



Additional Financing Appraisal Environmental and
Social Review Summary
Appraisal Stage
(AF ESRS Appraisal Stage)

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BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)
Burkina Faso	AFRICA WEST	BURKINA FASO	Directorate in charge of Territorial Development
Project ID	Project Name		
P178650	Additional Financing Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development And Resilience Project Project		
Parent Project ID (if any)	Parent Project Name		
P175382	Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Transport	Investment Project Financing	4/22/2022	6/15/2022

Proposed Development Objective

to improve inclusive access of communities (including Internally Displaced Persons ('IDP')) to critical infrastructure and essential social services, and enhance their access to food in project areas

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Current Financing	350.00
Proposed Additional Financing	73.00
Total Proposed Financing	423.00

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

Yes

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

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The project is an integrated multi-sectoral operation which will finance menus of activities ranging from financing critical infrastructures, essential basic services, food security, local governance to developing employment opportunities and enhance resilience for targeted communities. The proposed project will address some of the key drivers of fragility by putting inclusion at the heart of its design through investing in marginalized territories and promoting social cohesion. It will identify and implement short- and medium-term interventions to prevent fragility and build resilience in conflict and at risk zones while mitigating the impacts of the conflicts on internally displaced people, women and the youth in particular. The project will also support food insecurity affected beneficiaries by helping them access productive inputs and build food and nutrition resilience. The project will seek to complement existing and planned projects funded either by IDA or other donors notably projects focusing on the response and prevention of conflict in the Sahel. The main project components are the following (i) Improve the offer of basic social services; (ii) Improve physical and virtual connectivity and flood protection; (iii) Community Level Recovery and empowerment and (iv) Strengthen Local Governance and Citizens Participation

D. Environmental and Social Overview

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

The Additional Financing (AF) project will be implemented in the same intervention zones as the parent project : three –boucle du Mouhoun, Est and Centre-Est– of the thirteen regions that are among the most affected by insecurity and in need of emergency social investments. These 3 regions are located in the semi-arid zone.

Since 2019, these regions have faced a severe deterioration of the security situation, a significant rise of inter-community conflict, violent extremism, economic and social vulnerabilities. This is being exacerbated by water scarcity, drought and climate-related risks in parts of these regions. In particular, rising insecurity has generated massive humanitarian needs, severe acute food insecurity, closing of schools and health posts and large-scale displacement. As of August 2020, over 1 million individuals are estimated to have been displaced. This includes over 1 million Internally Displaced Persons – or IDPs - (89% of the displaced) and 96,274 refugees (11%). COVID-19-related precautions including movement restrictions such as border closures across the three countries are expected to negatively impact the livelihood of these vulnerable population. Adaptive security measures will facilitate implementation of the project activities in these complicated areas. Maximum flexibility in terms of sites chosen, types of investments etc. as well as a rapid deployment plan will be outlined in the Security Management Plan (SMP) to allow the project to be strategically redeployed in the event of a deterioration of the security situation in a specific area. Criteria for how to make these decisions are provided in the SMP prepared by the Government prior to effectiveness. The SMP is based on a comprehensive Security Risk Assessment (SRA) carried out by the Government prior to Approval. The Bank team provided technical support to the Government to support the elaboration of the SRA and the preparation of the SMP.

These criteria and the process for redirecting the investment to other regions in the event that the security level changes or deteriorates will also be documented in the project’s operational manual and cross referenced in the ESMPs prepared by any contractors.

The AF is proposed in this context and aims to scale up some of the services of the parent project to improve the participation and inclusive access of selected communities (including internally displaced persons) to basic services and critical infrastructure in areas of conflict and at risk and enhance their access to food in project areas. In particular, Component 1 will finance basic social services as infrastructures, equipment, consumables, or staffing.



