



Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 23-May-2022 | Report No: PIDA33713



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Burkina Faso	Project ID P178650	Project Name Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project - Additional Financing	Parent Project ID (if any) P175382
Parent Project Name Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project	Region Western and Central Africa	Estimated Appraisal Date 13-May-2022	Estimated Board Date 17-Jun-2022
Practice Area (Lead) Transport	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) BURKINA FASO	Implementing Agency Directorate in charge of Territorial Development

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The proposed PDO is to improve inclusive access of communities (including Internally Displaced Persons ("IDP")) to critical infrastructure and essential social services in Selected Areas.

Proposed Development Objective(s) Additional Financing

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

Components

- Improved access to basic social services
- Improve Physical and Virtual Connectivity and Urban Resilience
- Community Level Economic Recovery and Empowerment
- Community Engagement and Project Management
- Contingent Emergency Response Component ("CERC")

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	123.00
Total Financing	123.00
of which IBRD/IDA	123.00
Financing Gap	0.00



DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	123.00
IDA Credit	123.00

Environmental and Social Risk Classification

High

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- Burkina Faso has one of the fastest growing, poorest, and most vulnerable populations in the world.** With an annual growth rate of 3.1 percent, the population is expected to reach 42 million by 2050. But limited opportunities for youth and gender-related inequalities prevent Burkina Faso from reaping the demographic dividend. The Covid-19 shock and associated economic downturn have reversed recent progress made in poverty reduction. Economic growth was resilient over 2016-2019, averaging 6.1 percent. In the wake of the Covid-19 shock, real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) only rose by 1.9 percent (-1 percent in per capita terms) in 2020. The extreme poverty rate measured by the US\$1.9 a day (2011 PPP) poverty line was 38 percent in 2019 with an upward trend. This increase in the poverty rate combined with the fast population growth pushed an additional 330,000 people into extreme poverty. Findings from eight waves of high frequency surveys conducted between 2020 and 2021 suggest that the pandemic negatively impacted economic activities and led to an increase in unemployment and a sharp reduction in household incomes. With fewer or no sources of income, many households were not able to make ends meet, and about 50 percent of the interviewees reported that they could no longer meet their dietary needs.
- Burkina Faso is experiencing a multi-dimensional crisis driven by climate change, rising food prices, political instability, and conflict, leading to a deterioration in food and nutrition security for millions of Burkinabe.** Rising fuel, food and fertilizer prices due to the conflict in Ukraine aggravate these challenges. In November 2021, Burkina Faso officially breached the CRW-ERF food security trigger based on actual and forecasted food security conditions reported by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET).¹ The report indicated that 21.1 percent of the country’s population were living in provinces categorized as IPC3+

¹ As approved by WBG management, the CRW ERF food security trigger is breached if two conditions are met: Rule (1) – the percentage of a country’s population living in districts which are or are expected to be in crisis or worse food security conditions (IPC3+) is greater than or equal to 20 percent or 5 million people; and Rule (2) – the percentage increase of a country’s population living in districts which are or are expected to be in crisis or worse food security conditions (IPC3+) is greater than or equal to 5 percent (arithmetic increase).



(Integrated Food Security Phase Classification - crisis or worse food security conditions), exceeding the Rule 1 threshold of 20 percent; and (ii) these conditions represented a 13.7 percent increase in the number of people living in provinces categorized as IPC3+ year-over-year since the same period in 2020, between October and 2021 and February 2022, exceeding the Rule 2 threshold of 5 percent. On January 10, 2022, the Government of Burkina Faso (GoBF) requested World Bank support to help address the worsening food and nutrition security situation in the country.

- 3. Conflict is an important determinant of vulnerability and hardship in the country.** Violent conflict grew dramatically in 2019 and has remained at a high level since then. Since 2018, the number of violent events has increased rapidly, with persistent armed conflict now widespread in five of the country's 13 regions (Sahel, East, North, Central-North, and Boucle du Mouhoun). Violent extremism spread to Burkina Faso from Mali and Niger with groups affiliated with Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and the Islamic State's West Africa Province. Sporadic violent events are now reported throughout the country and in northern Côte d'Ivoire and Benin. Conflict-related fatalities increased more than seven-fold from 2018 (303 deaths) to 2019 (2,216 deaths), rose further in 2020 (2,298 deaths), and remained high (2,289 deaths) in 2021.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

