



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 09/14/2020 | Report No: ESRSC01599



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Burkina Faso	AFRICA WEST	P169267	
Project Name	Burkina Faso Strengthening of the Land Management		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Urban, Resilience and Land	Investment Project Financing	11/19/2020	11/30/2020
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development (Ministere de l'Economie, des Finance et du Developpement)	Ministere de l'Economie, des Finances et du Developpement (MINEFID)		

Proposed Development Objective

The Proposed Project Development Objective is to strengthen the national land administration system and to provide improved land registration services in selected areas.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	80.00

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

No

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

This objective would be achieved by: i) strengthening the land administration functions within the MINEFID and other State institutions working on urban and rural land policy; ii) reviewing the legal framework; iii) strengthening the land management functions of municipalities; iv) developing guidelines, procedures, and standards for services delivery; v) designing a framework for spatial data infrastructure and vi) implementing an outreach and awareness campaign



directed at disseminating information about how to protect the land rights particularly of women, ethnic minorities and vulnerable populations.

Land administration reform is a long-term agenda, of which the project is only its initial phase. During the six-year implementation period, the project will strengthen the fundamentals of a functional and modern land administration in Burkina Faso by improving land governance through reducing ambiguities in the existing laws and improving transparency in administrative procedures for a more equitable recognition of land rights. Specifically, the project will : i) review the existing legal framework and propose reforms to harmonize laws, procedures, and standards; ii) implement awareness campaigns to foster citizen engagement and disseminate laws, land regularization and land rights for all; iii) modernize the land administration institutions at all levels national, regional and communal and in both urban and rural areas; and iv) promote systematic land registration in selected areas.

The project will cover selected areas in four regions of the country: Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre, Centre-Ouest, and Haut Bassins. During the first year of implementation, a pilot would be developed in one district of each of the four selected regions with the objective of testing the systematic registration procedures and prepare a strategy to scale up systematic registration in the rest of the project area. The project estimates that a target of 533,580 property documents will be registered in the project area: a) 167,580 APFRs in rural areas; b) 231,150 titles and 14,070 property titles in the urban areas of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso[1] and c) 113, 850 titles and 6,930 property titles in urban areas in other regions.

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 project will be implemented at the national and sub-national levels in both rural and urban areas. The national legal texts governing various sectors—forest, environment, mining, pastoralism, local authorities, planning and construction, water code— are among the key documents of the national framework for land management currently in use. Another key text is the Decree No. 2012-716/PRES promulgating the law. No. 034-2012/AN of July 2012 on agrarian and land reorganization.. An Environmental and social Management Framework (ESMF and Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) /Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared before appraisal while a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be finalized during the first year of implementation of the project. At the national level, the project will support the government to improve the land administration system by designing new technological platforms and re-engineering business processes, among other things. A diagnosis will be carried out (as part of the ESMF) and mitigation measures proposed to manage the project's potential environmental and social risks and impacts.

The national legal framework, and particularly the Rural Land Law, contains specific provisions to protect the land rights of women and youth. Although, the land tenure system generally favors men, weaknesses of the "customary" and the modern land tenure system limit women's ability (and thus their motivation) to undertake and invest in productive activities that involve land use. Women's access to land is a major issue in Burkina Faso, and therefore it is



recommended that the proposed project explicitly address issues related to gender inclusive access to land. Without specific attention to gender inclusiveness, important segments of society may be excluded from the benefits of new land administration, management, and development schemes.

This will be the first Land Administration project implemented in Burkina Faso with the financing of the World Bank. Among its other objectives, the project will provide an opportunity to promote knowledge generation, information sharing and engaging communities at all levels, including participatory demarcation. It will do this in order to promote land policies that are gender sensitive and foster dialogue on women’s land rights issues, including those that may hamper socio-economic development, peace, security and environmental sustainability. The project will build on the experiences of projects funded by other donors in Burkina Faso such as the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA), which prepared an action plan to support gender equity including in it the joint registration of the land to households.

A Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Harassment (SEA/H) risk assessment will be carried out during preparation by the Bank. It will focus on access to land for widows and orphans, single mothers and/or heads of households, persons with disabilities and minority groups whose production systems raise broader concerns about land ownership issues. An action plan will be prepared by the borrower during the first year of implementation to manage any SEA/H during project implementation.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The MINEFID does not currently have a dedicated unit in its institutional arrangement that manages environmental and social risk on a regular basis. For this project, a Project Preparation Advance (PPA) was approved by the Bank and is implemented by the Project Implementing Unit (PIU) of the Local Government Support Project (P162742) which is a well-established unit with staff that have experience with World Bank safeguards and the ESF. The funds of the PPA are used to carry out studies to support the design and further implementation of the project. PPA includes studies such as environmental and social risk assessments, institutional assessment, legal and land tenure assessment, studies to evaluate the storage capacity and the technological needs to develop the land information system. The PIU that will implement the project will have to include both social specialist and environmental specialist who will need to be trained by the World Bank to ensure compliance with the ESF. This unit will oversee and monitor the preparation of the social and environmental studies, including the ESMF and compliance with the ESF. The capacity for managing environmental and social aspects will be further assessed during project implementation.

During project implementation, MINEFID will need to assign at least 4 staff to oversee the environmental and social issues, standards and instruments to ensure compliance with World Bank’s ESF.

It is expected that MINEFID will hire: (i) a social specialist with strong background in social risk management including involuntary resettlement, stakeholder engagement, complaints management, Gender, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) and vulnerable groups issues; and (ii) an environmental specialist to provide advisory and oversight assistance to the project management unit during project implementation. Social development specialists; and (ii) environmental specialists at regional/communal levels to support the process at local levels. These specialists shall be trained in the implementation of the project’s ESMF, RPF and associated tools and plans, frameworks and protocols.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS



A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

The project will involve minor civil works, mainly renovations to existing structures and establishment of a geodetic reference network. Given that these are localized and small-scale activities, the potential adverse risks and impacts are not likely to be significant. No adverse impacts on biodiversity and habitats are expected. As a result of these renovations. As part of the registration process, a screening will take place to identify any overlap in the current land use with forest and other natural resources. Indirect environmental impacts may generally be positive as land ownership promotes good environmental stewardship. The security of tenure that results from the issuance of titles is expected to encourage beneficiaries to engage in sustainable land management practices and invest in permanent structures.

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

The proposed project aims to improve land administration, which will have a positive impact on improving equitable access to land, access to credit, tax collection and reducing land related conflicts. Under Component 2, the expected rehabilitation work relates to improving existing buildings and installing computer hardware and will not require land acquisition or cause any economic displacement. All the investments will be carried out only on public lands and existing sites held by the Government. Potential risks and impacts related to the involuntary resettlement will be assessed on the ground during the project implementation when the rehabilitation sites have been identified and proportional mitigation measures will be included in the ESMPs. The project is expected to be implemented both in urban and rural areas. There may be situations where individual households or small groups whose livelihoods are based on livestock rearing (like pastoralists) or vulnerable groups such as women can be affected. The latter mainly due to cultural reason of how customary structure have been established historically. Definition of status of land tenure is part of the inventory and assessment that is needed to conduct as part of the systematic registration. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that clearly identifies the key stakeholders of the project and actions to ensure their inclusion through consultation and participation will be developed during the project preparation phase.. The SEP and ESMF will be reviewed, consulted and disclosed both in-country and on the Bank's web site prior to the appraisal. The social risk classification may be revised based on the results of social assessment. The Client will prepare a draft of RPF prior to project appraisal which will be finalized during the first year of implementation. The RPF will guide the development of a RAPs during the project implementation in accordance with agreed schedule defined in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan.

