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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL CREDIT

IN THE AMOUNT OF EUR 46.7 MILLION
(US\$50 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

TO

BURKINA FASO

FOR THE

REGIONAL SAHEL PASTORALISM SUPPORT PROJECT II BURKINA FASO

May 17, 2024

Agriculture and Food Global Practice
Western and Central Africa Region

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective April 30, 2024)

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US\$ 1 = EUR 0.93214019

FISCAL YEAR

January 1 - December 31

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Country Director: Boutheina Guerhazi

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CCDR	Climate Change and Development Reports
CFAF	West African CFA franc
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CRW-ERF	Crisis Response Window-Early Response Financing
DVS	Directorate of Veterinary Services (<i>Direction des Services vétérinaires</i>)
EIRR	Economic Internal Rate of Return
ESCP	Environment and Social Commitment Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESRC	Environmental and Social Risk Classification
EX-ACT	Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCV	Fragility, Conflict and Violence
FSCPP	Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan
FM	Financial Management
FY	Fiscal Year
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
HWPMP	Hazardous Waste and Pest Management Plan
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IFR	Interim Financial Report
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IPF	Investment Project Financing
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
ISM	Implementation Support Mission
ISR	Implementation Status and Results
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAP	National climate change Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NPV	Net Present Value
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMP	Pest Management Plan

PO	Producers' Organization
PP	Procurement Plan
PPR	Plague of Small Ruminants (<i>Peste des Petits Ruminants</i>)
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
PRAPS	Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RVP	Regional Vice President
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SLM	Sustainable Landscape Management
SMP	Security Management Plan
SOE	Statement of Expenditures
SONAGESS	National Food Security Stock Management Company (<i>Société nationale de gestion des stocks de sécurité alimentaire</i>)
SP/CONASUR	Permanent Secretariat of the National Emergency Relief Council (<i>Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil National de Secours d'urgence</i>)
UN	United Nations
US\$	United States Dollar
WBG	World Bank Group
WFP	World Food Programme

Western and Central Africa

Additional Financing for Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II Burkina Faso

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BASIC INFORMATION – PARENT (Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II - P173197)

Country	Product Line	Team Leader(s)		
Western and Central Africa	IBRD/IDA	Erick Herman Abiassi		
Project ID	Financing Instrument	Resp CC	Req CC	Practice Area (Lead)
P173197	Investment Project Financing	SAWA4 (10130)	AFWRI (7960)	Agriculture and Food

Implementing Agency: Republic of Chad, Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production, Republic of Senegal, Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production, Burkina Faso, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Ministry in charge of Livestock, CILSS Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, Republic of Mali, Ministry in charge of Livestock, Republic of Niger, Ministry in charge of Livestock

Is this a regionally tagged project?	Country (ies)
Yes	Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Chad

Bank/IFC Collaboration

No

Approval Date	Closing Date	Expected Guarantee Expiration Date	Environmental and Social Risk Classification
30-Mar-2021	31-Dec-2027		Substantial

Financing & Implementation Modalities

<input type="checkbox"/> Multiphase Programmatic Approach [MPA]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)

Development Objective(s)

To improve the resilience of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in selected areas in the Sahel region.

Ratings (from Parent ISR)

	Implementation				
	17-Mar-2022	26-Aug-2022	08-Feb-2023	20-Apr-2023	02-Jan-2024
Progress towards achievement of PDO	S	S	S	S	MS
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	S	S	MS	MS	MS
Overall ESS Performance	S	S	MS	MS	MS
Overall Risk	S	S	S	S	M
Financial Management	S	MS	MS	MS	MS
Project Management	S	S	S	S	S
Procurement	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
Monitoring and Evaluation	S	S	S	S	S

BASIC INFORMATION – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Additional Financing for Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II Burkina Faso - P181533)

Project ID	Project Name	Additional Financing Type	Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints
P181533	Additional Financing for Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II Burkina Faso	Scale Up	Yes

Financing instrument Investment Project Financing	Product line IBRD/IDA	Approval Date 31-May-2024	
Projected Date of Full Disbursement 31-Dec-2027	Bank/IFC Collaboration No		
Is this a regionally tagged project? Yes		Country (ies) Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Chad	

Financing & Implementation Modalities

<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)	

Disbursement Summary (from Parent ISR)