- 4. The agro-sylvo-pastoral sector looms large in the socio-economic development of Burkina Faso but is under-performing.** The sector employs 86 percent of the active population but its contribution to GDP has averaged just 30 percent over the last three decades. This relatively small contribution given the sector's potential is explained by the low productivity and limited agro-processing. Historically, Burkina Faso has relied mostly on extensive agriculture to meet its population's food needs and remains a food deficit country, importing about 18 percent of its food needs. Food prices are therefore highly volatile. Burkina Faso ranked 91st out of 116 in the 2021 Global Hunger Index, with a score of 24.5 indicating serious hunger. Around 3.5 million people are periodically food-insecure, with great seasonal variability.²
- 5. Like other countries in the Sahel region, Burkina Faso currently faces extreme food and nutrition insecurity due to a combination of chronic vulnerabilities and acute shocks** including: inadequate food consumption and chronic malnutrition; poor infant and young child feeding practices leading to both stunting and wasting in the country; climate change leading to higher probability of extreme droughts and floods, prolonged dry-spells, and erratic rainfall; an agriculture sector that is very vulnerable to climate-related hazards; pest- and disease-related production losses, including avian influenza.
- 6. Climate change is generating major risks for the agricultural sector, both in the short term and in the long-term.** Negative impacts are anticipated on crop varietal suitability, crop yields, trade deficits for key staples such as maize and sorghum, and Burkina Faso's comparative trade advantage for important high-value commodities such as fruits, vegetables, soybeans, groundnuts, oilseeds, and sugarcane.

² For 2018/19, 45 percent of the population was estimated to be poor during the lean season when roughly 32 percent were poor in the non-lean season (13.7 percentage points of difference). Source: Lain, Jonathan, S. Brunelin, and S. Tandon (2022), "Anticipating Large and Widespread Seasonal Deprivation in the Sahel", Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program Operational & Policy Note Series, Note 3, November 2021.



Food security emergency response

7. **The proposed AF is developed as an urgent response to the surging food and nutrition insecurity facing Burkina Faso due to the combined effects of chronic vulnerabilities and acute shocks.** The Technical Assessment Review took place on February 4, 2022 and reached the consensus that Burkina Faso's meets the technical requirements for an eligible food security event under the CRW ERF.
8. **The AF responds to the Government request to support crisis-affected food insecure populations.** In addition to meeting the CRW-ERF trigger requirement, the government expressed the desire to provide life-saving support to communities and areas impacted by the food security crisis and simultaneously address the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity in these communities and areas. The AF provides an opportunity to intensify investments to mitigate the increasingly severe impacts of climate change; and address some food security-related impacts of conflict. The AF also will help ensure immediate access to food, sustained food production, and preserve food systems, paving the way for timely and sustained recovery.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

9. The proposed PDO is to improve inclusive access of communities (including Internally Displaced Persons ("IDP")) to critical infrastructure and essential social services in Selected Areas.

Current PDO

10. The PDO has been slightly revised to reflect the response to the current food security and nutrition crisis facing Burkina Faso. The new proposed PDO is *"to improve inclusive access of communities (including Internally Displaced Persons ("IDPs")) to critical infrastructure and essential social services and **enhance their access to food in project areas.**"*
11. This slight modification is proposed to help the project expand the short-term reach of the parent project into areas and communities impacted by the food security crisis and enhance the capacity of the Government and its partners to address multiple aspects of the unfolding crisis in targeted areas and communities. IDPs are especially vulnerable under the food security crisis and will be prioritized for food assistance.

Key Results

12. The achievement of Project Development Objective (PDO) will be monitored by the following indicators:
 - Number of beneficiaries with access to communication infrastructures (all-season roads and mobile broadband signal).
 - Number of women beneficiaries with improved income as a result of the project.
 - Number of Beneficiaries who have received improved essential social services as a result of the project.
 - Rate of satisfaction expressed by the beneficiaries for the project investments based on addressed feedback from annual iterative satisfaction surveys.
 - Communes integrating feedback from beneficiaries' consultations (including IDP and women) into the key strategic documents (budgets and development plan).



