



# Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

## Appraisal Stage

### **(ESRS Appraisal Stage)**

Date Prepared/Updated: 08/16/2023 | Report No: ESRSA02941



I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Burkina Faso	WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA	P177918	
Project Name	Secondary Cities Urban Mobility And Development Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Transport	Investment Project Financing	7/19/2023	9/29/2023
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated Decision Review Date	Total Project Cost
Ministry of Economy, Finance and Forecasting	UGP PUDTR, General Directorate of Urban Mobility, Ministry of Transport, Urban Mobility and Road Safety	7/18/2023	200,000,000

Proposed Development Objective

The proposed PDO is to improve urban mobility, access to basic services and economic opportunities , and strengthen institutional capacity for urban management in selected secondary cities in Burkina Faso.

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project Activities

The proposed project will focus on three secondary cities of Burkina Faso: Bobo Dioulasso, Kaya and Ouahigouya. The development challenges in the 3 cities are different. While Bobo Dioulasso is facing urban development challenges mainly on mobility and resilience to climate change, Kaya and Ouahigouya are facing large inflow of IDPs and their urban challenges are more focused on basic social needs towards fast population growth. Indeed, the population of these two cities has doubled in less than 5 years with a significant increase of the demand for physical infrastructure and basic services. Pressures on community resources – including jobs and livelihoods - undermining social cohesion between IDPs and their hosts who live in close proximity; hence, urgent preventive actions are needed to avoid worsening crisis.

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Interventions in Kaya and Ouahigouya will focus on improving urgently the living conditions and socio-economic inclusion of the population, including IDPs, through (i) the provision of basic socioeconomic equipment and infrastructure to the population following an integrated territorial approach; (ii) the strengthening of the cities' resilience to flooding by improving the stormwater drainage network; (iii) the improvement of the commune's capacity to provide urban services in this context of fragility; and (vi) the strengthening of social cohesion actions. In the first year of project implementation, priority will be given to the construction of stormwater drainage network using Labor-Intensive works, thereby creating jobs for thousands of beneficiaries. It is planned to finance the rehabilitation of roads and related facilities to facilitate access to basic services and public facilities, and to finance the development of public spaces and socio-economic facilities in the cities.

For Bobo Dioulasso, the intervention aims to contribute to a more sustainable urbanization model and to improve urban mobility by: (i) reducing individual motorized travel from peripheral areas to the city center by providing structuring facilities in peripheral neighborhoods (schools, health centers, improvement of public and green spaces...); (ii) encouraging the use of public transport by improving the quality and competitiveness of public transport systems (buses); (iii) professionalizing and organizing urban transport actors; and (iv) improving flood resilience by constructing and/or rehabilitating the stormwater drainage network. The provision of equipment and socio-economic infrastructure will follow a territorial approach by maximizing investments at the level of two (02) secondary urban centers in the most populated peripheries of the city.

## D. Environmental and Social Overview

### D.1 Overview of Environmental and Social Project Settings

The project will intervene in Bobo-Dioulasso Kaya and Ouahigouya respectively West, North and Centre-North regions of Burkina Faso, located in the heart of Western Africa. Burkina Faso is a landlocked country, with physical geography characterized by a savanna that is grassy in the north gradually giving way to sparse forests in the south. The environmental, social and climate change situation in the project intervention area is marked by: (i) a decline in rainfall in recent decades, a recurrence of natural disasters, prolonged droughts, floods and violent winds, (ii) a degradation of the natural environment marked by the pollution of water and soil by waste from anthropogenic actions, (iii) not abundant forest, wildlife and fish resources but of capital interest in terms of their diversity and the economic enthusiasm they arouse, (iv) more pronounced poverty which particularly affects internally displaced persons from the security crisis, (v) the prevalence of Gender-Based Violence/Exploitation, Sexual Abuse/Sexual Harassment (GBV/SEA/SH), (vi) insecurity due to the actions of armed terrorist groups with its procession of internally displaced persons who are in urgent need of assistance and rehabilitation. The three (3) three specific locations, like the rest of the country, are subject to climatic hazards which are manifested by urban floods, droughts, extreme heat, water shortages and diseases which defend human ecosystems.

