



# Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 27-Aug-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA25430

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

|  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| Country<br>Burkina Faso                              | Project ID<br>P164078                   | Project Name<br>Strengthening Climate Resilience in Burkina Faso   | Parent Project ID (if any)  |
| Region<br>AFRICA                                     | Estimated Appraisal Date<br>09-Jul-2018 | Estimated Board Date<br>26-Sep-2018  | Practice Area (Lead)<br>Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice |
| Financing Instrument<br>Investment Project Financing | Borrower(s)<br>Burkina Faso             | Implementing Agency<br>Ministère des Transports de la Mobilité Urbaine et de la Sécurité Routière (MTMUSR) |   |

## Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to improve the country's hydro-meteorological, climate and early warning services, and improve access to such services by targeted sectors and communities.

## Components

Capacity building and institutional development  
 Improvement of hydromet and early warning infrastructure  
 Enhancement of service delivery and warnings to users and communities  
 Project Management  
 Contingent Emergency Response Component

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)****SUMMARY**

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| <b>Total Project Cost</b> | 33.00 |
| <b>Total Financing</b>    | 10.50 |
| <b>of which IBRD/IDA</b>  | 8.50  |
| <b>Financing Gap</b>      | 22.50 |

**DETAILS****World Bank Group Financing**



|   |      |
|---|------|
| International Development Association (IDA) | 8.50 |
| IDA Grant                                   | 8.50 |

**Non-World Bank Group Financing**

|                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| Counterpart Funding | 2.00 |
| Borrower            | 2.00 |

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

**B. Introduction and Context**

Country Context

Burkina Faso is a landlocked country located in the middle of the West African Sahel region and occupying over 274,000 square kilometers. Located in the transition zone between the Sahara Desert to the north and the humid coastal areas at the Gulf of Guinea, Burkina Faso is prone to chronic drought, floods, flash floods, windstorms, and disease outbreaks. With limited natural resources and a highly variable climate, Burkina Faso struggles to provide its population with food security and economic opportunity with a population of 19.7 million in 2018. One of the smallest economies in the world, Burkina Faso is deeply dependent on agriculture, which contributes to roughly a third of Burkina Faso’s GDP and provides about 80% of employment, mainly linked to subsistence farming.

The country’s soils tend to be poor in nutrients, have low water-holding capacity, and are often degraded. When rainfall declines, dust storms occur, or temperature spikes, food supplies/yields are immediately affected. The country suffers from ‘quasi-drought’ conditions since the early 1970s. Apart from the Mouhum River (Black Volta) in the western part of the country rivers are intermittent. The impacts of climate change are projected to increase both the frequency and severity of these events. Because of this fragility and other factors, Burkina Faso remains at the bottom of the UN’s Human Development Index, in 2015, ranking 185 out of 188 countries, with 44% of the population below the poverty line. Still 2.1 million Burkinabe are chronically food insecure and 61.7% of the population is at risk of multiple hazards.

Flood and drought are recurrent events in Burkina Faso, causing severe impacts on lives, livelihoods and the economy. For example, flood events of September 2009 affected more than 150,000 people, resulting in



estimated damages and losses of more than US\$ 130 million, including 22,220 hectares of farmland washed away, damages to 15 dams and 42,000 residential buildings. During the last flood events in August 2016, at least 9 regions and 27,826 people have been affected (CONASUR). During the period 1969 to 2014, droughts affected a cumulative number of 12.4 million people (including 4 million in 2014), whereas the most severe years were 1980, 1990, 2011 and 2014 (EMDAT, 2016). 3 million people are expected to be affected by food insecurity in 2018.

The impacts of climate change are projected to increase both the frequency and severity of these events through severe variations in rainfall, water shortage and low agricultural yield. Higher temperatures will potentially increase the risk for forest fires and bushfires. Model simulations adopted by Government under the National Adaptation Program indicate that Burkina Faso will experience a 0.8°C rise in average temperature by 2025 and a 1.7°C rise by 2050, and a relatively low drop in rainfall of -3.4% by 2025 and -7.3% by 2050. The decrease in rainfall would be coupled with a very strong seasonal and inter-annual variability of climatic factors, which will further exacerbate climate impacts on key economic sectors, such as agriculture and livestock, water resource management and flooding, forestry, and food security (NAPA, 2007).