Source of Funds	Net Commitments	Total Disbursed	Remaining Balance	Disbursed	
IBRD					%
IDA	467.00	107.46	328.91		25 %
Grants					%

PROJECT FINANCING DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Additional Financing for Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II Burkina Faso - P181533)

FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY (Total Financing)

	Current Financing	Proposed Additional Financing	Total Proposed Financing
Total Project Cost	460.20	50.00	510.20
Total Financing	460.20	50.00	510.20
of which IBRD/IDA	375.00	50.00	425.00
Financing Gap	0.00	0.00	0.00

DETAILS - Additional Financing

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	50.00
IDA Credit	50.00

IDA Resources (in US\$, Millions)

	Credit Amount	Grant Amount	SML Amount	Guarantee Amount	Total Amount
Burkina Faso	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
Crisis Response Window (CRW)	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
Total	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00

COMPLIANCE

Policy

Does the project depart from the CPF in content or in other significant respects?

Yes No

Does the project require any other Policy waiver(s)?

Yes No

Environmental and Social Standards Relevance Given its Context at the Time of Appraisal

E & S Standards	Relevance
Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Relevant
Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Relevant
Labor and Working Conditions	Relevant
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Relevant
Community Health and Safety	Relevant
Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Relevant
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Relevant
Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Not Currently Relevant
Cultural Heritage	Relevant
Financial Intermediaries	Not Currently Relevant

NOTE: For further information regarding the World Bank's due diligence assessment of the Project's potential environmental and social risks and impacts, please refer to the Project's Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS).

INSTITUTIONAL DATA

Practice Area (Lead)

Agriculture and Food

Contributing Practice Areas

Climate Change and Disaster Screening

This operation has been screened for short and long-term climate change and disaster risks

PROJECT TEAM**Bank Staff**

Name	Role	Specialization	Unit
Erick Herman Abiassi	Team Leader (ADM Responsible)	Senior Agriculture Economist	SAWA4
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Mohamed Fadel Hammady	Team Leader	Senior Agriculture Economist	SAWA4
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Erik Reed	Environmental Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Senior Environmental Specialist	SAWE1
Abdelaziz Lagnaoui	Environmental Specialist	Lead Environmental Specialist	SAWE1
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Arlette M Baowendmanegre Kinda	Team Member	Program assistant	AWMBF
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Maimouna Toure	Procurement Team	Program Assistant	AWCF1
Mamadou Samba Sow	Environmental Specialist	Environmental Specialist	SAWE1
Medina Diabira	Team Member	Program assistant	AWMMR

Mirko Ivo Serkovic	Team Member	Senior Environmental Specialist	SAWE1
Mistoura Iyabo Motunrayo Salami	Team Member	Financial Management Specialist	EAWG1
Mohamad Amin Toure	Social Specialist	Social Development Specialist	SAWS4
Moussa Fode Sidibe	Team Member	Program assistant	AWCW3
Ndolassem Christabelle Mbairo	Team Member	Program assistant	AWMTD
Ndoya-Allah Bantiga	Social Specialist	Social Development Specialist	SAWS4
Nikolai Alexei Sviedrys Wittich	Procurement Team	Procurement Specialist	EAWP2
Papa Ansoumana Moustapha Mane	Social Specialist	Social Development Specialist	SAWS4
Patricia Oonagh Van de Velde	Team Member	Gender Specialist	SAGGL
Salam Hailou	Team Member	Program assistant	SAWA1
Senakpon Aurelia Larissa Dakpogan	Team Member	Senior Agriculture Economist	SAWA4
Taoufiq Bennouna	Environmental Specialist	Senior Natural Resources Management Specialist	SAWE1
Timoleon Kossadoum	Procurement Team	Team Assistant	AWMTD
Yacouba Ouedraogo	Environmental Specialist	Environmental Specialist	SAWE1
Extended Team			
Name	Title	Organization	Location



I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Introduction and status

1. This Project Paper seeks the approval of the Executive Directors to provide an IDA credit in the amount of US\$50 million equivalent as additional financing (AF) to the Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project Phase 2 Burkina Faso (PRAPS II, P173197). The proposed credit would be from the Crisis Response Window – Early Response Financing (CRW-ERF)¹ and will be used to provide food assistance to the vulnerable and strengthen the resilience and productive capacities of smallholder’s producers in response to the current food security crisis in the country. This would be the third AF to the project² and it is being processed under the provisions of Paragraph 12 of Section III of the Bank Policy: Investment Project Financing (IPF) (Situations in Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints) including condensed procedures, pursuant to the Bank’s procedure “Preparation of Investment Project Financing – Situations of Urgent Needs of Assistance or Capacity Constraints”.