Kaya area is characterized by a climate of the North-Sudanian type with a long dry season of eight (08) months (October to May) and a short rainy season of four (04) months (June to September) with a minimum temperature during the months of December and January estimated at 17°16' and the maximum reaching 33°9'C. The soils are shallow (40 cm) and water erosion is very active due to their physiographic position (steep slope, chamfer). Most of



the surface water points in the project reception area are temporary: the water reservoirs dry up around March, the boulders around February and the backwaters around November.

Ouahigouya is characterized by a Sahelo-Sudanian type climate between isohyets 600 and 700 mm, characterized by two main seasons: a short rainy season from June to October and a long dry season during the rest of the year. The average annual temperature is 28°C. Three (3) types of soils are distinguished on the territory of the city of Ouahigouya, namely: leached and shallow ferruginous soils, hydromorphic soils, and subarid brown soils. Added to this is their low content of phosphate, nitrogen and calcium nutrients and the outcropping in places of the lateritic armor which classifies them in the category of soils, largely unsuitable for cultivation and subject to erosion. The level of groundwater tables has been falling following the successive droughts that the region is experiencing. The natural formation of the municipality of Ouahigouya is characterized by a wooded savannah which occupies the valleys, a shrubby savannah mainly located in the west, and a thorny steppe which covers the rest of the territory, i.e., the largest part.

Bobo-Dioulasso is located in the southern Sudanese climatic zone characterized by the alternation of a rainy season from mid-May to October and a dry season from October to April. Temperatures experience more or less significant variations depending on the alternation of the seasons. There are 3 types of soil in the municipality of Bobo-Dioulasso: leached tropical ferruginous soils (lateritic), holomorphic soils, little evolved and raw mineral soils. These soils suffer from the harmful effects of water and wind erosion. In addition to these natural factors, there is pollution and soil degradation linked to anthropogenic factors (waste, poor agricultural practices, uncontrolled use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides). Most of the watercourses are temporary, but in some places, there are some that are permanent when they are linked directly to springs. On the hydrogeological level, we note the presence of sedimentary aquifers where the water table outcrops around 4 m. The characteristic vegetation in the municipality of Bobo-Dioulasso is the savannah with three strata: trees, shrubs, and herbs. Along the rivers, gallery forests develop.

The working age population is characterized by a low educational attainment and high illiteracy rates. In 2018, nearly two-thirds of the working age population had no formal education whereas 22 percent had some low-secondary education or higher. In 2018, the literacy rate was 45 percent among 15-49 years, and 59 percent among the youngest cohort. Women and those living in rural areas are the most disadvantaged.

Furthermore, the country is facing a difficult social and political environment and a challenging security situation with multiple terrorism attacks and other banditry acts. Indeed, faced with the socio-political situation, there is a decline in certain achievements of the democratic process, including the integral communalization of the country. The management of the communes is now placed under "special delegations" and the operating arrangements of these institutions are not yet fully operational. In addition, the mentioned multiple terrorist attacks is negatively affected the implementation of development projects. The border areas of the country including secondary cities mainly Bobo Dioulasso, Kaya and Ouahigouya where project's activities will be implemented, are places that register a high rate of internal displaced population, in addition to the regular concentration of population. Covid 19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, food insecurity, insecure land tenure, climate change impacts are also other challenging's points that the country is currently facing.

## D.2 Overview of Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

### D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity



The project will be managed by a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) establish within the MTMUSR. The overall institutional structure of the project will be composed of:

- a) An Inter-ministerial Steering Committee that ensures the coherence of activities with the sectoral strategy and intersectoral coordination at national and local levels; The steering committee gives strategic guidance to the project. The main role of the steering committee will be to provide advice to the project, approve annual work programs and budgets, and ensure coordination with other programs.
- b) An Inter-ministerial Project Technical Committee (PTC) will be responsible for monitoring the project functioning. The Project Technical Committee will be responsible for: (i) the technical oversight of the project; (ii) ensuring coherence and that the implementation of the project is in line with the objective of the project; (iii) preparing and monitoring Annual Work Plans and Budgets; and (iv) reviewing implementation progress and advising on any adjustments needed to ensure effective implementation.
- c) A newly established PCU within the MTMUSR to ensure the coordination of project implementation. The PCU will be responsible for coordinating implementation and will manage all project funds and holds responsibility for procurement. The PCU will hire the project management assistance to support the 3 municipalities and will also sign a memorandum of understanding with the specialized implementing agencies (SIAs).
- d) The three municipalities are responsible for the implementation of the activities within their areas, building on lessons learned from the BF-Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project (P 175382). They will identify the activities in a participatory and inclusive manner and oversee the works ensuring that the investment meets the needs of the populations. They will put in place the operation and maintenance (O&M) mechanism to ensure the sustainability of the project's activities. They will be responsible for procurement of small investment up to a threshold determined after the assessment of their capacity as explained in Annex 3. They won't however have financial responsibility, kept under the responsibility of the PCU. The three municipalities will be supported by a project management assistance, a consultancy firm with strong experience in procurement and project management and will also benefit from the technical support of Regional Directorate of key line ministries for the implementation of activities.
- e) Specialized Implementing Agencies (SIAs) will implement the various project activities which fall within their respective institutional mandate. Thus, while the PCU will retain overall fiduciary responsibility for the project, technical management of the activities will be delegated to the relevant identified SIAs.

The PIU implementing the BF-Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project (P175382) financed by the Bank has been selected and has supported in the preparation of the social and environmental instruments of the proposed project.

The newly established PCU will have qualified personnel and sufficient resources to support the management of the Project's ESHS risks and effects, including an environmental specialist, a social development specialist and a full-time security officer. A specialist in charge of GBV/WASH/SH issues will be mobilized on a part-time basis for the duration of the Project. The 3 municipalities will benefit in their team from an assistant in environment and social development, based in the capital of the municipality for the close monitoring of the implementation of environmental and social management measures including aspects of SEA/SH/VAC/GBV. The capacity of these specialists will be built up by the World Bank team to ensure project compliance with the ESF.

The dedicated E&S specialists including environment specialist, social development specialist and security specialist for the new PIU will be recruited, before the project effectiveness date based on terms of reference (TOR) acceptable



to the Bank to implement environmental and social commitments. The evaluation report along with the CVs of the best candidates will also be reviewed by the Bank, to ensure conformity with the TOR and the final selection will also be cleared by the Bank.

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

**A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)**

Substantial

**A.1 Environmental Risk Rating**

Substantial

The environmental risk is rated as “Substantial” due to the civil work activities that will be financed by the proposed project. The civil work activities will consist of (i) road works in some secondary centers and the southern bypass (15km) to connect two secondary centers (the southern bypass route is not yet known at this stage), logistic infrastructure (parking areas, etc.) and some urban roads to access basic services (schools, hospitals, municipal services, etc.) under component 1; (ii) rehabilitation/reconstruction or new construction of social and economic infrastructure in key areas (additional rooms for existing schools and health centers, access to water and sanitation, electricity, etc.) and small markets, market gardening perimeters under component 2. In addition, these activities will be conducted in areas with high concentration of population. The proposed civil works (construction and rehabilitation) may generate adverse environmental risks and impacts that will need to be mitigated and properly managed. The key potential risks and impacts associated with the project’s activities identified in the ESMF and ESIA are related to: (i) Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management (asbestos material due to rehabilitation, sourcing of raw materials for civil works, water and energy use, dust, noise, potential contamination of water sources due to construction waste (hazardous and non-hazardous) management mainly, use of agrochemicals; (ii) Occupational and community health and safety as well as human security due to the civil works taking place in areas with high concentration of population. However, the potential risks and impacts associated with these civil works activities are expected to be limited and reversible with appropriate mitigation measures, which will be put in place to avoid, minimize or compensate identified E&S risks and impacts; (iii) the loss of natural vegetation due to the rights of way of the works and the creation of areas where materials are borrowed and (iv) increased turbidity of surface waters.

**A.2 Social Risk Rating**

Substantial

The project social risk is rating Substantial at this stage. All these expected investments will be carried out in crowded areas where several stakeholders with different interests are involved. The implementation of proposed project activities may be associated with potential social risks related to labor and working conditions, including child labor and forced labor, sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, health and safety of populations during civil works, incidents and accidents during civil works both for workers and communities, social conflicts due to the lack of communication on project benefits, involuntary resettlement compensation, etc. Some proposed project activities of could lead to potential land acquisition, land use or involuntary resettlement as they will be carried out in urban areas where access to land is a major issue. The context of insecurity in the country is also a risk that may negatively impact the overall implementation of project activities, mainly in terms of the consultation with key stakeholders, social inclusion, vulnerable groups involving, data collection during studies and/or civil works, both workers and investments protection during civil works. Risk of exclusion of certain vulnerable groups including women, youth, internally displaced persons (IDP), persons with disabilities and rural communities, in consultation processes and their risks of

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lack of access to project benefits, resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management (sourcing of raw materials for civil works, water and energy use, dust, noise, potential contamination of water sources due to construction waste management mainly) and Occupational and community health and safety as well as human security.