Expected changes in climate variability and average conditions will further exacerbate climate impacts, particularly on both rural and urban poorest communities (31.5% of total population). Improving weather and climate forecast capacity, developing early warning systems, reinforcing response capacity and sharing best practices will be essential to better prepare and cope with the impacts of current weather and climate variability and adapt to climate change.

#### Sectoral and Institutional Context

Adapting to climate change and reinforcing the hydro-meteorological services is anchored in the national development and growth strategies, as well as sector policies related to transport (meteorology), water resources, social protection, agriculture and food security as well as civil protection. These policies underscore the urgency for adapting to climate change and enforcing hydro-meteorological services.

Investment in hydromet services is rapidly becoming a priority “low regret” climate adaptation investment, particularly in countries like Burkina Faso that experience high vulnerability to extreme weather and climate variability. Hydromet investments can be extremely beneficial in terms of averting losses associated with climate hazards and enhancing the productivity of climate-dependent sectors such as agriculture and water resources management.

In Burkina Faso several institutions are involved in the monitoring, elaboration and forecast of weather, water and climate information services, and delivery and response to warnings: (i) The National Agency for Meteorology (ANAM) is responsible for weather and climate services, including agrometeorology; (ii) The Directorate General for Water Resources (DGRE) through the Directorate for Water Studies and Information (DEIE) is responsible for surface and groundwater monitoring and information services on water resources; (iii) The National Council for Emergency and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) is the national platform for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) responsible for the coordination of emergency and recovery in the country after a disaster, but also for the distribution of material to reduce the detrimental effects of natural hazards. Its operational structure is SP/CONASUR (CONASUR’s Permanent Secretariat); (iv) The Directorate General for Civil Protection (DGPC) is responsible for first emergency response and managing the national fire brigades, and; (v) The Early Warning System (DGESS/SAP) is responsible for information services on food security and nutrition monitoring, as part of



the National Food Security Council (CNSA).

Few hydro-meteorological and warning information services and response are currently provided by these institutions, with limited quality and performance due to lack of financial, human and institutional capacity. For example, ANAM doesn't have the capacity to deliver accurate and timely weather forecast (at the moment a 24h forecast is provided with low accuracy and ANAM does not operate 24/7) nor DGRE and ANAM to forecast extreme weather and flooding. DGPC and CONASUR capacities to prepare and cope with emergencies, are now extremely limited. No flood early warning systems are currently in place in Burkina Faso. On food security, DGESS/SAP needs to improve its capacity to deliver adequate and timely information services to decision makers and communities, which at the moment is underfinanced and manually based (versus the digitally-based system foreseen by the project).

In the face of climate-related crises, the Government has developed numerous policy instruments, planning and action programs that often overlap with limited implementation planning, including the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCCAP), the Strategic Framework for the Fight against Poverty (CSLP), the Rural Development Strategy (SDR), the National Action Plan for Desertification Control (PAN/LCD), the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the Action Plan for Integrated Water Resource Management (PAGIRE), the National Strategy on Food Security and Nutrition Security (PNSAN), the National Social and Economic Development Program (PNDES) as well as other instruments aimed at regulating energy, forestry, pastoralism, agricultural and food security policies.

The existing development framework, the National Social and Economic Development Program (PNDES) recognizes the frequency of natural disasters and the urgency of key sectors, notably agriculture to adapt to climate change. Climate variability and change has been recognized as one of the key risks to sustainable development in Burkina Faso. PNDES has further recognized the risk of weather and climatic hazards and indicated the key measures for adapting to climate change.

