertaken at the current PIU of the parent project.** This assessment was conducted in accordance with the Policy and Directives for IPF operations and the Guidance on FM in World Bank IPF Operations issued on September 7, 2021. The objective of the assessment is to determine whether the financial management arrangements in place are acceptable for additional financing activities. The project development objective remains the same as the parent project and the

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PIU will continue to ensure the financial management role. The FM arrangements for this AF will be the same as those under the parent project. At the last ISR, the financial management arrangements at the PIU level were rated Satisfactory. However, there has been a change in this arrangement: the internal audit activities have been suspended for internal Human Resources-related reasons, which could lead to weaknesses in the internal control system. The AF includes RBF, which was not in the original design of the parent project and will therefore require an update to the operational manual and external auditor's TOR.

46. **Senelec's financial viability is a critical determinant of the sustainability of the access gains supported by the project.** A recent financial diagnostic financed through the PPIAF Trust Fund assessed the structural drivers of the utility's financial imbalance by analyzing generation costs, revenues, subsidies, debt, cash flows, and working capital dynamics to identify a credible pathway to restore financial viability and define the associated recommendations. These recommendations have been endorsed by the Government of Senegal and are reflected in the country's M300 compact commitments. The AF is designed to support access expansion while mitigating financial risks through targeted loss-reduction activities, the use of prepaid and smart metering, and close coordination with ongoing sector reforms. The project does not assume immediate tariff adjustments but is aligned with a reform trajectory that seeks to gradually improve cost recovery and reduce reliance on ad-hoc transfers.

47. **The project operations manual (POM) will be updated to include the RBF disbursement arrangements and the verification procedures**. An independent verification agent with the necessary experience will be recruited by the PIU based on TORs approved by the World Bank. The POM will set out the eligible expenditures to be financed by the World Bank proceeds. For the 243,000 household connections, the POM will define the scope by number and/or by zone to be considered as milestones for payments release following satisfactory independent verification reported simultaneously to both the PIU and the World Bank. The terms of reference for the external auditor will be extended to AF activities.

48. **Disbursement arrangements for Component 1 activities that will be linked to the achievement of RBF targets.** Disbursement will be made based on periodical reports prepared and submitted to the Independent Verification Agent with necessary documentation assuring that disbursement conditions have been satisfied. The World Bank will receive the RBF assessment reports and will advise on the amount to be reimbursed to the designated account of the project.

49. **To strengthen the FM performance these measures should be taken:**
    a. Update the financial and accounting manual to include the RBF specificities;
    b. Relaunch internal audit activities;
    c. Update the external auditor's mandate to extend the scope of work to include the activities of the AF and request an opinion on compliance with the disbursement terms and conditions under the RBF; and
    d. Recruit an independent agent verification with qualification acceptable to the World Bank.

50. **The conclusion of the assessment is that the financial management arrangements are adequate for the proposed AF and satisfy the World Bank's minimum requirements under Bank Policy and Directive on Investment Project Financing (IPF) last revised in August 2024** however the above mitigated measures should be implemented to maintain the risk moderate.

D. Procurement

51. **The procurement of goods, works, non-consulting services, and consulting services for the proposed AF will be governed by the World Bank's Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers, Seventh Edition, September 2025 under the Procurement Framework and the provisions stipulated in the Financing Agreement.** The project has experienced procurement difficulties rooted in the failure of several key markets due to ill-adapted design - the connection works and the ReadyBoards markets -, as well as institutional and capacity issues – undue interventions by the national regulatory agency and implementation bottlenecks in PMU. An action plan to address these challenges was developed during the Mid-Term Review and has started to be implemented. The project has opted for an internal wiring technical solution that is available on the local market, instead of foreign-built ReadyBoards. A letter was sent to the Ministry of Finance on April 24, 2026, requiring the regulatory agency's compliance with the World Bank's regulations in prior-review markets. This additional financing will allow for the implementation of measures currently missing from the project to sustainably resolve procurement difficulties: the establishment of an RBF mechanism under which connection works are entrusted directly to Senelec, and a review of the PMU organizational chart to strengthen procurement functions and ensure better contract monitoring. As part of the preparation of the additional project stage, the client has updated the Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD) which describes how fit-for-purpose procurement activities will support Project operations for the achievement of PDO and deliver Value for Money. The PPSD also outlines the Results-Based technical due diligence conducted for the 243,000 house connections classified as non-procurable activities. The PPSD considers institutional arrangements for procurement, roles and responsibilities, thresholds, procurement methods, prior review, and any other requirement for carrying out procurement. It also includes a detailed assessment and description of state government capacity for carrying out procurement and managing contract implementation, within an acceptable governance structure and accountability framework. Other issues considered include the behaviors, trends, and capabilities of the market (i.e. Market Analysis) to inform preparation of the procurement plan.

E. Legal Operational Policies

Legal Operational Policies	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Area OP 7.60	No

F. Environmental & Social

52. **The AF would finance similar physical activities as the parent project and would be implemented in the same geographical locations as the original project.** Consistent with the ESF streamlining approach, the World Bank will prioritize site-specific assessments over the use of framework instruments. In this regard, Initial Environmental Assessments (IEAs) prepared and disclosed in February 2026 for PADAES existing intervention areas will be updated prior to the carrying out of any medium voltage (MV) transmission line expansion activities during implementation to reflect the revised scope and implementation arrangements of the project as well as to cover new localities.