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

**B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards**

**ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

Relevant

This standard is relevant. The specific locations of works related to road works in the urban centers and the 15km section of the southern bypass to connect two secondary centers, logistic infrastructure such as parking areas and some access roads to basic services such as schools, hospitals, municipal services, - under component 1; (ii) rehabilitation/reconstruction or new construction of social and economic infrastructure in key areas (additional rooms for existing schools and health centers, access to water and sanitation, electricity, etc.) and small markets, market gardening perimeters under component 2, were not known by appraisal. They could generate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts. The client has prepared the following environmental and social instruments: SEP, ESCP, LMP, ESMF, RF. The client also prepared 3 ESIA and 3 RAPs for the construction of the stormwater drainage canals in the 3 cities.

An ESMF has been prepared, reviewed, approved and disclosed both within the country and on the bank's web site on August 2nd, 2023, to guide the preparation of subsequent environmental and social risk assessments and identify mitigations measures to address identified environmental and social impacts once subprojects sites are known. The main environmental and social risks and impacts identified in the ESMF are: (i) the risk of air pollution by construction site activities; (ii) the risk of pollution of soil and water by waste from poorly managed work sites;(iii) the risk of soil degradation and loss of vegetation due to land clearing on construction sites; (iv) the risks related to community health and safety during construction activities; (v) risk of potential SEA/SH due to temporary labor influx and contracting of security personnel; (vi) risk of exclusion of some groups to the project beneficiaries especially those categorized as vulnerable groups (like women, internally displaced persons, female headed households, persons with disabilities and so on); (vii) land tenure challenges in the event of presence of squatters; (viii) risk related to the management of asbestos and agrochemical; (ix) risk of loss of natural vegetation due to the rights of way of the works and the creation of areas where materials are borrowed and (x)risk of increased turbidity of surface waters. The ESMF provides guidance on screening, scoping and managing unavoidable environmental and social risks and impacts, and on the environmental and social assessment and types of instruments needed (i.e ESIA, ESMP, etc.) according to the E&S risk rating. Specific site for the implementation of the construction of the stormwater drainage canals were identified in the three cities (Bobo-Dioulasso, Ouahigouya and Kaya) project intervention zones. Three (3) ESIA and three (3) RAPs have been prepared and will be cleared and disclosed both within the country and on the bank's web site before board date. The E&S risks from these specific instruments are: the risk of loss of property of cultural interest, the risks of spreading HIV/AIDS, STDs and Covid 19, risks of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH) as well as risks of child labor, the risk of falling, the risk of drowning, risks of conflict, the risk of unwanted pregnancies, the risks of construction site accidents and traffic accidents, the risks of water and soil pollution by solid and liquid waste, risks of GBV. Measures to address negative impacts on the biophysical environment include: the realization of compensation plantations; the formal prohibition of washing construction