A National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS), supported by the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), was endorsed in April 2016, identifying baseline needs, gaps priorities for investment on climate services in Burkina Faso. To address climate change impacts, the Government established the National Council on Environment and Sustainable Development (SP/CONEDD) in charge of promoting environment and sustainable development policies and regulation. and constituted by focal points on Climate Change. Despite having the same technical structure, SP/CONEDD and SP/CONASUR address climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction and management separately; with little coordination or functional relationship installed.

Other legislative and regulatory instruments were also formulated, including the bill on Agrarian and Land Reforms (RAF), the Environment Code, the Forestry Code, the Law no 034-2002/AN from November 14 2002 which covers the Orientation Law on Pastoralism, the Orientation Instruments on Decentralization, the Orientation Instruments on Water Management, the decree 2009 – 601/PRES/MASSN/MEF/%ATD which covers the creation, composition, attribution and functioning of the SP/CONASUR, the National Civil Protection Policy, and the National Water Resources Strategy and the Law no 012-2014/AN from April 22 2014, which covers the prevention and management of risks, humanitarian crisis and disasters. These legislative instruments are often incomplete and some outdated, without any implementing instruments; hence the need to raise awareness and enforce their implement ability. Most international conventions have been signed or ratified, but their implementation remains low. It is expected that the project will support the monitoring, early warning and



response capacity and contribute to the successful implementation of the new legal framework of Law 012-2014/AN.

### **C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The Project Development Objective is to improve the country's hydro-meteorological, climate and early warning services, and improve access to such services by targeted sectors and communities.

#### Key Results

The Results Framework will be used to monitor progress towards achievement of the PDO and of intermediate indicators. The PDO level indicators identified are as follows:

- a. Improved capacity for weather forecasting: as measured by the improvement in forecast skills (of 24-hour public weather forecast for mean temperature and precipitation).
- b. Enhanced food security early warning services (number): as measured by direct beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> (disaggregated by gender) receiving improved<sup>2</sup> early warning information on food security provided by DGESS/SAP.
- c. New flood early warning services (number): as measured by number of areas provided with flood early warning systems.

### **D. Project Description**

Note: the financing gap foreseen in this project will be provided by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as trust fund resources. The project has been approved by the GCF Board at the end of February 2018. At present, the World Bank is negotiating financial agreements with GCF. Once all legal and financial agreements are finalized the TF will be incorporated into the project and grant agreement signed with the Government of Burkina Faso.

**Component A. Capacity building and institutional development (US\$4.8M of which IDA US\$1.0M and GCF US\$3.8M).** This component will help achieving the PDO by strengthening the institutional setup and building capacity of human resources to deliver hydro-meteorological, early warning and response services. It has three sub-components:

- **Sub-component A1: Strengthening human capacity and institutions for the delivery of core hydro-meteorological and climate information services:** this sub-component will be executed in partnership

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<sup>1</sup> Direct beneficiaries are decision makers, representatives of NGOs, civil society, platform users, mayors, community leaders, etc. as measured by DGESS/SAP

<sup>2</sup> Timely and adequate



with ANAM and DGRE and will include, inter alia: i) review of the legal and regulatory framework of ANAM and DGRE and development of partnerships, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Concepts of Operations (CONOPS) for the delivery of services, particularly with CONASUR, DGPC and DGESS/SAP; ii) strengthening the Quality Management Systems (QMS) of ANAM and DGRE to raise standards and quality control/verification processes; iii) implementing a long-term and on-demand capacity development and training program for staff of ANAM and DGRE. Modalities of training would include inter alia: workshops, formal training at universities, study tours, distance learning program and training in WMO regional centers (e.g. AGRHYMET, CILSS, ACMAD and other relevant centers), twinning arrangements, regional communities of practice, south-south cooperation and on-the-job training sessions. Areas of technical training will include, inter alia, basic meteorology, hydrology and ICT, maintenance and operation of newly acquired equipment, information and communication technology, data processing, analysis and management, geographical information systems, and remote sensing.