2. **Parent project objective and components.** PRAPS II was approved by the Board on March 30, 2021, as regional project covering six countries - Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve the resilience of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in selected areas in the Sahel region. The project is organized around three technical components as summarized below:

- (a) **Component 1 - Animal health improvement and veterinary medicine control (US\$196.00 million equivalent, of which US\$13 million is for Burkina Faso):** The objective of this component is to increase capacity of veterinary services to protect large and small ruminants from *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), two transboundary animal diseases that cause major losses throughout the region. The project supports the establishment of more robust animal health systems in beneficiary countries, finances vaccination and surveillance campaigns and quality control of veterinary medicinal products.
- (b) **Component 2 - Sustainable landscape management and governance enhancement (US\$141.90 million equivalent, of which US\$12.3 million is for Burkina Faso):** The objective of this component is to increase area under sustainable landscape management (SLM) and promote stronger governance of pastoral lands and livestock mobility, in compliance with national regulations and framework on pastoralism.
- (c) **Component 3 - Livestock value chain improvement (US\$58.20million equivalent, of which US\$5.9 million is for Burkina Faso):** The objective of the component is to improve pastoral livestock value chains, facilitate regional livestock trade, and market integration by filling gaps in strategic market infrastructure along regional trade routes, strengthening the capacities of national and regional Producers’ Organizations (POs), and supporting innovative solutions for developing livestock value chains.
- (d) **Component 4 - Social and economic inclusion improvement, women, and youth (US\$50.25 million equivalent, of which US\$6.4 million is for Burkina Faso):** The objective of this component is to increase resilience by expanding the socio-economic inclusion of pastoralists, particularly women and youth through improved access to technical and vocational training, social registry,

¹ The country has prepared and validated (April 22, 2024) the Burkina Faso Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan (FSCPP) as recommended in CRW-ERF guidelines.

² The first AF was for Mauritania (US\$42 million) and the second AF for Niger (US\$50 million) all in June 2022, with the objective of addressing emerging food crises in those countries.



as well as direct support for the development of income-generating activities.

- (e) **Component 5 - Project coordination, institutional strengthening, crisis prevention and response (US\$105.85 million equivalent, of which US\$7.4 million is for Burkina Faso):** The objective of the component is to support costs associated with project coordination, including staff salaries, equipment, operating costs, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), procurement, financial management (FM), social and environmental safeguard implementation, crisis response activities, as well as communication activities.

3. **Parent Project Progress.** Aggregate progress towards achieving the PDO as well as aggregate implementation progress are rated Moderately Satisfactory (MS). The ratings specific to Burkina Faso are also MS for progress towards achieving the PDO and for implementation progress. As of April 30, 2024, vaccination coverage rate for CBPP at the regional level stands at 31.03 percent (23.30 percent for Burkina Faso) against a target of 45 percent at the regional level (42 percent for Burkina Faso) expected by this time into implementation; the number of small ruminants vaccinated and marked against PPR at the regional level stands at 53.22 million (7.5 million for Burkina) against a target of 65 million; while land area under sustainable landscape management practices is 5,415,930 ha (12,270 ha for Burkina) against a target of 2,913,000 ha. Additionally, in the specific case of Burkina Faso, the project has supported the production of 1,025 tons of fodder which has been made available to pastoralists and agro-pastoralists; 300 beneficiaries have signed grant agreements (for a total of US\$200,000) for innovative sub-projects seeking to promote the pastoral value chains; construction/rehabilitation of 11 livestock markets and 11 slaughtering areas is underway; vocational training has been provided to 656 youth and women in agropastoral and craft trades; 220 beneficiaries of incomes generating activities have been supported and 15,419 pastoralists and agro-pastoralists have obtained their birth certificates or social registration documents. Overall disbursement is US\$105 million (24 percent) – while that for Burkina Faso stands at US\$10.9 million out of the allocated US\$45 million i.e., 26.3 percent. Both procurement and financial management performance are rated MS (due to delays in filing the procurement documents in STEP and low disbursement rate respectively), while safeguards compliance is rated Satisfactory (S). Since the last Implementation Support Mission (November 2023), a task force has been set up at PIU level to catch up with delays in filing procurement documents in STEP. A disbursement proactivity plan is being implemented by the PIU to improve the disbursement profile.