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equipment and vehicles in watercourses and bodies of water; the collection of waste oils from construction site machinery and trucks and their storage in a 200 liter drum placed on an impermeable concrete floor; the waste oils will be recycled by a specialized company, the collection and disposal of ordinary wastewater and waste from the base life and construction sites, ordinary wastewater will be discharged into the environment and waste from the site will be removed by a specialized company that will make a selective sorting before incineration, burial or recycling of this waste, Construction sites must have separate fixed toilets for men and women in the office and separate mobile toilets for men and women on construction sites. One mobile latrine for 15 workers. The measures recommended to address the negative impacts of this sub-project on the human environment mainly include: awareness-raising activities against HIV/AIDS, STIs, covid-19, GBV and SEA/HS and for the populations of the sub-project area; raising public awareness of safety during the construction phase; adequate signage of construction sites; the provision of personal protective equipment to workers on physical work sites; priority recruitment of local workers, including internally displaced persons (IDPs); the adequate coordination of the works with the managers of the water, electricity and telephone networks as well as the diligent rehabilitation of the affected networks; the regulation of the speed and circulation of the company's machines. For the protection of the human environment, the implementation of specific instruments such as the GBV Action Plan – SEA/SH, the GRM, the SEP, will be of valuable assistance and will help to promote and consolidate social cohesion around the sub-projects of the PMDUV. The dissemination of the Code of Conduct to the staff who will be employed under the sub-project and the signing of the Code of Conduct by such staff will mitigate the risks of SEA/HS. To complement project activities targeting social inclusion, the ESMF includes mitigation measures related to social inclusion mainly of vulnerable groups (people with disabilities', IDPs, women's and youth both within host communities and IDPs, etc.), participatory approaches during consultation processes with focus on women and girls including in IDPs' groups, grievances redress mechanisms both for project's stakeholders and involved workers, citizen engagement requirements, etc. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that identifies the key stakeholders of the project and actions to ensure their inclusion through consultation and participation including key steps of grievance redress mechanism during the project implementation has been developed and disclosed both in-country and on the World Bank's website prior to appraisal. Based on the current SEA/SH risk rating, mitigation measures will be integrated into E&S instruments and an SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan with an estimated budget allocation and, response protocol to any SEA/SH incident will be outlined and set up during the project implementation phase. This will include the updating of the mapping of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) services in the areas of intervention, as well as the drafting and signature of codes of conduct forbidding SEA/SH, with sanctions for non-compliance; training for workers and awareness raising on SEA/H risks and measures for communities; separate consultations with women and a project Grievance Mechanism (GM) that is sensitive to the management of SEA/H complaints and informed by a survivor-centered approach with distinct entry points, as well as referral pathways to GBV services and procedures that are confidential and survivor-centered. These risks would be anticipated by improving communication, awareness campaigns and dissemination of information, strengthening the institutional capacities of certain key stakeholders, more inclusive consultation and key stakeholder participatory mechanisms, functional grievance mechanisms, good implementation of the SMP activities and guidance, etc. The site-specific ESIA's, including their ESMPs and subsequent Contractor's ESMPs will be developed during project implementation. The ESMF and ESIA's will make use of the general and sector specific EHSs for the identified activities in relation to occupational and community health and safety. The project will be implemented firstly in Bobo Dioulasso, Kaya and Ouahigouya, respectively in west, center-north and north part of the country where several cultural heritage sites are located. The assessment using the SAW4 country diagnostic screening tool for Burkina Faso has not yet conducted. The E&S screening sheet included in the ESMF outlines key points related to this screening tool. The environmental and social assessments prepared for the drainage channels in Bobo Dioulasso, Kaya and





Ouahigouya did not identify any cultural heritage that would be negatively affected by the project’s activities. Relevant procedures relating to cultural heritage for “chance finds” and proportional management measures of assessed risks has been reflected in the ESMF and will be for subsequent ESIA’s.

Based on the moderate risk level, mitigation measures will be outlined in a SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan with an estimated budget allocation and response protocol to any SEA/SH incident and set up during the project implementation phase.

The Borrower will monitor the environmental and social performances in accordance with the ESCP.

The preparation and implementation of the Contractor’s ESMPs for all civil works will be the responsibility of the selected contractor, and in line with the site specific ESIA/ESMP. The contractors’ ESMPs will include clearly defined mitigation measures during the construction phase, Labor Management Procedures and Occupational Health and Safety measures outlined in the ESIA/ESMP; security management measures consistent with the project SMP, including the signing of codes of conduct, and a waste management plan with specific measure for the management of asbestos if applicable.

The timeline for these commitments is outlined in the ESCP and will be monitored and updated as needed throughout the cycle life of the project.

**ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions**

Relevant

This standard is relevant. The project will involve direct workers, contracted workers and supply workers. The direct workers include the civil servants assigned to the project and consultants hired for technical assistance. The project will also include contractors and sub-contractors who will be hired predominantly under Component 1 and 2 where there will be studies and civil works undertaken associated with new construction or/and rehabilitation of infrastructures. The terms and conditions of the contracts for any worker involved in the project will be consistent with national labor law, particularly the provisions of the relevant national law (Decree No 2018-0092/PRES/PM/MINIFID) and the requirements of ESS2. Civil servants working in connection with the project will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment unless there is an effective legal transfer of employment or engagement to the project that is not expected.