53. **The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the Grievance Mechanism (GM) have been updated to reflect the expanded scope of the project under the AF, including the introduction of a results-based household connection subcomponent implemented directly by Senelec.** The updated SEP builds on existing engagement arrangements and ensures continued, inclusive, and transparent engagement throughout implementation. Targeted stakeholder consultations will be carried out during implementation, with particular attention given to households eligible for new electricity connections and to local authorities in project intervention areas, in line with SEP-identified communication needs. These consultations will support timely information disclosure, manage expectations related to connection delivery, and provide a structured channel for feedback and grievance redress in line with Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 10 requirements. These update processes shall consider (i) the progress made so far in their implementation, challenges encountered, any new developments, and the E&S capacity built over the years; and (ii) increased engagement with households and potential risks associated with connection delivery, including delays, and service quality issues.

54. E&S performance is generally satisfactory with the implementation of the parent project's activities.t. Consultancies, studies, and any other technical assistance activities under the Project AF will be carried out in accordance with terms of reference acceptable to the Association, that are consistent with the ESSs. The five E&S specialists, including an OHS specialist and a Gender specialist are maintained; capacity-building and awareness-creation training sessions have been conducted; Compliance monitoring, stakeholder consultations, and grievances management have been appropriately undertaken. The AF will build on these achievements and further strengthen the Environmental and Social Risk Management. The updated SEP and the AF Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) have been prepared and disclosed on May 12, 2026.[20]

V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS

55. ***Grievance Redress:*** Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a project supported by the World Bank may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance mechanisms or the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the Bank's independent Accountability Mechanism (AM). The AM houses the Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of World Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures, and the Dispute Resolution Service, which provides communities and borrowers with the opportunity to address complaints through dispute resolution. Complaints may be submitted to the AM at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the attention of World Bank Management and after Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS), visit http://www.worldbank.org/GRS. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's Accountability Mechanism, visit https://accountability.worldbank.org.

[20] Published at https://www.senelec.sn/assets/uploads/media-uploader/af2-padaes-p176620-pees-frvf1778578720.pdf, and https://www.senelec.sn/assets/uploads/media-uploader/af2-padaes-p176620-escp-neg1778578262.pdf

VI. PROPOSED CHANGES

Operation Information	Proposed Changes	Operation Information	Proposed Changes
Summary Description (Operation Abstract)	Yes	Loan Closing Date Extension	Yes
Results	Yes	Implementation Schedule	Yes
Legal Covenants	Yes	Loan Cancellations	No
Conditions	Yes	Reallocations	No
Disbursements Estimates	Yes	Financial Management	No
Disbursements Arrangements	Yes	Procurement	No
Components	Yes	Institutional Arrangement	No
Development Objective	No		
Legal Operational Policies	No		
MFD/PCE	No		
Implementation Modalities	No		
Additional Regional Institutions	No		
Clients	No		
Beneficiary Countries	No		

VII. DETAILED CHANGE(S)

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE (DO)

Operation Abstract: Summary Description of Proposed Operation

Operation Abstract (Approved as part of Approval Package on 03-Jun-2022)

The proposed Senegal Energy Access Scale Up Project (P176620) is a US$150 million operation that will contribute to Senegal's objective to reach universal access by 2025 - five years ahead of the Sustainable Development Goal 7. The Project will increase access to electricity by connecting around 200,000 households through the extension, reinforcement and densification of the grid by the public utility Senelec. Beneficiaries are located in the 14 regions of the country, in both urban and rural areas. In addition to the construction of medium-voltage (MV) and low-voltage lines (LV), as well as MV/LV distribution substations, the project will supply and install last mile connection equipment (service drops and meters) to cover all the value chain of electrification. The Project will foster a robust and socially equitable Post-COVID recovery by reducing the fragility of Senegal's most vulnerable populations while strengthening

the resilience of both critical public service delivery and local enterprise. Finally, the capacity of the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MoPE) will be reinforced to effectively update and steer the Universal Access Program.

The PDO would be achieved through the following components: (1) Grid densification and extension; (2) Electricity Access for a Resilient and Inclusive Post-COVID Recovery; (3) Capacity building and implementation support.

Proposed Operation Abstract

The Senegal Energy Access Scale Up Project (P176620) is a US$255.87 million program that supports Senegal's objective to achieve universal access to electricity by 2029. The Project aims to increase access to electricity services for households, enterprises, and critical public facilities through large-scale grid densification, extension, and connection works implemented by the national utility Senelec, across all 14 regions of the country. Building on the parent project, the Project is expected to connect approximately 243,000 households and reach about 1.95 million people, including through expansion to additional localities.

In addition to the construction of medium-voltage and low-voltage distribution networks and substations, the Project finances last-mile connection equipment, including service drops, meters, and household connection works, including through a results-based financing approach to accelerate delivery at scale. The Project also includes targeted interventions to enhance affordability and inclusiveness, including support to vulnerable households, electrification of public institutions such as health centers and schools, and the provision of reliable electricity services to micro, small, and medium enterprises.

Furthermore, the Project strengthens sector sustainability through technical assistance to Senelec and the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum to reduce technical and commercial losses, improve planning and monitoring systems, and prepare future investments, including feasibility studies for electrification of additional localities and renewable energy development. The Project also contributes to a resilient and inclusive energy transition by improving service delivery, supporting economic development, and enhancing institutional capacity to steer Senegal's Universal Access Program.

The PDO is achieved through the following components: (1) Grid Densification and Extension; (2) Socially Inclusive and Productive Electricity Services; (3) Capacity Building and Implementation Support; and (4) Contingent Emergency Response.