B. Rationale for additional financing

4. **Worsening food and nutrition insecurity situation in the Sahel.** Across the Sahel, chronic poverty and vulnerability, low and erratic rainfall in amount and distribution, uneven access to feed in depleted rangelands, decrease in food production, along with domestic food price inflation, are combining to create severe and widespread food and nutrition insecurity. Conflict and internal displacement serve to compound an already precarious food security situation. As a result, increasing numbers of people including agro-pastoralists are facing severe food and nutrition insecurity and growing vulnerability.

5. **In Burkina Faso, chronic droughts, floods, windstorms, and disease outbreaks from climate change impacts pose additional risks for the economy.** By 2050, the annual temperature is projected to increase by 1.5 -4°C³. As precipitation becomes more unpredictable with studies showing a shift in the onset of the rainy seasons, water security is increasingly under threat⁴. This negatively impacts pastoral systems, and reproduction. It also causes biodiversity losses. By 2100, losses of milk could be as high as

³ World Bank (2022): <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/197f07e0-d3ec-48bc-9d52-38d551d5d312/content>

⁴ World Bank (2021): <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/burkina-faso>



17 percent. Areas suitable for shea trees could be reduced by 14 percent⁵. Climate change risks are also expected to reduce maize, sorghum, and millet yields. Physical infrastructure essential for agricultural production, processing and trading is also extremely vulnerable to extreme weather events. Investments will need to be made into climate resilient infrastructure⁶. Additionally, difficulties in accessing fertilizers, pest and disease outbreaks, which are further exacerbated due to climate change, all leading to lower-than-average production, ongoing localized insecurity (known to negatively impact area planted), and high food and fuel prices have exacerbated the country's chronic food insecurity situation, threatening the lives of more than 3 million people. Across the country, more than 630,000 children under the age of five and 231,236 pregnant and lactating women will likely face acute malnutrition this year.

6. **According to FEWSNET⁷, most households in Burkina Faso report a 13 percent drop in food stocks compared to the 2020-2021 season – and 6 percent below the five-year average.** The national food security reserve is at only 30 percent stocking – its lowest level in recent years⁸. Although new harvests from the 2023-2024 cropping season have improved cereal supply, this has been at a lower-than-average level, given the declines in national production and continued informal food exports to neighboring countries. Cost of food in Burkina Faso increased by 12 percent in December of 2023 over the same month in the previous year and atypical increases of over 25 percent compared with the five-year average are observed⁹. The price of imported food products and commodities are expected to continue to rise because of Russia's invasion of Ukraine as well as the terrorist attacks in the Red Sea.

7. **High levels of conflict in the north and east of Burkina Faso, including blockades of entire communes by non-state armed groups, have occasioned a humanitarian emergency.** Several areas of the Sahel region are facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions (Sebba, Seytenga and Sampelga), and information provided by key informants (local leaders, grassroots level organizations, community workers) strongly suggests that the population facing extreme hunger and having no more coping strategies, indicative of Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) is increasing in Soum, Oudalan, and Yagha provinces. The hardest hit communes include Djibo and Arbinda (Soum), Markoye (Oudalan), and Sebba (Yagha), which have been under blockade for over a year and are subject to strict restrictions on population movement¹⁰. In these areas, populations have very limited access to food and military escorts are needed to supply the local market, while food aid is mainly delivered by air at irregular intervals due to insecurity and insufficient funding. Reports indicate that only 138,000 people per month received food aid between October 2023 and March 2024 out of an estimated 1.2 million people in need. In some communes, current harvests will last less than three months for households, and markets have not been supplied for three to six months. Affected communities are now resorting to desperate coping measures including distress sales of household assets to raise money for household food consumption and drastic cuts in household food consumption.