Supply workers will involved in this project are the employees of the main suppliers such as catering service providers, cleaning service providers, staff of companies responsible for the supply and maintenance of equipment and installations in the premises occupied by the workers, etc.

During the civil works, contractors will be required to train employees and to provide them with necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), such as boots, hardhats, and other equipment, depending on the areas in which they are deployed.

The Borrower prepared a Labor Management Procedures (LMP) consistent with Burkinabe laws and regulations. The LMP aligns with ESS2 requirements on OHS requirements including COVID-19 risk management and before project staff are employed, to establish the terms and conditions of employment, as well as non-discrimination and equality of opportunity; the freedom to associate with workers’ organizations; exclusion of child or forced labor from project activities; prevention and control against sexual exploitation, abuse or sexual harassment (SEA/SH); outlining adequate occupational health and safety measures and a labor grievance mechanism (GM). The Ministry of Transport, Urban Mobility and Road Safety and contractors will be required to sign and abide by a code of conduct for workers that would address community health and safety risks, including risks of SEA/SH and child labor.

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The project will organize training for members of the technical preparation team and project workers before the beginning of relevant activities in order to make them aware of the labor risks and to mitigate the effects of the project on local populations. In all cases, for all identified project workers the following rules apply: the minimum age applicable for project workers is 18 - any workers under the age of 18 will not be employed or engaged in connection with the project. Forced labor - including involuntary or compulsory labor, such as contract work, bonded labor or any other similar contract - cannot be used within the framework of the project. These labor requirements will be reflected in the Project Implementation Manual.

The LMP has been publicly disclosed both within the country and on the Bank's website on August 2nd, 2023.

**ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

Relevant

The proposed activities (construction and rehabilitation) will likely have implications for Resource Efficiency and Pollution prevention (air pollution: exhaust from heavy vehicles and machinery; dust and noise production, soil and water pollution: Oils, used batteries and agrochemicals) and Management due to the (i) consumption of energy, water, and raw material; (ii) the management and disposal of wastes (wood, iron, plastic, packaging, animal wastes and organic wastes). These risks are screened in the ESMF and ESIA for construction and maintenance of storm water drainage system and appropriate mitigation measures are recommended to ensure an efficient use of energy, water, and raw materials. Those most likely to be affected are workers and people living within proximity of work sites. The implementation of mitigation measures such as dust suppression and vehicle maintenance will be incorporated into the contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP). The construction works will present short-term nuisance to the neighbors to some of the project sites. The Environmental and Social Management instruments to be prepared (ESIAs for instance) will include mitigation measures to minimize and manage the noise levels such by applying standard restrictions to hours of site work where appropriate. Construction/ rehabilitation activities will generate solid waste (and potentially hazardous wastes i.e. Asbestos in old buildings to be rehabilitated) which will primarily include excavated soil and solid wastes. Contractors will be required to prepare, as part of their C-ESMPs, a waste Management plan to ensure the management (including storage, transportation, and disposal) of all type of generated waste, including hazardous waste, in line with national laws and regulations, and the Good International Industry Practices (of hazardous wastes, including national laws and international good practice. Besides, civil work companies will observe payment of the water abstraction tax, using of electrical equipment with low energy consumption such as LED lamps and promote the sustainable use of resources, including energy, water and raw materials.

**ESS4 Community Health and Safety**

Relevant

The project team, including contractors and consultants, will be required to observe a Code of Conduct for workers, which addresses community health and safety risks, including SEA/SH and child labor. There are substantial health and safety concerns, particularly during civil works, as the project intervention sites will be located in urban and rural areas. Works in urban areas are likely to take place alongside roads with heavy traffic, with road safety issues.

To address this, the ESMF and ESIA include a chapter on community health and safety, security risk assessment and management provisions, incident reporting procedures general labor management provisions/measures and SEA/SH mitigation measures. ESMPs for site-specific subprojects will include measures to address road security and SEA/SH

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risks, and all employees will sign Codes of Conduct that include SEA/SH provisions to prevent and protect local communities and women.