COMPONENTS

Last Approved			Proposed	
Component Name	**Cost (USD)**	**Action**	**Component Name**	**Cost (USD)**
Component 1: Grid densification and extension	135,000,000.00	Revised	Grid densification and extension	213,000,000.00
Component 2: Electricity access for a resilient and inclusive Post COVID-19 recovery	15,000,000.00	Revised	Socially Inclusive and Productive Electricity Services	15,000,000.00

Component 3: Capacity building and implementation support	15,870,000.00	Revised	Capacity building and implementation support	37,870,000.00
Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response	0.00	No Change	Contingent Emergency Response	0.00
TOTAL	**165,870,000.00**			**265,870,000.00**

COSTS & FINANCING

Private Capital Facilitation

Is this an MFD-Enabling Project (MFD-EP)? Yes

Last approved as part of Restructuring Data Sheet on 02-Jun-2025

Is this project Private Capital Enabling (PCE)? Yes

Last approved as part of Restructuring Data Sheet on 02-Jun-2025

LOANS

Loan Closing

Loan/Credit/Trust Fund	Status	Original Closing	Revised Closing(s)	Proposed Closing	Proposed Deadline for Withdrawal Applications
IDA-70470	Effective	30-Jun-2027	30-Jun-2027	30-Jun-2029	30-Oct-2029
IDA-78860	Effective	30-Jun-2027	30-Jun-2027	30-Jun-2029	30-Oct-2029
IDA-80660	Not Effective	30-Jun-2029	30-Jun-2029		

DISBURSEMENTS

Operation Dates & Projection Details

Reasons to change the full Disbursement date and/or the projection

Additional Financing; Change in Pace of Implementation

Implementation Start Date	Operation Closing Date
08-Mar-2022	30-Jun-2027

Projected Date for Full Disbursement

31-Oct-2029

Expected Disbursements (in US $) (Absolute)

Year	Original Estimation at Preparation (Approval Package – 03 Jun 2022)	Revised Estimation	Actual
FY2022	2,400,000.00	0.00	0.00
FY2023	16,500,000.00	3,341,270.01	3,341,270.01
FY2024	40,500,000.00	17,960,464.46	17,960,464.46
FY2025	60,000,000.00	6,664,313.05	6,664,313.05
FY2026	22,500,000.00	34,153,004.46	34,153,004.46
FY2027	7,500,000.00	60,000,000.00	0.00
FY2028	0.00	60,000,000.00	0.00
FY2029	0.00	60,000,000.00	0.00
FY2030	0.00	13,750,948.02	0.00

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL

Overview

Operation Location

Operation location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the ESS Assessment (geographic, environmental, social) (if known)

The Additional Financing (AF) to the PADAES will be implemented nationwide across urban, peri-urban, and rural areas of Senegal. Project activities will take place within existing localities located in the country's main geographic zones covered by PADAES , including the Sylvo-pastoral zone, the Groundnut Basin, Eastern Senegal, Casamance, the Niayes zone, and the Senegal River Valley.

Physical interventions will primarily consist of grid densification and extension works, installation of low- and medium-voltage distribution infrastructure, and last-mile household and public-facility connections. Activities will generally be small-scale, dispersed, and implemented within existing rights-of-way or previously disturbed areas, limiting the need for land acquisition.

Environmentally, project areas present varied conditions, including flood-prone zones, semi-arid regions, and more humid ecosystems. Key environmental considerations include occupational and community health and safety risks, waste management (including electrical and electronic waste), localized vegetation clearance, and climate-related risks such as flooding and extreme heat, which are addressed through climate-resilient design standards.

Socially, the project will benefit households, vulnerable populations, women, youth, MSMEs, and public institutions nationwide. Relevant social considerations include affordability constraints, service quality expectations, and sustained stakeholder engagement and grievance management. No Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (ESS7) have been identified in the project areas.

Detailed operation location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the ESS Assessment (geographic, environmental, social)

The Additional Financing of the Senegal Energy Access Scale Up Project (PADAES) will operate within the same nationwide geographic setting (14 regions) as the parent project, covering urban, peri urban neighborhoods, and rural areas, some of which are characterized by limited community infrastructure and high vulnerability levels. Senegal has an estimated population of 18 million in 2024 (World Bank, 2024), and a large part of the economically disadvantaged population lives in rural areas. Rural access to electricity remains significantly lower than urban areas at approximately 55–60% (World Bank, 2024). Rural and peri-urban communities in the project regions — including remote localities in the Sylvo-Pastoral zone, Eastern Senegal, and the Casamance — face the most acute energy shortages, with limited or no grid connectivity that constrains livelihoods, access to social services, and economic opportunities. Senegal hosts approximately 14,000–16,000 refugees and asylum seekers (UNHCR, 2025), primarily from Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Central African Republic, concentrated in and around Dakar and in some peri-urban areas (2024-2025 data).

Senegal is facing a wide range of climate risks (floods, extreme heat, wildfires, water scarcity). In 2024, Senegal, experience unprecedented flooding due to intense rainfall, affecting over 71,000 people across eight regions including the project area, destroying homes, damaging critical infrastructure, and severely disrupting access to essential services. Environmental sensitivities in the project area (14 regionsof Senegal) may include critical habitats, modified and natural habitats with their associated biodiversity. These habitats belong to six agro-ecological zones (AEZs) based on biophysical and socio-economic characteristics (River Valley, Niayes, Groundnut Basin, Sylvo-Pastoral zone, Eastern Senegal/Upper Casamance, and Lower Casamance). Many cultural heritage sites are found in these agroecological zones, including, inter alia, cultural landscapes of the Bassari, Fula, and Bedik, cultural landscape with shell-mound communities, and architectural heritage in Tambacounda and Kolda regions.

The project does not operate in a fragile or conflict affected country context, although localized security sensitivities may exist in parts of the Casamance region notably in the regions of Sédhiou and Kolda, including the southern and western zones of Kolda.

Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The institutional arrangements established under the parent project will be maintained under the Additional Financing with an adjustment related to the position of an independent third-party monitoring and verification agent to be hired by the PIU. The AF introduces results-based payments, and payments will be made in tranches against verified milestones, including inter alia, compliance with applicable environmental and social requirements. The overall planning, coordination, fiduciary management, E&S management, and reporting remains within the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under the Senegal National Electricity Company (SENELEC). SENELEC has institutional experience in managing nationwide distribution networks and supervising contractors across diverse geographic contexts. The PIU is staffed with five qualified specialists: environmental, social, gender, occupational health and safety, and SEA/SH. They are responsible for screening activities, supervising contractors by ensuring that contractual commitments are met, monitoring compliance with environmental and social instruments, managing stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanisms. The parent project's PIU has demonstrated satisfactory commitment in ensuring compliance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and per the last Implementation Status & Results Report, dated December 2025, the overall ESS Performance is Satisfactory. . . Following public entities will continue to be involved in ES compliance monitoring : Directorate of Environmental Regulation and Compliance - responsible for the review, clearance, and approval of Environmental and Social Assessments (ESAs) in accordance with national regulations, and for monitoring compliance with approved Initial Environmental Assessment reports during implementation. E&S capacity building activities will continue for the above listed entities, with focus on electrical safety principles for a safe workplace.

Assessment

Environmental & Social Risk Classification

Environmental Risk Rating	Social Risk Rating
Substantial	Moderate
Original Environmental and Social Risk Rating (ESRC)	Revised Environmental and Social Risk Rating (ESRC)
Substantial	Substantial

Environmental & Social Standards

E & S Standards	Relevance
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Relevant
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Relevant
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions	Relevant
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Relevant
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety	Relevant
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Relevant
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Relevant
ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage	Relevant
ESS 9: Financial Intermediaries	Not Currently Relevant

Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The overal Environmental and Social risk is Substantial (Substantial for Environment and Moderate for Social) . AF would finance similar physical activities as the parent project and would be implemented in the same geographical locations (regions) as the original project. The AF will also finance TA activities, including inter alia, studies for new solar plants and studies for the electrification of approximately 1,600 localities. These TA activities will be carried out in accordance with terms of reference acceptable to the Association, consistent with the ESSs, and their outputs will be consistent with the ESSs. The borrower will assess ES risks and impacts of the TA activities under Additional Financing and, should risks and impacts be identified, prepare proportionate environmental and social management instruments (IEAs, ESIAs). TA activities will comply with OESRC Advisory Note on TA and the ESF, May 21,2019. These provisions are included in the ESCP. Initial Environmental Assessments (IEAs) prepared and disclosed in February 2026 for PADAES existing intervention areas may be updated during implementation to cover any medium voltage (MV) transmission line expansion activities. The SEP, including the GRM, has been updated to incorporate the new components, and

disclosed on March 12, 2026. The five E&S specialists, including an OHS specialist and a Gender specialist are maintained under the AF; capacity-building and awareness- activities have been conducted; Compliance monitoring, stakeholder consultations, and grievances management have also been appropriately undertaken. AF must build on these achievements, and further strengthen ESRM for sustainable benefits to the community and environment.

Last Finalized Date
18-Jun-2026

Is a common approach being considered?
No

Legal Covenants

Loan/Credit/TF	Description	Status	Action
IDA-70470	ESCP: Project Grievance Mechanism will be operational no later than three months after the Effective Date of the legal agreements entered into between the Association and the Recipient for the financing of the Project and maintained throughout the Project's implementation period.	After delay complied with	No Change
IDA-70470	PA, Schedule, Section I, B.2 (a): The Project Implementing Entity shall, not later than one (1) month after the Effective Date for the Fiscal Year in which this Agreement shall become effective, and September 1 of each subsequent Fiscal Year, consolidate and furnish to the Association for the Association's no objection, a consolidated annual program of activities proposed for implementation under the Project during the following Fiscal Year, and the proposed budget showing sources of financing for all budgeted costs which shall include the funds from the Credit, as well as counterpart funds and any other funds which may become available for the implementation of the Project.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-70470	PA, Schedule, Section I, A.4 (b): Without limitation to the provisions of Section I.A.3 of this Agreement, the Project Implementing Entity shall, no later than four (4) months after the Effective Date: amend the Project Operation Manual in order to incorporate the guidelines, instructions, missions and services for the Project, in form and substance	Complied with	No Change

	acceptable to the Association; as a result of such amendment, the amended Project Operation Manual shall provide a detailed description of the Project and specify roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the Project, and set forth the rules, methods, guidelines and procedures for the carrying out of the Project, including: arrangements for the coordination of the Project; financial management, with the detailed policies and procedures; procurement management procedures and contract management plan; institutional administration, coordination, and day-to-day execution of Project activities; monitoring and evaluation including the results framework and the monitoring indicators for the Project; reporting; information and communication of activities; guidelines for assessing potential environmental and social impacts of the activities included in the Project and designing appropriate mitigation, management, and monitoring measures in respect of such impacts; and such other technical and organizational arrangements and procedures as shall be required for the effective implementation of the Project.		
IDA-70470	PA, Schedule, Section I, A.4 (a): Without limitation to the provisions of Section I.A.3 of this Agreement, the Project Implementing Entity shall, no later than four (4) months after the Effective Date: (a) recruit the following additional staff for the PIU: (i) an accountant; (ii) a procurement specialist; (iii) a contract management specialist; (iv) a social specialist; (v) an Occupational Health and Safety specialist; (vi) a sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment specialist; and (vii) two technical advisors.	After delay complied with	No Change
IDA-70470	FA, Schedule 2, Section I, E.1: The Recipient shall, not later than one (1) month after the Effective Date for the Fiscal Year in which this	Partially complied with	No Change