- **Sub-component A2: Building human capacity and institutions for the delivery of flood early warning services and emergency response:** this sub-component will be executed in partnership with DGPC and SP/CONASUR and will include, inter alia: i) review of the legal and regulatory framework of CONASUR and DGPC and development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for early warning systems and emergency response, including the development of a National Alerting Protocol; ii) strengthening the Quality Management Systems (QMS) of DGPC and SP/CONASUR to raise standards and quality control/verification processes; iii) implementing a long-term and on-demand capacity development and training program for staff of DGPC and SP/CONASUR, including simulation exercises on alerting and response, animation of an inter-ministerial crisis room, communication to relevant authorities and communities. Modalities of training would include, inter alia: workshops, study tours, distance learning program and training in relevant centers (e.g. at Civil Protection Agencies in developed countries and at the newly installed ISEPC (Institute for Advanced Studies on Civil Protection, based in Ouagadougou but with regional competence, financed by the French Agency for Development AFD), south-south cooperation and on-the-job training sessions. Areas of technical training will include, inter alia, early warning systems, basic ICT, maintenance and operation of newly acquired equipment, information and communication technology, data processing, analysis and management, geographical information systems, emergency response.
- **Sub-component A3: Strengthening human capacity and institutions for the delivery of improved food security information services and emergency response:** this sub-component will be executed in partnership with DGESS/SAP and will include, inter alia: i) development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) at DGESS/SAP for food security information and early warning system; ii) strengthening the Quality Management Systems (QMS) at DGESS/SAP to raise standards and quality control/verification processes; iii) implementing a long-term and on-demand capacity development and training program for staff of DGESS/SAP, including simulation exercises on alerting and response, animation of an inter-ministerial crisis-room, animation of national system for food security, communication to relevant authorities and communities. Modalities and areas of training will be similar to sub-component A2 and training will be carried out in close collaboration with CILSS and AGRHYMET including, inter alia, household economic analysis methodologies and market price modelling.

**Component B. Improvement of hydromet and early warning infrastructure (US\$13.1M of which IDA US\$3.7M and GCF US\$9.4M).** This component will finance the observation network, software and hardware for data



collection, elaboration, storing and communication, in addition to specialized equipment, vehicles and civil works (refurbishment or extension of existing facilities). It has three sub-components:

- **Sub-component B1: Strengthening physical infrastructure and ICT for the delivery of core hydro-meteorological and climate information services:** this sub-component will be executed in partnership with ANAM and DGRE and will include, inter alia: i) strengthening of the meteorological hydrological monitoring networks at ANAM and DGRE through rehabilitation of priority stations, installation of new sensors, new rain gauges in areas relevant to flood risk, one new radiosonding system, new automatic hydrometric stations; ii) strengthening transmission, data management and data dissemination hardware at ANAM and DGRE for the integration of data into the global production chain, archiving and sharing across relevant entities through a shared data platform; iii) strengthening technical systems for performing meteorological, hydrological and climate modelling and forecasting at ANAM and DGRE, especially in numerical weather prediction, severe weather forecasting, flood modelling, database management, impact-based forecasting, etc.; iv) refurbishment of buildings for synoptic observations, refurbishment of maintenance room at ANAM, extension of the Meteorological National Watch and Early Warning Center at ANAM, refurbishment/construction of offices at DGRE; v) specialized vehicles for operation and maintenance of ANAM and DGRE observation networks (pickup).
- **Sub-component B2: Building physical infrastructure and ICT for the delivery of flood early warning services and strengthening response capacity:** this sub-component will be executed in partnership with DGPC and CONASUR and will include, inter alia: i) installation of an Emergency Operations Centre (for rescue operation) at DGPC and an Emergency Coordination Centre (for disaster recovery, humanitarian aid) at CONASUR with adequate communication equipment; ii) specialized equipment and vehicles (e.g. trucks for the delivery of emergency goods, boats for rescue operations, water pumps and fire truck with pumping capabilities, generators, ambulance, etc.), specialized vehicles (pickup) for emergency operations, maintenance and surveys; iii) construction and equipment of a Call Processing Centre at DGPC.
- **Sub-component B3: Strengthening physical infrastructure and ICT for the delivery of food security information services and response capacity:** this sub-component will be executed in partnership with DGESS/SAP and will include, inter alia: i) modernization of food security EWS infrastructure at DGESS/SAP through equipment, data management systems (e.g. transitioning from paper to mobile collection surveys for food vulnerability, resilience and permanent agricultural monitoring); ii) modernization of the documentation room of DGESS/SAP; iii) specialized vehicles (pickup and motorcycle) for the collection and management of data at regional level.