⁵ Dimobe, K., Ouédraogo, A., Ouédraogo, K. and Goetze, D. (2020):

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342502307_Climate_change_reduces_the_distribution_area_of_the_shea_tree_Vitellaria_paradoxa_CF_Gaertn_in_Burkina_Faso

⁶ GIZ (2020): https://www.pik-potsdam.de/en/institute/departments/climate-resilience/projects/project-pages/agrica/giz_climate-risk-profile_burkina-faso_en

⁷ <https://reliefweb.int/report/burkina-faso/burkina-faso-food-security-outlook-food-aid-must-be-increased-save-lives-and-end-risk-famine-ipc-phase-5-northern-burkina-faso-october-2023-may-2024>

⁸ The current stocking level is 17,000 tons compared to 50,000 in normal circumstances.

⁹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/burkina-faso/burkina-faso-price-bulletin-december-2023>

¹⁰ The number of communes under blockade has doubled since last year to around 30, notably in Sahel, Nord, Centre-Nord, Est, Boucle du Mouhoun and Centre-Est regions.



8. **The worsening food security situation amidst limited ability of government to fully respond to the crisis provides a rationale for this AF to the ongoing PRAPS II – Burkina Faso.** The proposed support will complement other World Bank Group (WBG) and partner interventions that address immediate needs of crisis-affected food insecure populations and contribute to addressing underlying drivers of food insecurity, especially those underpinning limited food production. In line with the overall orientation of government’s food insecurity and malnutrition response plan to support vulnerable population, the proposed support will focus on food insecure populations (including c - IDPs) in communes facing IPC3+ conditions in the regions of the Sahel, Nord, Centre-Nord, Est, Boucle du Mouhoun and Centre-Est. These locations and populations have been identified through a government-led process within the Food Security Cluster¹¹ using existing targeting guidelines based on the IPC and Harmonized Framework (*Cadre Harmonisé, CH*) and community-based targeting approaches. Women will represent at least 40 percent of all beneficiaries of food and nutrition security support.
9. **The Burkina Faso Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2024 has an estimated total funding need of US\$351.6 million for a cross-sectoral response.** Estimated food and nutrition assistance targeted by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) totaled US\$325 million, targeting 3.3 million people facing actual needs for food. Of the total request for food and nutrition security interventions to-date, US\$250 million has been mobilized so far - representing 69 percent of the cost of the response plan. The estimated gap to be filled amounts wUS\$75 million. Over the last seven years, funding has averaged 54 percent of the total need.
10. **The support under the AF will complement and leverage other ongoing World Bank operations targeting livelihood protection and support for food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations.** Key among these are: (i) the Social Safety Net Project (P124015) which seeks to increase access of poor and vulnerable households to safety net; (ii) the Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience project (P175382), which aims to improve inclusive access of communities (including IDPs) to critical infrastructure and essential social services; (iii) the Community-Based Recovery and Stabilization Project for the Sahel (P173830) whose development objective is to contribute to the recovery and resilience of communities in target areas of the Liptako-Gourma; and (iv) the West Africa Food System Resilience Program (P172769), the objective of which is to increase preparedness against food security and improve resilience of food systems in Burkina Faso. The proposed support will focus on interventions not already supported through existing projects.
11. **The proposed support is aligned with the WBG Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Burkina Faso for FY18–23 (Report Number 146551).** The support will contribute to the CPF’s Focus Area 1 “accelerate sustainable private sector led growth for job creation” specifically Objective 1.1 “improve agriculture productivity and agribusiness value chains in targeted areas”; and Objective 2.3 “expand social protection to the most vulnerable” under Focus Area 2 “invest in human capital and social protection systems”. The support also aligns with the WBG Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) Strategy 2020-2025 (Report Number 146551). Specifically, it supports the fourth pillar on “mitigating the spillovers of FCV to support countries and the most vulnerable and marginalized communities that are impacted by cross-border crises, such as forced displacement or shocks resulting from famines, pandemics, and climate and environmental challenges”. The proposed support under the Additional Financing is consistent with Burkina Faso’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC 2021-2025¹². The project is also

¹¹ This includes United Nations (UN) agencies like World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and key Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

¹² Burkina Faso’s Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC (2021-2025); October 2021. URL: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Rapport%20CDN_BKFA.pdf.



aligned with the Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP)¹³, and the G5 Sahel Region Country Climate Development Report (CCDR)¹⁴ on climate resilience and reducing GHG emissions.