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	Agreement shall become effective, and September 1 of each subsequent Fiscal Year, consolidate and furnish to the Association (or cause the Project Implementing Entity to consolidate and furnish to the Association) for the Association's no objection, a consolidated annual program of activities proposed for implementation under the Project during the following Fiscal Year, together with a proposed budget which shall include the funds from the Credit, as well as counterpart funds and any other funds which may become available for the implementation of the Project.		
IDA-70470	FA, Schedule 2, Section I, D.1: Without limitation to Section 5.03 of the General Conditions, the Recipient shall pay an amount of not less than the equivalent of EUR 8,900,000 as counterpart funds for the Project, at a time and for the financing of expenditures (including all expenditures for the implementation of measures required under the resettlement action plans and environmental impact mitigation for Project activities) as reflected in the Annual Work Plans and Budgets approved by the Association.	Partially complied with	Revised
IDA-80660	FA, Schedule 2, Section I, F.1.(a) :The Recipient shall cause the Project Implementing Entity no later than [three (3)] months after the Effective Date, to appoint and maintain at all times during the implementation of the Project, a verification agent having experience and qualification, and under terms of reference, satisfactory to the Association ("Verification Agent"), to verify the data and other evidence supporting the achievement of one or more Result-based Payments and recommend corresponding withdrawals to be made thereunder, as applicable;	Not yet due	New

IDA-80660	PA, Schedule, Section I, A.5: The Project Implementing Entity shall, no later than three (3) months after the Effective Date, issue the SENELEC Arrangement setting forth, in form and substance satisfactory to the Association, the respective roles, responsibilities, procedures and coordination modalities of the Project Implementing Entity and the PIU in connection with the Result-based Payments (including, as applicable, arrangements relating to the preparation, review, approval and submission of documentation, the engagement and facilitation of the Verification Agent's work, internal controls, recordkeeping and reporting), and which shall be binding upon, and enforceable against, the Project Implementing Entity and the PIU.	Not yet due	New
IDA-80660	ESCP: A capacity-building plan will be updated two months after the additional funding takes effect and will be carried out throughout the implementation of the parent project and the additional funding.	Not yet due	New
IDA-80660	PA Schedule Section I.A.4 (a) Without limitation to the provisions of Section I.A.3 of this Agreement, the Project Implementing Entity shall, no later than three (3) months after the Effective Date: (a) recruit the following additional staff for the PIU: a hydrocarbons specialist, a procurement specialist, a procurement assistant, an environmental and social specialist, and a chief accountant, all with terms of reference, qualification and experience acceptable to the Association;	Not yet due	New
IDA-80660	PA Schedule Section I.A.4 (b) Without limitation to the provisions of Section I.A.3 of this Agreement, the Project Implementing Entity shall, no later than three (3) months after the Effective Date: (b) amend the Project Operation Manual with the Verification	Not yet due	New

	Protocol and arrangements and Results-Based Payments (RBPs) under Part 1.3 of the Project; as a result of such amendment, the amended Project Operation Manual shall provide a detailed description of the RBPs arrangements, including: (i) the scope and eligibility criteria for household connections; (ii) the milestones and tranches against which Results-Based Payments shall be made; (iii) the independent verification arrangements applicable to such payments; and (iv) the technical, environmental and social requirements applicable thereto.		

Conditions

Type	Description of Conditions	Action
Effectiveness	FA, Article V, 5.01: Subsidiary Agreement has been entered into between the Recipient and the Project Implementing Entity in accordance with Section I.B of Schedule 2 to this Agreement.	No Change
Disbursement	FA, Schedule 2, Section III, B.1(f): Notwithstanding the provisions of Part A of this Section, no withdrawal shall be made (f) under Category (7), for RBP-related Eligible Expenditures, unless and until the Association is satisfied, and has notified the Recipient of its satisfaction, that the following condition has been met: (i) the Project Operation Manual has been updated in accordance with Section I.A.4(b) of the Schedule to the Project Agreement, including with the Verification Protocol; (ii) the SENELEC Arrangement has been executed in accordance with Section I.A.5 of the Schedule to the Project Agreement.	New

VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

COUNTRY: Senegal
Senegal Energy Access Scale Up Project

Project Development Objective(s)

Increase access to electricity services for households, enterprises, and critical public facilities in Senegal.

PDO Indicators by PDO Outcomes

Baseline	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Completion Period
Increase access to electricity services for households, enterprises, and critical public facilities				
Revise **People provided with direct access to electricity through new connections** (Number of people) CRI				
Jul/2023	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0	0	646,350	1,580,000	1,954,000
Rationale for Change	**The extension of the project to new localities justifies the increase in the targets.**			
➢ Revise **People provided with direct access to electricity through new connections - Female** (Number of people) CRI				
Jul/2023	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0	0	323,175	790,000	977,000
Rationale for Change	**The extension of the project to new localities justifies the increase in the targets.**			
➢ Revise **People provided with direct access to electricity through new connections - Youth** (Number of people) CRI				
Jul/2023	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0	0	193,905	474,000	586,000
Rationale for Change	**The extension of the project to new localities justifies the increase in the targets.**			
Revise **People provided with new or improved electricity service** (Number)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0.00	0	646,350	1,580,000	1,954,000

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Rationale for Change	**The extension of the project to new localities justifies the increase in the targets.**			
➢ Revise**Of which urban** (Percentage)				
0.00	0	60	60	60.00
➢ Revise**Of which rural** (Percentage)				
0.00	0	40	40	40.00
➢ Revise**Of which women** (Number)				
0.00	0	323,175	790,000	977,000
Revise**Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises provided with new or improved electricity services** (Number)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0.00	0	0	350	700.00
➢ Revise**Female-managed and/or female-owned** (Percentage)				
0.00	0	0	30	30.00
Revise**Public institutions provided with new or improved electricity service** (Number)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0.00	0	0	70	140
➢ Revise**Health clinics** (Number)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0.00	0	0	30	60
Rationale for Change	**Feedback from the Ministry of health ascertains that most larger clinics and hospitals in the country are already electrified. As a result, the target has been reduced to 60 health centers.**			
➢ Revise**Schools** (Number)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0.00	0	0	40	80
Rationale for Change	**given the existing demand for schools and their distance from the grid, the target for schools has been reduced to 80**			

