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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 13-Jul-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA24559

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

Country Burkina Faso	Project ID P164078	Project Name Strengthening Climate Resilience in Burkina Faso	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 09-Jul-2018	Estimated Board Date 26-Sep-2018	Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et du Développement	Implementing Agency 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, early warning and response 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**

Total Project Cost	31.00
Total Financing	8.50
of which IBRD/IDA	8.50
Financing Gap	22.50

DETAILS**World Bank Group Financing**



International Development Association (IDA)	8.50
IDA Grant	8.50

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

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Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.

4. 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).

5. 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

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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 and distribution of relief material; (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 food security and nutrition monitoring and information, as part of the National Food Security Commissariat (CNSA).



9. 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. The project will leverage on the existing structures to develop opportunities for improving adequacy, accuracy, effectiveness and timing of hydro-meteorological and warning services and provide new services to selected sectors and communities. For example, the project will improve the capacity of ANAM to deliver adequate and timely weather forecast (at the moment a 24h forecast is provided with low accuracy and ANAM does not operate 24/7). It will also provide resources to ANAM and DGRE to forecast extreme weather and flooding, which are not provided at the moment. New flood early warning systems (EWS) will be put in place (no flood EWS are currently in place) and the project will strengthen DGPC and CONASUR capacities to prepare and cope with emergencies, which capacity now is extremely limited. On food security, DGESS/SAP will 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).

10. 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 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, the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (PNSA), the National Social and Economic Development Program (PNDES) as well as other instruments aimed at regulating energy, cereal and agricultural and food security policies.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. Other legislative and regulatory instruments were also formulated, including the bill on Agrarian and Land Reforms (RAF), the Environment Code, the Forestry Code, the Orientation Law on Pastoralism, the Orientation Instruments on Decentralization, the Orientation Instruments on Water Management, the decree to establish 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)

Note to Task Teams: The PDO has been pre-populated from the datasheet for the first time for your convenience. Please keep it up to date whenever it is changed in the datasheet. *Please delete this note when finalizing the document.*

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

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

Key Results

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 beneficiaries¹ (disaggregated by gender) receiving improved² early warning services 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.

¹ End-users, e.g. vulnerable population to food insecurity, small farmers, herders, etc. as measured at community level by DGESS/SAP

² Timely and adequate



D. Project Description

15. **Component A. Capacity building and institutional development.** 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 by 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) 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. 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 by DGPC and 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 flood early warning systems and emergency response, including the development of a National Alerting Protocol; ii) strengthening the Quality Management Systems (QMS) 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 CONASUR, including simulation exercises on alerting and response, animation of an inter-ministerial crisis-room, communication to relevant authorities and communities. 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 by DGESS/SAP and CONASUR and will include, inter alia: i) review of the legal and regulatory framework of CONASUR and DGESS/SAP and development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for food security early warning systems and preparedness/emergency response; ii) strengthening the Quality Management Systems (QMS) to raise standards and quality control/verification processes; iii) implementing a long-term and on-demand capacity development and training program for staff of CONASUR and DGESS/SAP, including simulation exercises on alerting and response, animation of an inter-ministerial crisis-room, communication to relevant authorities and communities.

Women are ill represented in organization-wide task forces in disaster risk management, especially at local level. The regulatory framework needs to be enhanced to foster a better coordination among the government agencies involved (hydrology, meteorology, food security, civil protection and emergency coordination) and to ensure that gender issues are considered as relevant for all the agencies involved.

16. **Component B. Improvement of hydromet and early warning infrastructure.** 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 by 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, installation of new rain gauges in areas relevant to flood risk, purchase and operation of new radiosonding system and acoustic doppler current profilers; 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 and software 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 of offices at DGRE; v) specialized vehicles for maintenance of ANAM and DGRE observation networks (mainly pickups).

- **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 by 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 (disaster recovery, humanitarian aid) at CONASUR with adequate communication equipment; ii) specialized equipment and vehicles (trucks for food and drinking water delivery, boats for rescue operations, water pumps, generators, etc.), pickups, motorcycles for emergency operations, maintenance and surveys; iii) construction 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 by DGESS/SAP and CONASUR and will include, inter alia: i) modernization of food security EWS infrastructure at DGESS/SAP through equipment, data management systems (transitioning from paper to mobile collection surveys for food vulnerability, resilience and permanent agricultural monitoring); ii) refurbishment of the documentation room of DGESS/SAP; iii) specialized vehicles (mainly pickups and motorcycles) for the collection and management of data at regional level.

17. **Component C. Enhancement of service delivery and warnings to users and communities.** 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 by 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) access to tailored agro-meteorological and climate services, with a focus in selected climate sensitive agriculture production areas in the south west of the country;

- **Sub-component C2: Building users and communities access to flood early warning services and response:** this sub-component will be executed by DGPC and CONASUR and will include, inter alia, 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 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 communities based on highest vulnerability to flood risk;

- **Sub-component C3: Strengthening users and communities access to food security information services and response:** this sub-component will be executed by DGESS/SAP and CONASUR and will include, inter alia, the strengthening of the communities' access to food security early warning information services 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 development of Municipal and Regional Multi-Risk Contingency Plans for emergency and crisis management in 10 selected communities based on highest vulnerability to drought risk; iii) communities' capacity development and training to participate, understand and being active agents for the survey on food vulnerability, resilience and permanent agricultural monitoring the preservation, maintenance and appropriate use of equipment.

This is the key project component in terms of gender mainstreaming and focuses heavily on impacts, end-beneficiaries and their capacity to understand and react to warnings. Relying on the local and community levels to identify women involved in the informal sectors and vulnerable to hydro meteorological hazards will be key since formal sources of information are likely to be insufficient to that respect.

18. **Component D. Project Management.** 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.

19. **Component E. Contingent Emergency Response.** 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. This component could also be used to channel additional funds should they become available because of an eligible emergency.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

20. 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.

21. A core management team will be established under the authority of the Budgetary Program Leader. This



core management team will include: a project coordinator, technical project managers from each of the partners entities, a monitoring and evaluation staff, administrative support staff. 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), the Direction of Public Procurement and Financial Commitments (DCMEF) dedicated safeguards specialist who will be supported by the National Agency in charge of Environmental Assessments (BUNEE) during implementation.

b

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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 public lands held by the Government. No land will be acquired that would lead to economic or physical displacement of people.

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	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project activities are not expected to threat 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 threat 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 public lands held by the Government.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	N/A
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	N/A
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	N/A



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 identified. 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 lands held by the Government. However, if these lands are temporarily occupied, the project will have to take the necessary measures accordingly in line with the ESMP during the implementation.

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 01-Feb-2017	Date of submission for disclosure 05-May-2017	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure

Burkina Faso
02-Mar-2017

Comments

ESMF was disclose earlier that the project initiation stage due the GCF funding requirement

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

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Disaster Risk Management Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

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Implementing Agencies

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APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Lorenzo Carrera
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Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:		
Practice Manager/Manager:	Meskerem Brhane	12-Jul-2018
Country Director:	Cheick Fantamady Kante	13-Jul-2018

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