These will include reconstitution of food stocks at national level, construction/rehabilitation and equipment of primary health centers, schools, classroom blocks, boreholes, incinerators, hospital wards, simplified drinking water supply system with solar energy; alternative education delivery models such as distance, school connectivity and digital equipment for junior- and senior secondary schools; identification of the vulnerable, cash transfers to women, vulnerable girls and specific groups (orphans, children with disabilities) to support their access to basic social services and last but not least mobile clinics and communications campaigns to prevent GBV and violence against children (provide PEP kits and training) and facilitate access to care. In component 2, the project will also finance connectivity through the asphaltting of inter-urban roads, improvement of rural roads, access to 3G internet connection as well as flood protection through improving drainage systems and constructing small bridges in urban communes in areas at risk of flooding due to insufficient infrastructure for runoff water. Component 3 will aim to revive the local economy and will include the construction/rehabilitation/extension of livestock and local produce markets, small shops, gardening perimeters, vaccination park, slaughter facilities, butcher shops, cattle water point and grazing areas, small processing unit for women's associations, small irrigation sites, bus stations, agricultural products storage facilities and street shops. In component 4, a new activity consisting of putting in place a community preparedness and early warning system will be implemented. These are medium scale investments and likely to be limited in terms of impact. They will require a high level of community support. The total number of direct project beneficiaries is estimated at 1,293,000 and includes an estimated 779,741 displaced persons. There will be a particular focus on vulnerable populations including displaced persons, women and youth.

As the project will be implemented in a fragile area with high risks of conflict and violence, the Government produced Security Risk Assessment (SRA). The SRA includes an analysis of the contextual elements and security threats that may cause or exacerbate human security risks. For example: the real or perceived effects of the project; the actual or perceived behavior of security personnel; the presence of armed groups near the site; the presence of self-defense militias near the project sites; tensions between community members, local businesses, contractors, other stakeholders and security personnel.

These provisions will be considered in the PAD of the project as well as the conditions applicable therein, as security issues management go beyond the environmental and social risk management.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The AF will have the same institutional arrangement as of the parent project for its implementation which consists primarily of a steering committee that will continue to provide strategic guidance for the proposed project. To bring the project closer to the beneficiaries, the existing local consultation committees, which include the governors of the regions, regional technical services, the mayors and civil societies will continue to ensure that the project activities are aligned with the priorities of the local development plans while also ensuring synergies and complementarities between the project activities and other donors activities. The General Directorate of Territorial Development (DGDT) anchored at the Ministry of Finance will oversee the implementation, coordination of the project activities among the different actors, fiduciary aspect, social and environmental safeguards as well as monitoring and evaluation.

The E&S specialists onboard have shown a good performance. The trimestral reports are elaborated and submitted to the bank on time. The recommendations from supervision missions are implemented and the project E&S performance rating in the last ISR is Satisfactory.

The national Environmental assessment agency (ANEVE) is involved in the preparation of the project and is committed to providing support to the General Directorate of Territorial Development.



The project environmental and social specialists were trained by the Bank in the implementation and monitoring of the project’s ESMF, RPF and associated tools and plans, frameworks and protocols, including the Good Practice Note for Addressing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works. The PIU also benefits from the support of a specialized NGO to address GBV risks. The NGO is in place before the start of any works to supervise the SEA/SH aspects during works which includes ensuring the respect of clauses and codes of conduct. The PIU performance on E&S aspects is satisfactory. The E&S specialists have also been trained on a 5 day ESF in practice training by a OPSES team.