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Baseline	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Completion Period
Revised**Grid densification and extension**				

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Revise**Lines constructed, reinforced or rehabilitated under the project** (Kilometers)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0.00	0	1,735.00	3,470.00	6,557.00
➢ Revise**MV lines constructed, reinforced or rehabilitated under the project** (Kilometers)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0.00	0	380	761	1,058
Rationale for Change	**The extension of the project to new localities justifies the increase in the targets.**			
➢ Revise**LV lines constructed, reinforced or rehabilitated under the project** (Kilometers)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0.00	0	1,350	2,709	5,499
Rationale for Change	**The extension of the project to new localities justifies the increase in the targets.**			
Revise**Distribution assets financed under the project are resilient to flooding** (Percentage)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0.00	0	100.00	100.00	100.00
Revise**Additional distribution transformer capacity installed** (Kilovolt-Amphere (KVA))				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0.00	0	22,875.00	45,750.00	106,750
Rationale for Change	**The extension of the project to new localities justifies the increase in the targets.**			
Revise**Households provided with new electricity service under the project** (Number)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0.00	0	100,000.00	200,000.00	243,000
Rationale for Change	**The extension of the project to new localities justifies the increase in the targets.**			
Revise**Aggregate Technical, Commercial, and Collection (ATC&C) losses** (Percentage)				
Dec/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
18.50	16	15.60	15.20	14.80

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Rationale for Change	**The standard indicator used in the industry is the ATC&C losses in opposition with the overall efficiency previously used**			
Revised **Socially Inclusive and Productive Electricity Services**				
Revise **Adoption of a lifeline connection policy for vulnerable households** (Yes/No)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Revise **Vulnerable households connected to the grid under the project** (Number)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0.00	0	0	30,000.00	40,000.00
Revise **Beneficiaries of a technical assistance promoting productive use of electricity** (Number)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0.00	0	50.00	100.00	200.00
➢ Revise **of which women** (Percentage)				
0.00	0	50.00	50.00	50.00
Revised **Capacity building and implementation support**				
Revise **Commercialization Agreements concluded (Number)** (Number)				
Jun/2025	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0	0	0	0	1
Rationale for Change	**Alignment with PADAES**			
Revise **Approval of farm-out and farm-in agreement** (Number)				
Jun/2025	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0	0	0	0	1
Rationale for Change	**Alignment with PADAES**			
Revise **Gas utilization study concluded** (Yes/No)				
Jun/2025	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Rationale for Change	**Alignment with PADAES**			

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Revise **Offshore development Concepts validated** (Number)				
Jun/2025	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0	0	0	1	1
Rationale for Change	**Alignment with PADAES**			
Revise **Least cost geospatial electrification plan developed and adopted by the Universal Access Program Steering Committee** (Yes/No)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
No	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes
Revise **Consumer awareness campaign developed and implemented** (Yes/No)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
No	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes
Revise **People trained in technical, planning, and management areas** (Number)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0.00	0	50	150	250.00
Revise **Percentage of women in technical positions at SENELEC** (Percentage)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
7.40	0	0	8.50	10.00
Revise **Grievances received and addressed within the project Grievance Mechanism specific timeframe** (Percentage)				
Aug/2021	Jun/2025	Jun/2027	Jun/2028	Jun/2029
0.00	0	0	100.00	100.00

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan:

PDO Indicators by PDO Outcomes

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PDO Outcome	**Increase access to electricity services for households, enterprises, and critical public facilities**
Indicator Name	**People provided with direct access to electricity through new connections (Number of people)** [CRI]
Description	This indicator will measure the number of people provided with direct access to electricity through new household connections under the project.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Compilation of evidence of connections
Methodology for Data	Compilation of reception reports
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**People provided with direct access to electricity through new connections - Female (Number of people)** [CRI]
Description	This indicator will measure the number of women provided with new access to electricity under the project by household connections.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Compilation of evidence of connections
Methodology for Data	Compilation of reception reports
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**People provided with direct access to electricity through new connections - Youth (Number of people)** [CRI]
Description	This indicator will measure the number of youth provided with new access to electricity under the project by household connections.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Compilation of evidence of connections
Methodology for Data	Compilation of reception reports
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**People provided with new or improved electricity service (Number)**
Description	The indicator will measure the number of people provided with access to electricity under the project by household connections. The average number of people per household is estimated at 8.6 in the 2023 Population Census.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Compilation of evidence of connections
Methodology for Data	Compilation of reception reports
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Of which urban (Percentage)**
Description	The indicator will measure the number of women provided with access to electricity under the project by household connections.
Frequency	Annually

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Data source	Compilation of evidence of connections
Methodology for Data	Compilation of reception reports
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Of which rural (Percentage)**
Description	The indicator will measure the percentage of people provided with access to electricity under the project in rural areas.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Compilation of evidence of connections
Methodology for Data	Compilation of reception reports
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Of which women (Number)**
Description	The indicator will measure the number of women provided with access to electricity under the project by household connections.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Compilation of evidence of connections
Methodology for Data	Compilation of reception reports
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises provided with new or improved electricity services (Number)**
Description	This indicator will measure the number of small and medium enterprises, including income-generating activities, provided with new or improved electricity services under the project.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Compilation of evidence of connections
Methodology for Data	Compilation of reception reports
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Female-managed and/or female-owned (Percentage)**
Description	This indicator will calculate the percentage of female-headed enterprises out of the total enterprises provided with new or improved electricity service under the project
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Compilation of evidence of connections
Methodology for Data	Compilation of reception reports
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec

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Indicator Name	**Public institutions provided with new or improved electricity service (Number)**
Description	This indicator will measure the number of public institutions (clinics, and/or schools, and/or administrative centers) provided with new or improved electricity service under the project.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Compilation of evidence of connections
Methodology for Data	Compilation of reception reports
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Health clinics (Number)**
Description	This indicator will measure the number of public institutions (clinics, and/or schools, and/or administrative centers) provided with new or improved electricity service under the project.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Compilation of evidence of connections
Methodology for Data	Compilation of reception reports
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Schools (Number)**
Description	This indicator will measure the number of public institutions (clinics, and/or schools, and/or administrative centers) provided with new or improved electricity service under the project.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Compilation of evidence of connections
Methodology for Data	Compilation of reception reports
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec

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Monitoring & Evaluation Plan:

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Results Area	**Component 1: Grid densification and extension**
Indicator Name	**Lines constructed, reinforced or rehabilitated under the project (Kilometers)**
Description	This indicator will measure the length of total lines constructed or rehabilitated under the project.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Project progress reports and Senelec annual reports
Methodology for Data	Compilation of evidence such as reception reports and final technical documentation
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**MV lines constructed, reinforced or rehabilitated under the project (Kilometers)**
Description	This indicator will measure the length of MV lines constructed or rehabilitated under the project
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Project progress reports and Senelec annual reports
Methodology for Data	Compilation of evidence such as reception reports and final technical documentation
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**LV lines constructed, reinforced or rehabilitated under the project (Kilometers)**
Description	This indicator will measure the length of LV lines constructed or rehabilitated under the project
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Project progress reports and Senelec annual reports
Methodology for Data	Compilation of evidence such as reception reports and final technical documentation
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Distribution assets financed under the project are resilient to flooding (Percentage)**

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Description	This indicator measures the share of distribution assets financed under the project that incorporate flood-resilient design standards, as identified in the project's climate vulnerability assessment (Tractebel/ENGIE Impact, 2025). Flood-resilient design standards include: elevation of MV/LV substations on reinforced concrete platforms above the 100-year flood level; elevation of HTA cells to approximately 3 meters above ground in high-risk zones; watertight sealing of equipment to IP65/IP68 certification standards; mechanical sealing devices for underground cable entries; and siting of new assets outside high-risk flood zones as identified through climate hazard mapping. The target of 100% reflects the project's commitment that all financed distribution assets will comply with these standards.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Project progress reports and Senelec annual reports
Methodology for Data	Compilation of evidence such as reception reports and final technical documentation
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Additional distribution transformer capacity installed (Kilovolt-Amphere (KVA))**
Description	This indicator will calculate the additional distribution transformer capacity installed under the project.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Project progress reports and Senelec annual reports
Methodology for Data	Compilation of reception reports and equipment commissioning records
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Households provided with new electricity service under the project (Number)**
Description	This indicator will measure the number of households connected to the grid under the project.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Compilation of evidence of connections
Methodology for Data	Compilation of reception reports
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Aggregate Technical, Commercial, and Collection (ATC&C) losses (Percentage)**
Description	It measures the overall energy loss, including technical deficiencies, electricity theft, and non-payment, calculated as the difference between energy input and revenue collected.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Senelec financial and operational reports
Methodology for Data	Compilation and analysis of Senelec billing and dispatch data
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Results Area	**Component 2: Socially Inclusive and Productive Electricity Services**
Indicator Name	**Adoption of a lifeline connection policy for vulnerable households (Yes/No)**

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Description	This indicator will verify the adoption of a lifeline connection policy
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Government and Senelec official publications
Methodology for Data	Collection and verification of the official policy decision
Responsibility for Data	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Vulnerable households connected to the grid under the project (Number)**
Description	The indicator will measure the number of vulnerable people integrated in the National Registry (Registre National Unique -RNU) provided with access to electricity under the project by household connections.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Project progress reports and Senelec annual reports
Methodology for Data	Compilation of Senelec reporting on new connections, cross-checked with the RNU
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Beneficiaries of a technical assistance promoting productive use of electricity (Number)**
Description	The indicator will measure the number of people who took part in the business development program financed under the project.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Project progress reports and implementing partner reports
Methodology for Data	Compilation of participant lists and training records
Responsibility for Data	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and Senelec
Indicator Name	**of which women (Percentage)**
Description	The indicator will measure the percentage of females who took part in the business development program financed under the project.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Project progress reports and implementing partner reports
Methodology for Data	Compilation of participant lists and training records
Responsibility for Data	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and Senelec
Results Area	**Component 3: Capacity building and implementation support**
Indicator Name	**Commercialization Agreements concluded (Number)**
Description	This indicator will verify the conclusion of commercialization agreements.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy administrative records