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 objective of land titling and registration projects is to increase security of land tenure administration projects, invest in the improvements of records of land and land rights. These operational activities are critical to the creation and maintenance of land tenure security and security of land transactions. Land titling is the conferring of a right (or title) upon an landholder while land registration is the recording of titles to land in authoritative registry. Land registration is itself a land improvement which often leads to increase of land values. There is the risk that some would resist because this may increase the cost of holding and the taxes would also increase. There is the risk that

Public Disclosure



rural communities would not support the project for cultural reasons. Therefore, this project must engage in substantive communication and sensitization campaign early in the preparation to: i) communicate the objective and scope of the project; ii) disseminate the law to educate the civil society on their rights; iii) enforce the participation of both genders and all age groups; iv) organize workshops involving local and traditional authorities and civil society; v) define clear conflict resolution mechanism including alternative; and vi) actively engage the population in participatory demarcation. The communication strategy must take into account the culture, language, beliefs and means of communication familiar to the communities. There is a risk that women are not included and remain with no rights to tenure. The project would have to encourage households moreover in urban areas to consider registering the land in the name of both spouses. In Burkina there have been waves of population displacement. The settlement of migrants within the framework of host communities has most likely modified land tenure structures in the Central Plateau where most of the migrants have settled. Given the increasing pressure on cropland, regulation on land access between locals and migrants might be creating conflicts between families. The project would have to clarify customary rights and would need to implement a conflict resolution strategy to reduce the number of potential conflicts. Additionally, regional and local institutions must be strengthened to support the systematic registration and to fully participate in the communication campaign. Staff working for these regional and local institutions must be sensitized in land tenure, legal issues and procedures and on the importance of communication to build bridges of trust to reduce social conflicts.

The rapid urbanization process on the outskirts of the two major cities Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso have lead to increased pressure on rural lands which are mostly informally been occupied. The Government set up an inter-ministerial commission responsible for audit at the district level. The project will use the results of this commission when conducting systematic and sporadic registration in urban areas.

The key environmental impacts expected are related to the potential loss of some vegetation and excavation for the placing of boundary markers. In addition, rehabilitation and/or renovation of infrastructures for land administration can have potential temporary environmental risks associated during construction. The anticipated environmental risks and impacts during construction include generation of dust which can adversely impact the health of land administration employees and nearby communities. Renovation activities can also generate waste that needs to be properly disposed. Health and safety risks associated with fallen objects like bricks, tools debris during loading/unloading or during rehabilitation/renovation can cause potential injuries to the workers. Buildings selected for renovation will be screened for the presence of asbestos and other toxic materials before commencement of works. As a precautionary measure, the ESMF will include asbestos management procedures to ensure safe handling of any asbestos discovered during renovation works.

To address these risks, a construction site Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP site) will be prepared. The ESIA/ESMP will screen existing social, legal and institutional contexts tailored to specific sites to identify potential social risks and impacts especially as they relate to possible exclusion of poor and vulnerable groups and sexual exploitation and abuse and harassment issues ; identify relevant impact and risk management measures and a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). It will also include an Environmental Health and Safety Checklist for risks and impacts associated with renovation work. There are also ongoing studies under the PPA related to land tenure and social risks that relates to land registration activities and legal reform.



In addition to the environment and social assessment (ESA), a land tenure and institutional assessments are part of the studies under preparation. The ESA focused on social inclusion and access to land especially for women, youth and vulnerable groups will be undertaken during project preparation and relevant mitigation measures will be included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). It is expected that the ESA will point out relevant risks and impacts of the project including risks associated with land and natural resources tenure; and related contestation over land and natural resources in particular if some of the areas of execution of the project will face the conflict between migrants and host communities. This is a fragile country facing a complex situation under the stress of conflict violence and the coexistence of different land tenure systems. During the life of the project the borrower will continue to assess the social and environmental risks. In addition to the ESMF, a RPF will be prepared to mitigate eventual risks that could lead to involuntary resettlement issues in some areas (example of squatters), even if it is expected that all civil works and/or rehabilitation will be carried out on sites belonging to the public administration.