In addition, the borrower recruited a full time Security Specialist for the management of security issues in the project areas, with the support of the World Bank whom TOR for the recruitment of the security specialist were shared. The Bank provided also technical assistance to the selected security specialist in terms of recruiting the consultant for the undertaking of the SRA and the elaboration of the SMP.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

High

Environmental Risk Rating

High

The environmental risk rating remains High, based on the volatile and fragile project intervention zones and the scale and nature of the activities of the AF which aim to finance reconstitution of food stocks, a community preparedness and early warning system, in addition to activities of the PP : construction/rehabilitation of health centers, construction of schools , latrines, incinerators, agricultural storage facilities, bus stations, community boreholes, drinking water supply, solar electrification of schools and health centers, and installation of mobile sanitation facilities. In addition, the project will invest in economic infrastructure activities such as the construction/rehabilitation of livestock markets, vaccination park, slaughter facilities , shed, processing unit, market gardening sites, bus stations, storage warehouses, grazing areas. Finally, the project will finance road infrastructures through the asphaltting of the Diendiego-Bagre road, improvement of rural roads into all season unpaved roads, the construction of small bridges and drainage systems in areas at risk of flooding. These activities are often associated with environmental risks and impacts that will need to be carefully managed at all project sites. The project will also likely involve implementing agencies with limited experience with ESF instruments and with incorporating climate and disaster risk management in project designs.

Social Risk Rating

High

The project social risk remains high. The parent project finances road infrastructure such as the asphaltting of the Diendiego-Bagre road that is in progress and expected to be completed during the first year of the project implementation. There is the risk that there could be complaints related to the compensation process on this road section that could negatively affect the progress of civil works. In addition, there are risks associated with the completion of civil and rehabilitation work, whether community-based or through an influx of male laborers into the project area that will be working in close proximity with communities. Such work and related increase in income for workers may create or increase existing power imbalance thus placing vulnerable members of local communities (women, those living with a disability, populations affected by forced displacement) at a substantial risk of SEA/H. Though the project aims to help IDPs, it could also negatively affect vulnerable people in insecure areas. Some activities could lead to economic and physical displacement of population. The project will be implemented in fragile

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areas presenting community conflicts and violence that led to internally displaced populations (IDPs). Some IDPs are in camps, but the majority live in host communities.

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

Substantial

Using the World Bank SEA/SH Screening Tool for the Infrastructure Sector, the risk of SEA/SH was screened to be substantial for the Parent project; this risk level remains consistent for the AF. The screening took into account both context and project-specific risks; some contextual risk factors include the high prevalence of GBV in Burkina Faso, high score of poverty in the proposed areas of project implementation which may exacerbate the risks of transnationality, and the scarcity of GBV response services, particularly in rural areas. Examples of project-driven risks include the limited capacity of the Borrower to design and implement SEA/SH mitigating strategies and measures, the likely close proximity of groups of largely male workers with community members, and risks to women’s workers working in largely male-dominated environments with little supervision. The additional activities proposed for the AF are not foreseen to induce further risks of SEA/SH, apart from those already identified for the parent project.

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

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

The AF will finance the scale up of the parent project activities with two new additional activities (i) the reconstitution of food stocks under component 1 and (ii) a community preparedness and early warning system under component 4. The PP project and the AF will support construction and civil works. Key risks and potential impacts are related to occupational and community health and safety (incidents related to vehicles and engines movements, accidents and injuries arising from use of equipment, road security); pollution management (dust and noise pollution, solid waste management, excavation wastes and air and water pollution). Some of the proposed livelihood and value chain development activities may require the use of agrochemicals (pesticides and fertilizers). Project may also result in loss of vegetation and potential encounter some physical and cultural resources (chance finds).. In addition, construction of roads and basic socio-economic infrastructures could lead to involuntary resettlement that cannot be avoided in some areas.

All the approved and disclosed instruments of the parent project will be used for the implementation of the AF. The project description will be updated to reflect the AF activities. The Environmental and Social Framework (ESMF) prepared for the parent project provides guidance regarding the eventual preparation of appropriate instruments, such as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments/ Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESIAs/ESMPs) defines mitigation and management measures during all phases of the project, including roles and responsibilities, schedule, costs and implementation procedures. In addition, it will include the assessment of SEA/SH risks potentially created or exacerbated by the project implementation and the mapping of existing GBV services to inform the development of a costed, time-bounded SEA/SH Action Plan. The ESMF makes of the general and sector-specific environmental, health and safety guidelines (EHSGs) for the identified sub-projects in relation to occupational and community health and safety.