**Component C. Enhancement of service delivery and warnings to users and communities (US\$10.9M of which IDA US\$3.1M and GCF US\$7.8M).** This component will support the access of users and communities to more accurate, timely and user-friendly hydromet services and early warning. It has three sub-components:

- **Sub-component C1: Strengthening users and communities access to core hydro-meteorological and climate information services:** this sub-component will be executed in partnership with ANAM and DGRE and will include, inter alia: i) the strengthening of communication of improved weather, water and climate information to the general public through media (web, radio, TC, newspapers), cellphone and smartphones, sectoral online services, etc. with a gender-disaggregated approach and a particular attention to vulnerable groups who have difficulty understanding and accessing information; ii)





strengthening the communication of tailored agro-meteorological and climate services, with a focus in selected climate sensitive agriculture production areas in the south west of the country (the activity will be carried out in collaboration with the World Bank's financed PAPSA Project through a shared digital platform); iii) design and development of an open source integrated platform for data exchange and early warning across the five beneficiary entities (this task will be executed in partnership with ANAM and with contribution from DGRE, DGPC, CONASUR, DGESS/SAP).

- **Sub-component C2: Building users and communities access to flood early warning services and response:** this sub-component will be executed in partnership with DGPC and CONASUR and will include, inter alia: i) the access to new flood early warning services in one selected urban and peri-urban areas amongst climate vulnerable communities of Ouagadougou, Solenzo, Sebba, Manni et Bama and selected vulnerable communities along one of the main rivers Mouhoun, Nakambe (Black Volta; White Volta), Niger and Komboe; ii) the development of Multi-Risk Contingency Plans for emergency preparedness and response in 10 selected municipalities based on highest vulnerability to flood risk; iii) the development of flood risk mapping and geographic information systems for selected areas.
- **Sub-component C3: Strengthening users and communities access to food security information services and response:** this sub-component will be executed in partnership with DGESS/SAP and CONASUR and will include, inter alia: i) the strengthening of communities' access, in particular local decision makers and smallholder farmers, to early warning information services on agriculture, livestock and food security in chronically food insecure communities of 15 municipalities located in the rural zones of the Central Plateau of Burkina Faso (ZOME 5), north and east (ZOME 7), north (ZOME 8), 5 urban zones of Ouahigouya (ZOME 5), Kaya (ZOME 5), Dori (ZOME 7), Fada N'Gourma (ZOME 9) and Koudougou (ZOME 4); ii) the strengthening of selected communities' access to agrometeorological data and technical advice to smallholder farmers, including the raising awareness for a diversification of practices to improve agriculture yields; iii) the support to carrying out the Harmonized Framework in selected areas by reinforcing food security surveys and monitoring crop years (e.g. monitoring crop yields and reserves on grain/animal forage); iv) capacity development and training to participate, understand and being active agents for food vulnerability surveys, resilience and permanent agricultural monitoring.

**Component D. Project Management (US\$4.2M of which IDA US\$0.7M, GoBF US\$2.0M and GCF US\$1.5M).** This component will finance the following activities: (i) operating costs; (ii) technical design of sub-projects; (iii) procurement, financial management, safeguards, monitoring and evaluation, quality control and contract management; and (iv) audit, studies and assessments required under various project components.

**Component E. Contingent Emergency Response (US\$ 0).** Following an adverse natural event that causes a major disaster, the Government of Burkina may request the World Bank to re-allocate project funds to support mitigation, response, recovery and reconstruction. This component, known as the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC), would draw resources from unallocated expenditure category and/or allow to reallocate financing from other components to partially cover emergency response and recovery costs.