Given the difficult security situation in Burkina Faso at the moment mainly with multiple homemade explosives attacks along of roads in rural areas, and potential risks to the project beneficiaries and/or project assets, the Borrower conducted a Security Risk Assessment (SRA) to assess the risks in the project intervention zones. On the basis of the SRA, a Security Risk Management plan (SMP) has also been prepared consistent with ESS4 (Community Health and Safety) requirements. The SMP based on the SRA, provides mitigation measures. These documents have been already reviewed and cleared.

Each site-specific ESMP for the works planned will take into account security provisions from SMP and require contractors to secure the site by installing fences and engaging security guards to safeguard property and protect local communities from risks associated with construction. The Borrower will be required to assess the risks posed by such security arrangements and incorporate the relevant measures, outlined in the good practice note (GPN), on the use of security personnel. C-ESMP should also include road safety measures.

The expected civil works will be associated with the construction and rehabilitation activities and the overall risks and impacts to community health and safety are considered to be substantial. The mitigation measures for the civil works will be stipulated clearly in the Contractor's ESMPs, and the contractor will be fully responsible for preparing a site-specific security management plan (such as for fences and security guards but more importantly secure sites against terrorists' attack) consistent with the project SMP. During the upgrading works, the Borrower will minimize the potential exposure to any hazardous materials that may affect the health of the communities and will implement measures to ensure the safe delivery of construction materials, storage and waste.

It has not yet been determined what the scale of the labor influx associated with the project activities will be. However, mitigation measures within the ESMPs will provide safe and confidential grievance mechanism channels to report SEA/H-related complaints. A code of conduct, including measures against SEA/H for ensuring community health and safety, will be prepared, and included in all bidding documents. Contractors will be responsible for ensuring their workers' compliance with codes of conduct. The project GM will be designed to safely, and ethically register complaints and address and properly document complaints and allegations (including SEAH) during project implementation.

Necessary preventive measures and awareness raising to direct workers and contracted workers against COVID19 contagion will also be implemented and monitored throughout the project implementation.

The ESMPs will make use of the General and Industry-specific Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines, defining specific measures to protect communities.

### **ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement**

Relevant

It is expected that activities under Components 1 and 2 could impact private property (individual and/or collective) and lead to land acquisition, land use and involuntary resettlement issues. The sites for the construction of stormwater drainage channels in Bobo Dioulasso, Kaya and Ouahigouya have been identified and the Borrower has prepared one Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for each site. The sites of other planned investments were unknown at the time of preparing this ESRS. To address the ESS5-related risks, the Borrower has prepared a Resettlement Framework (RF) to



guide the preparation of subsequent Resettlement Plans (RP)s when specific sites, and activities, are known and well defined. The RF is consulted upon, approved, and disclosed both in the country and on World Bank's web site on August 2nd, 2023. When required, RAPs will be prepared, disclosed, and implemented in satisfaction manner to the Bank prior to the commencement of civil works at the proposed project implementation phase.

For the construction of the stormwater drainage canals in the 3 cities where the investment sites are known at this stage, 3 RAP have been prepared. These documents are under review process and will be published both in the country and on the Bank's web site prior to the board date.

**ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**

Relevant

The proposed project is not expected to involve protected areas and biodiversity sites. At this stage, there is no greenfield construction foreseen but upgrading or rehabilitating existing sites. As all specific locations of project activities are not yet known, the ESMF contains checklists to help screen and manage biodiversity issues.

Any impact on habitats will be assessed during the preparation of the site-specific ESMPs through the application of a mitigation hierarchy.

The ESMPs provides mitigation measures to ensure that project activities do not alter or cause the destruction of any critical or sensitive natural habitats. The mitigation measures will applied during project implementation : minimize loss of vegetation by clearly delineating work areas and limiting clearing to these areas as well as limiting access to neighboring areas, minimize clearing of vegetation where possible, selectively felling by avoiding protected species cut, compensation reforestation with impacted local trees species, ensuring the monitoring of reforestation to avoid any net loss of biodiversity taking into account the mortality rate.

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

Not Currently Relevant

There are no known Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities in the project area.