Given that this project is being prepared on an accelerated timeline, the parent project ESMF will be updated to reflect new activities and associated risks and redisclosed in country and on the World Bank website after Board

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approval and no later than one month after project FA effectiveness. Citizen Engagement, Grievance Redress and Feedback Mechanisms are embedded in the project design and reflected in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). In addition to the ESMF, the PP RPF will also be updated on the same timeframe to guide the management of any unavoidable involuntary resettlement (example of squatters), although most of the civil works and/or rehabilitation such as health centers, construction of classroom blocks, latrines, community boreholes, drinking water supply, solar electrification of schools and health centers, installation of mobile sanitation facilities, economic infrastructure activities will be carried out on sites that already belong to the public administration. In addition to this, risks of SEA/SH within the context of resettlement was thoroughly assessed and accompanying mitigation measures are developed and included in the project SEA/SH Action Plan.

As the project will be implemented in a fragile area with high risks of conflict and violence, the Borrower carried out a Security Risk Assessment (SRA) prior to the approval of the parent project. A Security Management Plan (SMP) was subsequently prepared prior to project effectiveness. The Work Bank team provided technical support to the Government during the elaboration of the SRA and the preparation of the SMP. The SMP presents the project's general security approach and outlines the arrangements for ensuring security and mitigating risks.

Moreover, the current project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), is operational. It was agreed during the preparation that the "Pole de Croissance de Bagre Pole" PIU will remain responsible for the management of any complaints linked to the implementation of the Diendiego-Bagre road RAP. The Borrower has prepared an SEA/SH action plan and included in the project ESMF.

The Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), drawn and agreed upon with the Borrower for the PP, was updated, and sets out the substantive measures and actions that are required for the project . These measures are being implemented within the specified timeframes and the status of implementation will continue to be reviewed as part of project monitoring and reporting.

Based on the security risk level in the project intervention zones, Third Party Monitoring (TPM) will be used when necessary to monitor and report on the project's activities.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

This standard is relevant.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prepared under the PP has been updated to reflect AF activities. The SEP outlines the main characteristics and interests of the relevant stakeholder groups, timing and methods of engagement throughout the project cycle as well as an outline for the establishment of a project Grievance Mechanism (GM). The methodology focuses on how to ensure the effective and meaningful participation of all stakeholders including those at risk of exclusion from participation as well as project benefits. Measures that are outlined in the draft SEP include dedicated consultations with women and organizations advocating for women's and children's rights. The SEP was subject to consultation and will be publicly disclosed both in country and on the Bank's website. The SEP will be updated during implementation as additional stakeholders and communes will be identified. Component 3 will work to renew the social contract between the State and citizens by strengthening the technical and institutional capacity of local actors as well as the participation and commitment of beneficiaries to ensure better sustainability of project results and also inclusion of all relevant groups.



DGDT is responsible for updating the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that will provide more details regarding how information regarding the project will be shared, how stakeholders will be able to participate and the functioning of the project GM.

All activities including those regarding participation and commitment of project’s key stakeholders will be carried out in compliance with national measures against the spread of the outbreak of COVID19 and the World Bank’s 2020 guidance note relating to the public consultation and stakeholder engagement supported operation on constraint situation.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

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

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

This standard is relevant. There are no large scale construction activities that will be financed by the AF but there are community based, labor intensive civil works that include rehabilitation of community infrastructure including schools, health centers, small rural road sections, and agricultural markets. These small scale civil works will likely involve community workers, contract and direct workers. The labor influx can generate risks of SEA/SH for women and children due to the power imbalance created as a result of these employment opportunities especially in areas that are severely affected by conflict, a lack of resources, unemployment and basic services.