## **E. Implementation**



## Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

According to the new presidential Decree 2018-0092/PRE/PM/MINEFID dated February 15, 2018 regulating development program and projects executed in Burkina Faso, the project will be implemented by the Ministry of Transport, Urban Mobility and Road Safety (MTMUSR), in the framework of the “Transport-Meteorology Budgetary Program”. A project steering committee called “Review Committee” (RC) will be established by the MTMUSR, chaired by the General Secretary of the MTMUSR and will include representation from all five entities (ANAM, CONASUR, DGPC, DGRE, DGESS/SAP) at ministers’ level or duly authorized and delegated representatives, representatives from the Ministry of Finance, and the national designated authority for the GCF and the World Bank as observers.

A core management team (Project Management Unit - PMU) will be established under the authority of the Budgetary Program Leader. This core management team will include, either as hired or appointed: i) a project coordinator (the Director of the Transport-Meteorology Budgetary Program); ii) a deputy project coordinator (dedicated full time to the project, two months following project effectiveness); iii) technical project managers from each of the partners entities (2 staff appointed by each beneficiary entity, a technical manager and a deputy); iv) a Financial Management Officer (prior to project effectiveness) and an accountant (prior to project effectiveness); v) an internal auditor (two months following project effectiveness); vi) a full-time staff responsible for procurement activities of the project (by project effectiveness); vii) a social and environmental specialist (by project effectiveness); viii) a monitoring and evaluation specialist (two months following project effectiveness). Fiduciary tasks (financial management and procurement) and safeguards tasks will be performed by the MTMUSR designated services including: Financial Affairs Direction (DAF), Public Procurement Direction (DMP) and the Direction of Public Procurement and Financial Commitments (DCMEF). The on-going fiduciary evaluation of these directions will determine if additional and dedicated staff will be needed to be recruited. The technical team will include technical project managers from the five beneficiary entities who will manage the implementation of their work program in their respective institutions.

The project will be managed by civil servants and with the support from external consultants, including for technical experts, procurement and safeguard specialists. The World Bank will oversee appropriate implementation of the project, in line with World Bank procedures standards and requirements. The Contingent Emergency Response component will have specific implementation arrangements described in a specific implementation manual to be prepared before effectiveness.

### **F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

The project supports the central hydrological, meteorological, food security and early warning institutions with rehabilitation of its capacities to observe, monitor and forecast weather, flooding and climate; and to indirectly deliver services to end-users with support from dissemination channels (either existing or supported by other projects). The exact location of activities has not been identified during the project preparation. The project will have limited, if any, environmental or social impacts, and is confirmed as Category B. The project will finance rehabilitation/upgrading of existing installations. New installations will be constructed only on existing public secured lands held by the Government where no occupation has been



registered. The project rehabilitation/construction activities do not involve land acquisition or resettlement that would lead to economic or physical displacement of people. Furthermore, during any rehabilitation/construction process and prior to the commencement of civil works, an assessment of the potential social impacts on the associated sites will be conducted to ensure that eventually all the social impact mitigation measures, if any, feed into the ESMP and are implemented accordingly during the works.

**G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team**

Leandre Yameogo, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

Gertrude Marie Mathilda Coulibaly Zombre, Social Safeguards Specialist

**SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

| Safeguard Policies   | Triggered? | Explanation (Optional)  |
|--|------------|---|
| Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01                            | Yes        | This policy is triggered as the project activities and mainly those related to some civil works to rehabilitate or extend a few facilities under component B , may have environmental and social impacts. The scope, nature and scale of these potential impacts are expected to be moderate, site specific and reversible. As the exact nature and location of activities could not be identified during the project preparation, an ESMF was already prepared and disclosed as prerequisite for Green Climate Fund endorsement. The ESMF guides the way that potential negative environmental and social impacts of future activities will be identified and mitigated during the project implementation. The project will also ensure that wastes including electronic are properly managed. |
| Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03 | No         | n/a   |
| Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04                                    | No         | The project activities are not expected to threaten critical natural habitats. Most the activities will be located in the existing sites.   |
| Forests OP/BP 4.36   | No         | The project activities are not expected to threaten critical natural habitats nor promoting forest logging activities. Most the activities will be located in the existing sites.   |