The ESMF will be reviewed, cleared by the Bank and disclosed prior to appraisal

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

ESF requirements will be applied to the project which will also comply with the national environment and social laws, policies and regulations.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Some of the key lessons learnt from previous systematic land adjudication in other countries (Ghana, Uganda, Honduras, Nicaragua) were that careful activity planning, mobilization, sensitization, cooperation, and coordination of all stakeholders enhances acceptance of the concept and hence smooth implementation. Systematic adjudication, demarcation, survey and certification/ registration of land rights enhance mass ascertainment of land rights. In general terms, systematic registration is a process in which land rights of people living in a given area are identified, ascertained, established and marked in an orderly and uniform way. Boundaries are marked and land rights are formally recorded. Proof of acceptance would be gauged at different levels including traditional leaders and village local councils. The principle of community participation will be part of the process to ensure transparency and accountability. It has been observed elsewhere that systematic adjudication has globally generated different outcomes that have, at times, left beneficiaries disgruntled. Some of these outcomes are attributable to communities lack of information and appreciation of the benefits of systematic adjudication and of land rights. In order to ensure that transparency and accountability of the process are set in place some specific steps are recommended which will be detailed in the ESMF and related project instruments. Disseminate and sensitization: The first step for is to disseminate and sensitize public functionaries at central, regional and local levels for selecting sites with regard the objective and scope of the project, the land and land rights, and the phases of the systematic land registration. Consultation and sensitization: : This would be followed by consultation with local leaders. Sensitization will aim at ensuring that people fully understand the objectives of the project, the processes and the benefits. Specific measures will be set in place to ensure that potential conflicts and disputes are resolved in the ground.

Stakeholder and civil society engagement is critical for this project. The borrower will consult with key stakeholders during project preparation particularly during the preparation of the ESMF and related instruments. The Borrower will prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to guide engagement with stakeholders and key actors, including



civil society during project implementation. The SEP will be reviewed, consulted, approved and publicly disclosed both in country and on the World Bank’s website prior to project appraisal.

The SEP will include: mapping of project stakeholders; establish a systematic approach for consultation and engagement; help promote an inclusive and participatory approach for stakeholder engagement in addressing any potential risks and negative impacts; promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement of the project's affected parties throughout the project life-cycle; and ensure that appropriate program information is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner. It will also include a GRM that will be used to receive and resolve complaints related to the implementation of the project.

At this stage, the key stakeholders identified to be engaged through the consultation and participation process include MINEFID through the Minister Delegate to the Minister of Economy, Finance and Development and the National Technical Unit in charge of the project's preparation and implementation; national and local government representatives; technical agencies responsible for land administration issues; municipalities; local communities (urban and rural); NGOs and civil organizations defending property rights, and the direct beneficiaries of the improved land administration. All stakeholder consultations during the project preparation will be in accordance with the national COVID 19 prevention strategy and the technical note on public consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in World Bank-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings (March 20, 2020).

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

The project will involve direct and indirect workers. 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 sub-contractors who will be hired under Component 2 to complete the rehabilitation of buildings and offices. 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 or engagement to the project which is not expected.

The project will operate in conflict areas and in sites with potential land disputes. The borrower will be authorized to call upon other government agencies to ensure security for project staff and project related workers. Surveyors, geodetic engineers and support field staff and consultants will participate in field work. They would travel to remote areas, most likely by road. Contractors will be required to provide their workers with necessary personal protective equipment such as boots, hardhats and other equipment depending of the areas they will be deployed. The Borrower will prepare Labor Management Procedures (LMP) that: establish terms and conditions of employment: 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). The MINEFID and private contractors will be required to sign and abide by a code of



conduct for workers that would address community health and safety risks, including risk of gender based violence and child labor.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

During the rehabilitation of existing structures, project implementation is anticipated to generate construction waste. The ESMF will include measures for proper disposal of construction waste to avoid any risks of soil and underground water contamination. In addition, the ESMF will include precautionary asbestos management measures in case asbestos is present in any buildings selected for renovation. The project will have no significant impact on water and energy consumption as well on air and water pollution. The project does not include nor will support activities requiring the use of fertilizers or pesticides or water for irrigation. Nevertheless, one of the project's outcomes for securing land is expected to encourage investments in crop production, which may increase the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and demand for water for irrigation. The ESMF will include and awareness campaign and capacity building for farmers providing conferences provided by agricultural experts (Ministry of Agriculture) in subjects such as: i) integrated pest management practices; 2) natural farming practices; 3) climate change mitigation and adaptation among others.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