The direct workers include the civil servants assigned to the project and consultants hired for technical assistance. The indirect workers will be the contractors and subcontractors who will be hired. 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 has been an effective legal transfer of their employment to the project which is not expected. All project workers, including civil servants associated with the project will sign a Code of Conduct that will, at a minimum, define SEA/SH, clearly outline forbidden behavior such as engaging in sexual activity with children, defined as any person who is under the age of 18, and any act of SEA and SH; and detail sanctions to be taken in case of a breach of the code.

The project will operate in conflict areas and in sites with potential land disputes. The Borrower will call upon other government agencies to ensure security of communities, project staff and project related workers and these arrangements are reflected in the Security Management Plan (SMP) prepared for the project. Surveyors, engineers and field support staff and consultants will undertake extensive field work. They will need to travel to remote areas, most likely by road so the SMP provides measures to ensure their safety as well. Contractors will be required to provide workers with necessary personal protective equipment such as boots, hardhats and other equipment depending of the areas they will be deployed (and COVID-19 PPE if still prevalent). The Borrower prepared a Labor Management Procedures (LMP) which will continue to be used for the AF. Its: establish terms and conditions of employment including nondiscrimination and equality of opportunity, freedom to associate with workers’ organizations, exclusion of child or forced labor from project activities, outline adequate occupational safety and health measures and a labor Grievance Mechanism (GM), including procedures to safely and confidentially handle complaints of SEA/SH.

If community and external labor force is required, the Borrower will apply the relevant provisions of ESS2 in a manner that reflects and is proportionate to: (a) the nature and scope of the project; (b) the specific project activities



in which the community and external workers are engaged; and (c) the nature of the potential risks and impacts to the workers. In preparing the LMP, the Borrower clearly identified the terms and conditions under which community labor will be engaged, including amount and method of payment or other considerations. Furthermore, the project would finance salaries of agencies and entities involved in implementation.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The project will finance activities that would include community level economic recovery, socio-economic services, and roads infrastructure that are not expected to generate irreversible pollution to air, water or land. The project will promote soil and water conservation and sustainable use of water and energy. The project will put in place the necessary measures to promote the sustainable use of resources (e.g. energy, water and raw materials) and to minimize pollution from project activities. The construction works will however, present short-term nuisance to the neighbors into some of the project sites. The Environmental and Social Management instruments to be prepared will include mitigation measures to minimize and manage the noise levels, such as by applying standard restrictions to hours of site work, where appropriate. Construction/ rehabilitation activities will generate solid waste which will primarily include excavated soil and solid wastes. The waste generated by the construction/ rehabilitation works will largely be disposed of at approved sites, according with the national laws and regulations.

Some of the proposed livelihood and value chain development activities may require the use of agrochemicals (pesticides and fertilizers). The ESMF includes guidance and measures to promote Good Agricultural Practices, including Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and safe use of Agrochemicals. The ESMF makes use of the general and sector-specific environmental, health and safety guidelines (EHSGs) for activities associated with the development of specific value chains.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The project intervention area is wide and will involve many local communities. the PP ESMF includes a section on COVID-19 precautions and adaptations and cross reference the RPF and the project GM that are outlined in the SEP. Measures to mitigate the risks of SEA/SH will also clearly be outlined. In order to respond to the high insecurity in the project area that will make it difficult for the Bank to provide adequate implementation support and will be challenging for implementation in general, several key arrangements to address community health and safety risks are being considered and will be integrated into the project design. To address security related risks, the following measures have been undertaken and will be reflected in the project implementation arrangements: Security Risk Assessment (SRA); preparation of a Security Management Plan (SMP), recruitment of a security specialist and adjustments to project area based on changing security situation.