**ESS8 Cultural Heritage**

Relevant

It is not anticipated that the project will have a potential impact on known cultural heritage. However, the project will finance activities involving excavation. As a first step, and in line with the mitigation hierarchy, known cultural heritage will be avoided, consistent with ESS8. The environmental and social assessments prepared for the drainage channels in Bobo Dioulasso, Kaya and Ouahigouya did not identify any cultural heritage that would be negatively affected by the project's activities. The ESMF includes provisions and procedures to follow in case of "Chance Finds", to be also included in site specific ESIAs/ESMPs and C-ESMPs. Moreover, the E&S screening sheet included in the ESMF outlined key points related to SAW4 country diagnostic screening tool for Burkina Faso. Mitigation measures included in the ESMF are: the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) in case of high or substantial impacts and risks on known cultural heritage, as part of the site specific ESIA, either as a distinct chapter or a technical annex; clauses related to the management of "Chance Finds" in bidding documents and contractors' contracts such as stop construction/rehabilitation in the event that cultural property sites are encountered during civil works to proceed in accordance with national laws.

Public Disclosure



**ESS9 Financial Intermediaries**

Not Currently Relevant

The project will not involve an FI.

**ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

Relevant

This standard is relevant. The project has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) in consultation with the following key stakeholders: i) those who are interested by the project, including ministries in charge of Finance, Communication, Territorial Administration, Infrastructure, Small and Medium Enterprises, and National Entrepreneurship Associations and NGOs; and ii) those who could be affected directly by the project, such as local communities and authorities, farmers, pastoralists, IDPs, women’s groups, and youth). At this stage, the Borrower has consulted and started sensitization with officials and authorities at central, regional, and local levels, followed by consultation with some local leaders, field TIC users local communities. The SEP identifies some vulnerable groups such as Internally Displaced People (IDPs) , outline the characteristics and interests of stakeholder groups, and include timing and methods of engagement throughout the project lifecycle. Consultation and participation activities including sensitization will be continued throughout the project cycle to ensure that key stakeholders fully understand the objectives of the project, the processes, and the benefits, and how they can participate effectively. The SEP includes also a project-level, SEA/SH-sensitive Grievance Mechanism (GM) that assures safe and confidential documentation, the response and management of SEA/SH complaints, and includes the targeted, regular involvement of women and other at-risk stakeholder groups. Awareness-raising activities on project-related risks of SEA/SH, and related mitigation strategies, is included in the SEP, and will target communities and project workers.

Public Disclosure

The GM shall be transparent and accessible to key stakeholders, including referrals to locally available medical, psychosocial and/or legal aid services for any SEA/SH survivor signaling abuse. The GM will be used to receive and resolve project-related complaints; it establishes a systematic approach for consultation and engagement and helps promote an inclusive and participatory approach for stakeholder engagement in addressing any potential risks and negative impact, including a distinct channel for SEA/SH issues; promotes and provides means for effective and inclusive engagement of the project’s affected parties throughout the project life-cycle; and ensures that appropriate program information is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner.

All stakeholder consultations during this project preparation phase were carried out in accordance with the national COVID-19 prevention strategy, and the technical note on stakeholder engagement in World Bank-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings (March 20, 2020). The same attention will be observed during the project implementation phase.

The SEP has been subject to consultation and has been cleared and disclosed both in-country and on the World Bank’s website on August 2nd, 2023.

**B.2 Legal Operational Policies that Apply**

**OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways**

No

**OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas**

No



**B.3 Other Salient Features**

**Use of Borrower Framework**

No

Project will not rely on the Borrower’s Framework but will comply with all environmental and social laws, policies and regulations.

**Use of Common Approach**

No

N/A

**C. Overview of Required Environmental and Social Risk Management Activities**

**C.1 What Borrower environmental and social analyses, instruments, plans and/or frameworks are planned or required during implementation?**

Project will not rely on the Borrower’s Framework but will comply with all environmental and social laws, policies and regulations.

**III. CONTACT POINTS**

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Public Disclosure

**IV. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT**

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**V. APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s): Ibrahim Kabore, Soraya Goga, Ndeye Anna Ba

ADM Environmental Specialist: Taoufiq Bennouna

ADM Social Specialist: Fatoumata Diallo

Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Pia Peeters Cleared on 16-Aug-2023 at 07:39:15 EDT

Safeguards Advisor ESSA Nathalie S. Munzberg (SAESSA) Concurred on 16-Aug-2023 at 10:47:34 EDT