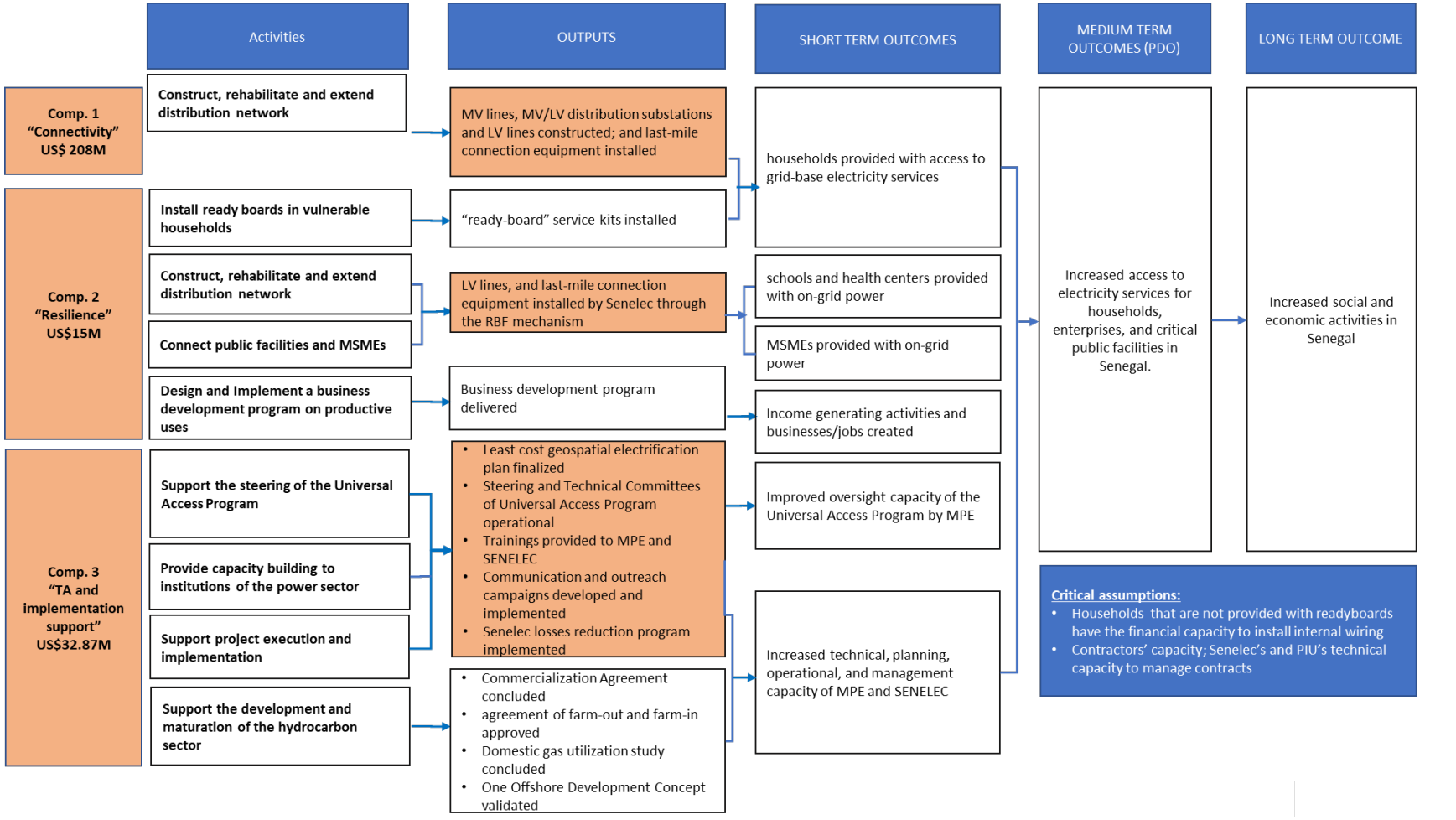
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Methodology for Data	Compilation of signed commercialization agreements
Responsibility for Data	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Approval of farm-out and farm-in agreement (Number)**
Description	This indicator will verify the approval of farm-out and farm-in agreements.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy administrative records
Methodology for Data	Compilation of approved agreements and official decisions
Responsibility for Data	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Gas utilization study concluded (Yes/No)**
Description	This indicator will verify the completion of gas utilization studies
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy
Methodology for Data	Collection of the finalized study document
Responsibility for Data	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Offshore development Concepts validated (Number)**
Description	This indicator will verify the validation of offshore development concepts
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy
Methodology for Data	Compilation of official validation documents
Responsibility for Data	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Least cost geospatial electrification plan developed and adopted by the Universal Access Program Steering Committee (Yes/No)**
Description	This indicator will verify the adoption of a Least cost geospatial electrification plan, as the core document to update and implement the Universal Access Program
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Government official publications
Methodology for Data	Collection of the official adoption decision
Responsibility for Data	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Consumer awareness campaign developed and implemented (Yes/No)**

Description	This indicator will verify the realization of a consumer awareness campaign aiming to increase the awareness of citizens on (i) the SENELEC application process for requesting a connection to the grid, (ii) the benefits of the project offered to vulnerable households and MSMEs (sub-component 2.1.) and (iii) the safe and efficient use of electricity
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Government and Senelec communication materials
Methodology for Data	Review of campaign materials and participant records
Responsibility for Data	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and Senelec
Indicator Name	**People trained in technical, planning, and management areas (Number)**
Description	This indicator will measure the number of sector staff benefiting from technical, planning, and management trainings under the project
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Project progress reports and training records
Methodology for Data	Compilation of training participant lists
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Percentage of women in technical positions at Senelec (Percentage)**
Description	This indicator will measure the percentage of women that hold a technical position at SENELEC.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Senelec human resources records
Methodology for Data	Analysis of HR staffing data
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Indicator Name	**Grievances received and addressed within the project Grievance Mechanism specific timeframe (Percentage)**
Description	This beneficiary feedback indicator will measure the percentage of grievances received that have been addressed within the project Grievance Redress Mechanism specific timeframe.
Frequency	Annually
Data source	Project progress reports and grievance registry
Methodology for Data	Compilation and verification of grievance records
Responsibility for Data	M&E specialist at the PIU and Senelec
Results Area	**Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response**

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Annex I: Revised Theory of Change



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