The current ESMF makes use of the general and sector-specific EHSGs for the identified subprojects in relation to community health and safety. Also, the ESMF includes an annex of clauses to be included in contracts for contractors to include in their ESMPs: this will explain how they intend to manage traffic and people, for safety reasons, during road works. In addition, the PIU will work to raise communities and workers awareness regarding project-related risks, codes of conduct and mitigation measures in place and SEA/SH mitigation measures will be included in all bidding documents and contracts.

The Government prepared Security Management Plan (SMP) based on the SRA. It presents the project's general approach to security, and outlines the arrangements for ensuring security and mitigating risks. The level of effort in



this regard is commensurate with the level of security risks in the project and in the context of its operations. The SMP, therefore, indicates how and by whom security will be provided and managed, specifies the resources that are required and describes the behavior that is expected of security personnel. It covers the equipment and responsibilities of such personnel as well as the risks associated with their behavior and the effects their employment may have on communities. The SMP also indicates the conditions for temporary or permanent suspension of works and other project activities due to insecurity.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

This standard is relevant.

The project will finance a limited amount of construction/rehabilitation and equipment of health centers, construction of schools and classroom blocks, latrines, community boreholes, drinking water supply, solar electrification of schools and health centers, installation of mobile sanitation facilities, small shops, gardening perimeters, incinerators, hospital wards. In addition, the project will invest in economic infrastructure activities such as the construction/rehabilitation/extension of livestock markets, vaccination centers, slaughter areas, sheds/storage facilities, processing stations, market gardening sites, bus stations, storage warehouses and grazing areas. In addition, the project will finance rural road infrastructures, improvement of rural roads to all season unpaved roads, the construction of small bridges and drainage systems in areas at risk of flooding. Such activities may lead to a limited amount of land acquisition or physical or economic displacement, affecting women in particular. A RPF was prepared to guide the preparation of mitigation measures and manage the possible risks that could lead to involuntary resettlement issues in some areas (example of squatters), even if it is expected that most of the civil works and/or rehabilitation will be carried out on sites already belonging to the public administration. The RPF applies a gender and SEA/SH lens throughout the evaluation of risks and the development of measures of mitigations. Involuntary Resettlement impacts will include both physical and economic resettlement and compensation/mitigation measures will include livelihood improvement plans for people affected by economic displacement, in the RPF and RAPs. The RPF provides guidance on the preparation of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) during project implementation, in accordance with agreed schedule defined in the ESMF and the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). The RPF will be updated and disclosed in the countries and on the World Bank website no later than one month after project effectiveness. The TOR for the RPF was reviewed and validated by the Bank..

Given the insecurity in some areas and the challenge this poses to both the Borrower and the Bank during implementation, the mitigation hierarchy will be applied and avoiding involuntary resettlement will be the preferred option. If this cannot be avoided, efforts will be made to avoid and/or minimize involuntary resettlement including physical and economic displacement.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The AF scaled up activities are not expected to generate irreversible negative impacts on biodiversity or natural resources. However, there is always a potential risk that civil works and some socio-economic services, small irrigation, and roads infrastructures and associated value chains may lead to impacts on natural habitats.. The Potential risks and impacts will be assessed in the ESMF and site specific ESIA's to ensure that impacts are avoided or minimized in and around project related sites.



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

This standard is not currently considered relevant.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

The Project will finance socio-economic services and road infrastructure that will involve excavations. These kinds of activities may lead to encountering both known and unknown physical and cultural resources. Though the possibility is not considered significant given the small scale of the works, the treatment of cultural heritage including archaeological relics, fossils, human graves, shrines, sacred trees or groves that may be encountered will follow a Chance Finds Procedure that will be outlined in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Management Plans for the subprojects. In addition, the Project will consult the Ministry of Culture to pre-identify cultural heritage in the project areas so that adequate measures can be included in the ESMF and in site specific studies.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This standard is not currently considered relevant.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

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

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

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework? In Part

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

N/A

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Additional Financing Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development And Resilience Project Project (P178650)

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Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Directorate in charge of Territorial Development

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VI. APPROVAL

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