- Number of beneficiaries of emergency food and nutrition aid in the project area during the lean season

D. Project Description

13. **The AF aims to scale up the investment in food security, nutrition, and resilience, targeting hard-to-reach crisis-affected areas with interventions not already supported through the parent project and other existing projects, with the help of implementing partner agencies like WFP, and NGOs.** The response will focus on food insecure populations (including IDPs) in 50 prioritized communes (districts) within the IPC3+ crisis-affected zones of the Sahel, North, Central-north, Boucle du Mouhoun, and East regions. These targeted locations and populations have been identified through a government-led process within the Food Security Cluster (which includes UN agencies like WFP and FAO and key NGOs) using existing targeting guidelines based on the IPC+ and Cardre Harmonisé (CH) and community-based targeting approaches. Women will represent at least 40 percent of all beneficiaries.

14. **Activities will be scaled-up and new ones added under components 1, 3, and 4.** The scaled-up and additional activities will rely on a unified targeting approach focused on IPC3+ crisis affected areas. Where relevant and possible, interventions will seek to provide a continuum of support to targeted communities. Specifically, the AF components and subcomponents will be updated as follows:

- *Component 1:* Improved Access to Basic Social Services (original project \$130 million; additional financing \$20 million; total \$150 million).
 - Sub-component 1.2: Supporting demand for basic social services (US\$ 20 million)
- *Component 3:* Community Level Economic Recovery and Empowerment (original project \$80 million; additional financing \$97 million; total \$177 million).
 - Sub-component 3.1: Empowerment (US\$ 30 million)
 - Sub-component 3.2: Construction and Rehabilitation of Productive Infrastructure (US\$ 20 million)
 - Sub-component 3.3: Replenishment of National Strategic Food Security Stock (US\$ 47 million)
- *Component 4:* Community Engagement and Project Management (original project \$20 million; additional financing \$4 million; total \$26 million).

Legal Operational Policies

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

Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

15. The proposed AF’s environmental risk rating remains High same as for the parent project. It will not trigger new environmental and social standards, including related to greenhouse gases. However, the project background has been updated to cater for new activities related to food security emergency responses. All



AF activities are scaling up original project interventions except for two new activities which are: (i) replenishment of the country food strategic stock (this activity is only limited to the reconstitution of food stock not the distribution); and (ii) support to community preparedness and awareness. The initial project instruments which are the Environmental and social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labor Management Plan (LMP), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Plan Framework (RPF) are sufficient to cover the type of risks and impacts proposed under this AF; however they will be updated and used to take into account the risks and impacts associated with the AF new activities by providing guidance on potential environmental and social impacts for the new activities that would be financed, along with monitoring requirements and implementing arrangements. A Security Management Plan was prepared for the parent project and will also be updated to assess the current security situation in project intervention zones and provide necessary and adequate measures to mitigate risks related. Contractors in charge of civil works will also be required to prepare a site-specific security management plan before works can begin. Partners (including UN Agencies) will implement some activities under this AF; and the team will ensure that this will be done in accordance with the ESF requirements (as described in the ESF instruments), including the security requirements.

16. The ongoing effort for engaging with citizens through the established Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the parent project will be sustained. The existing GRM ensures that the project beneficiaries are aware of the GRM and understand how they could reach out for resolution of their grievances. The efforts will be made to adjust modalities of the current system for an expanded scope of activities and further publicize the existence of the GRM, its procedures, details of those to whom grievances should be addressed through community outreach and public awareness raising. The project, in its turn, would use the feedback received from beneficiaries to better target interventions to improve the project's outcome. To date, there have been no grievances filed under the project, most of the feedback is collected through project activities, such as training. The feedback collected then is used to improve the project activities.

E. Implementation

Institutional and implementation arrangements

17. The AF will be implemented using the existing implementation arrangement of the parent project. Key food security actors will be involved as additional implementing agencies for selected activities of the AF. The existing steering committee will include representatives of MARAH. Given the additional and high volume of activities through the AF, the PIU will be reinforced with additional technical experts. The AF will recruit a food security specialist to support implementation of the new activities. The project food security expert will liaise with the Ministry of Agriculture and other implementing agencies to ensure smooth implementation of the AF. An M&E expert, a procurement expert, an environmental and social (E&S) safeguards experts and an account will also be hired. The PIU will sign protocols and conventions with UN agencies, SONAGESS, and Ministry of Agriculture Directorates to implement the project activities. The project will recruit consultants and short-term technical assistants, and procure goods, services and works.
18. The PIU will update the PIM to cater for the new activities and implementation modalities of the AF. The new PIM will also cover financial management and accountability, procedures for M&E and knowledge management, covering arrangements for the internal and external M&E and technical implementation of the project.



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APPROVAL

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