While the community health and safety risks for this project are expected to be limited, site specific have low probability of serious adverse effects to human health, they will require attention of the borrower. Ground activities will be limited to surveys, consultation meetings, house-to-house visits and walks through. The project team including contractors and consultants will be required to observe a code of conduct for workers which address community health and safety risks, including gender-based violence and child labor. The code of conduct will be included in the ESMF.

The project will be executed in sites with potential conflicts and land disputes. The borrower is authorized to call upon government agencies for assistance to ensure security for public staff, project workers, contractors and consultants. A security protocol will be prepared for the compliance of the government agencies which will assist providing security measures in the field, including measures to protect community members.

The expected civil works will be small-scale (for example, rehabilitation and/or renovation of a limited number of buildings) and the overall risks and impacts to community health and safety are considered to be low to moderate. The mitigation measures for the civil works will be clearly stipulated in the Contractor's ESMPs, and based on the model ESMP, and the contractor will be fully responsible preparing a security management plan for the project sites (such as for fences and security guards). During the rehabilitation of premises the borrower will minimize the potential exposure to hazardous materials that may affect the health of the communities. Therefore, the borrower will implement measures to ensure the safety of deliveries of construction materials, storage and waste to avoid community exposure to any material that could hazardous to their health and safety.

The expected civil works will not involve an influx of labor. However, an Sexual Exploitation and Harassment SEA/H assessment will be carried out during the first year of implementation of the project and, where necessary, a mitigation plan will be developed and implemented . Mitigation measures within the ESMPs will provide safe and



confidential venues to report SEA/H-related complaints. A code of conduct including measures against SEA/H for ensuring community health and safety will be prepared and included in all bidding documents. Contractors will be responsible for ensuring their workers' compliance with the code of conduct. The project GRM to be set up will be designed to safely and ethically register complaints and address and document properly complaints and allegations issues (including GBV/SEA) during the project implementation.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The project will finance civil works such as the rehabilitation and/or renovation of the buildings and offices which are expected to be implemented under the component 2 . These civil works and/or rehabilitation will be carried out on sites belonging to the public administration, but the probabilities that there are squatters in some areas are to be taken into account. It is not expected that these building are inhabited by squatters; however the RPF will include measures to mitigate if that situation is encountered. As part of due diligence, the project team will assess the potential environmental and social impacts of the project on the ground during project implementation. The ESMP and the RPF will detail corresponding mitigation measures to properly address social impacts prior to the commencement of civil works.

The project would aim to minimize economic and physical displacement. While such displacement and/or affectation cannot be ruled out specific measures will be undertaken to minimize these risks. To issue and register land titles in the selected urban and rural areas the project will; i) carry out a dissemination campaign . In this campaign the Government of Burkina Faso will announce to the public the objectives of the project, the law and the activities that will be executed in the ground.

It is expected to find in the ground a variety of conflicts, for instance, between single parties, inheritance, land grabbing, squatters, conflicts caused by migrants. The causes of the migration in Burkina are civil conflict, climate change and degradation among other. The relation between migrants and host population if a source of social conflict over the nature of the land. Due to the lack of a well established land registration system there is a possibility that illicit practices of selling land had taken place. The RPF would need to clearly specify the types of conflicts that could be encountered in the ground while surveying and carrying out the land inventory and the mitigating measures. land titling activities in protected areas could lead to a restriction of access to natural resources.