|  |     |   |
|--|-----|---|
| Pest Management OP 4.09                        | No  | The project will not procure nor induce the use of chemical pesticides  |
| Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11         | Yes | The proposed operation will involve excavations and movement of earth for the building facilities. The ESMF provided physical cultural resources protection provisions that will be part of bidding documents including clear procedures that will be required for treatment of discovered artifacts and handling with "chance finds" during implementation project activities. |
| Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10                  | No  | No indigenous people in the sense of this Policy are located in the project areas.  |
| Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12            | No  | The project does not anticipate land acquisition or resettlement that would lead to economic or physical displacement of people; nor, will project activities take place on lands traditionally. New installations will be constructed only on existing public secured lands held by the Government where no occupation has been registered.                                    |
| Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37                      | No  | The project will not finance dam or dam-related investments.  |
| Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50 | No  | The project is not expected to affect international waterways. The Early Warning System is a digital tool to collect and manage data not to entail any flood control type activities.   |
| Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60          | No  | This project is not being implemented in any disputed areas.  |

**KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT**

**A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues**

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

No potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts have been identify. The project will finance modernization and upgrading of existing surface meteorological network and rehabilitation, construction and equipment of two critical facilities. Civil works associated with these investments may have minor risks and adverse impacts. Potential negative impacts may include: 1. loss of vegetation on construction sites; 2. accidents and nuisances on construction sites; 3. pollution of surface waters with mercury; 4. increasing of dust emissions during demolition work; 5. degradation of the living environment due to discharge of construction wastes; 6. loss of archaeological vestiges in the event of unplanned discoveries. Those risks are expected to be moderate, site specific and reversible.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

No potential indirect and /or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: the exact



location of activities has not been identified during the project preparation.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.  
No alternatives to be considered to help avoid or minimize the minor potential environmental adverse impacts.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The Government of Burkina Faso has several years of experience in applying and implementing World Bank funded projects. It is very familiar with the World Bank’s environmental safeguard policies requirements. The Project Implementing Entity will be supported by the national Agency in charge of environmental assessments (BUNEE) based on a signed agreement. To mitigate risks and negative impacts, the Government has prepared and published an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for activities envisaged under this project. The ESMF provides guidance and measures with clear roles and responsibilities, including capacity strengthening measures for effective implementation and monitoring so that the Project can carefully address the impact on access to resources due to the rehabilitation and installation of weather stations and river gauges and rehabilitation/construction of buildings. The project does not anticipate land acquisition or resettlement that would lead to economic or physical displacement of people. New installations will be constructed only on existing public secured lands held by the Government where no occupation has been registered.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

Stakeholders are government officials, private sector companies, local authorities and communities. The ESMF has been consulted with stakeholders in Burkina during preparation. It also provides cost outlays and a timetable for preventing and mitigating potential impacts. The ESMF describe the process for consultation during project implementation and preparation of environmental and social assessments when needed. A mechanism for receiving and addressing complaints at the local and national levels is being defined for the project taking into account existing established mechanisms and will be established before project effectiveness.

**B. Disclosure Requirements**

**Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other**

| Date of receipt by the Bank | Date of submission for disclosure | For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 01-May-2017                 | 30-May-2017                       |  |

**"In country" Disclosure**

Burkina Faso  
30-May-2017

Comments



**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)**

**OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment**

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

No

**OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources**

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

No

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

No

**The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information**

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes

**All Safeguard Policies**

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

**CONTACT POINT**

**World Bank**



Lorenzo Carrera  
Disaster Risk Management Specialist

**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

Burkina Faso

**Implementing Agencies**

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**APPROVAL**

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