Landholdings that fall within the areas classified as forest land or protected areas may be excluded from the titling and the borrower will analyze the possibility that these are subject to tenure arrangements. In the case of protected areas, it will be determined case by case and on specific sites, if the law allows restricted access by traditional forest occupants and forest dependent communities. It will be determined which Protected Areas are expected to retain possession of their parcels subject to existing regulations by the protected area authorities. The borrower will avoid situations which restrictions to land use or access to natural resources will occur in connection to the project's activities. Such areas will be excluded from titling and their legal situation will be further analyzed by the borrower. However, it is possible that some may be disqualified and lose access to land. Such cases are expected to be avoided and to be minimal. Alternative options may be sought to avoid impacts. However, in cases where this cannot be avoided, the RPF will includes mitigation measures.



In the case of urban areas, the lands occupied in the outskirts of Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso will be audited to determine status of land tenure. An inventory of land will be carryout as part of the systematic land registration. Land survey systems would ensure the orderly and systematic identification of units of land and ensure that the location and extent of rights in land are properly described in legal documents and demarcated on the ground. Due to rural-urban migration as well as natural population growth, these two cities cannot formally absorb all the people; therefore, many have squatted on public land as the chances of being evicted there are slightly lower than on private or common land. There is always the risk for the project if some of these lands can be declared for public purpose by the expropriation law, in particular, if public infrastructure is to be built to supply the basic needs (water, electricity etc.) that these areas are demanding. Even though the project will not be in charge of developing such infrastructure, the RPF would establish the procedures to mitigate the impact in the population.

In the case of customary land, the borrower will take into consideration cultural values, and beliefs to work in the ground with these communities. Since 2007 when the National Rural Land Tenure Security Policy (PNSFMR) was adopted BF that promoted land security for rural populations. The practice of free, prior and informed consent will guide the consultation and sensitization process to disseminate and develop awareness, support towards the project.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The potential impact on Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources is assessed to be minor to moderate. The issuance of titles is expected to encourage people to invest in permanent and sustainable activities. However, there could be some contradiction or overlap in the current land use with infringement on protected areas, forest and other natural resources; the ESMF will allow to determine how significant these are if any. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources will be a tangible result of the project in the selected areas. Protected areas, Ramsar sites and other sites of ecological interest will have their delimited areas confirmed/preserved/reinforced, or targeted by the communities or communes during public consultations and delimitation operations. However, the issuance of individual titles is expected to encourage to invest on permanent soil conservation and measures to support sustainable and environmentally friendly production systems. The borrower will ensure that pertinent government agencies will organize conferences and workshops to ensure that smart agriculture and integrated pest management is used. This will contribute to mitigate any unexpected impact and will support the promotion of sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources.

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

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

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

It is not expected that the project will have a negative impact on cultural heritage as no significant excavation is expected. The ESMF and site specific studies will confirm the existence of tangible or intangible cultural heritage and outline procedures for “chance finds” of cultural heritage. The ESMF will define the pertinent screening mechanisms to identify any cultural or natural heritage. It is unlikely that the buildings that would be renovated involve any cultural richness. The ESMF would indicate, however, the importance of conservation of historic sites and analyzing



their tangible and intangible factors. Identifying, demarcating and protecting the living heritage building and its precincts will help the country to create a niche in the podium of world heritage.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This standard is not considered relevant as the project does not involved Financial Intermediaries.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways

No

Burkina Faso's borders don't involve international waterways

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas

No

There are no disputed area in project execution area

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered?

No

Financing Partners

NA

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower's commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

The following instruments will be developed prior to the project appraisal:

- Draft Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP);
- Draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including provisions for a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM);
- Draft Labor Management Procedures (LMP);
- Draft Environmental and Social Framework (ESMF)
- Draft of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

The Borrower's ESCP will include a schedule for the preparation and implementation of the instruments - SEP, LMP and ESMF and the subsequent ESIA/ESMPs.

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

23-Nov-2020

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

Public Disclosure



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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development (Ministere de l'Economie, des Finance et du Developpment)

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Ministere de l'Economie, des Finances et du Developpement (MINEFID)

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

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Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Aly Zulficar Rahim Recommended on 14-Sep-2020 at 13:41:37 EDT
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Nathalie S. Munzberg (SAESSA) Cleared on 14-Sep-2020 at 21:04:9 EDT

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