12. **The proposed AF is also consistent with the government’s second National Social and Economic Development Plan (*Plan National de Développement Economique et Social, PNDES II*) 2021-2024 and the Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral National Investment Plan (*Plan National d’Investissement Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral, PNIASP*) 2021-2024.** Both strategic documents prioritize resilience building to climate change and strengthening the Government response to food and nutrition insecurity. The AF also aligns with the agro-sylvo-pastoral production policy (*Politique Sectorielle de Production Agro-Sylvo-Pastorale, PSPASP*) 2018-2027 especially the focus area 1: “*food and nutritional security and the resilience of vulnerable populations*”.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

13. **The project will implement a two-pronged approach to address the current food crisis in Burkina Faso.** One plank of the support will focus on short term interventions targeting the most vulnerable population. These interventions include: (i) replenishment of the national food security reserve, from which part of the stock will be distributed to vulnerable populations; (ii) animal feed distribution to vulnerable livestock owners; and (iii) procurement and distribution of nutritional supplements to prevent and manage malnutrition. The second pillar of support will focus on the more medium-term interventions to strengthen the resilience and productive capacities of smallholder’s producers to increase production of own food crops and livestock, including: (i) expanding access to quality production inputs (e.g., improved drought resistant seeds, fertilizers/compost); animal feeds and (ii) improving access to small post-harvest management equipment. Changes to the Burkina Faso implementation of the parent project are described below:

14. **Changes to project activities and costs:** A total of US\$12.1 million in AF resources is allocated to Component 2 (Sustainable landscape management and governance enhancement).

15. **Of this, US\$1.4 million is allocated to subcomponent 2.1 (Access to and local governance of natural resources and strengthen SLM in underserved areas)** to finance a new activity - the construction of two biodigesters close to the slaughterhouses in Bobo Dioulasso and Kaya to produce compost/manure for use as a soil fertility amendment in crop production. The manure would be distributed to farmers by the regional directorates in charge of agriculture in each targeted region based on eligibility criteria to be detailed in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM). Besides helping improve soil fertility both for increased production as well as an adaptation option, the biodigesters, each with estimated capacity to produce at least 500 tons of compost per year would also help mitigate methane emissions that would have otherwise escaped from the pits where slaughterhouse waste is currently left to decompose.

16. **Under subcomponent 2.2 (Sustainable management of water infrastructure),** the parent project finances the construction of pastoral water points in rangelands with no or limited access to water, to ensure the sustainable access of pastoralists to new grazing areas and natural forage resources, and to improve capacity to adapt to climate change. Even with current support, significant gaps in availability of

¹³ Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP); Ministry of Environment and Fishery Resources; Mary 2015. URL: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Burkina%20Faso%20NAP_English.pdf

¹⁴ World Bank Group. 2022. G5 Sahel Region Country Climate and Development Report. CCDR Series. © Washington, DC: World Bank. URL; <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/50936c70-3771-5618-8b3e-52e7c01be5f8>



water for both agricultural (crop and livestock production) and household use would persist. The AF will allocate US\$1.7 million to scale up parent project support towards construction/rehabilitation of water infrastructure. Specifically, the AF will finance the rehabilitation of 60 climate resilient water points using solar energy (16 simplified water supply systems, 35 manual boreholes and 9 watering pounds) and the construction of nine boreholes for fodder crops irrigation to protect against climate-induced water scarcity. As in the parent project, the management of this infrastructure would be under the control of beneficiary communities.

17. **Another US\$9.0 million in AF resources will be committed to subcomponent 2.3 (Strengthening fodder production)** to scale up parent project support to increasing the availability and accessibility of cultivated fodder to complement the supply of grass - helping to secure pastoral farming and herd mobility and improving resilience. The AF will support the procurement and distribution of 2,100 tons of fertilizers, 750 tons of compost, 1,800 tons of drought resistant dual purpose¹⁵ crop germplasm (e.g., cowpea, sorghum, orange fleshed sweet potato, and maize, among others), as well as 900 tons of fodder crop seeds adapted to the agro-ecological conditions to help producers vulnerable from climate change to increase their food and fodder production. The fodder and crop production activities will result in substantial annual GHG emission reductions of 25 ktCO₂¹⁶. In complement, as new activities, the AF will support the production of compost by producers using locally available materials - where possible, and training on climate-smart production techniques and technologies in the framework of integrated soil fertility management. The produced compost will be used as organic fertilizer to improve soil fertility. Appropriate mitigation measures including a monitoring plan shall be in place to control methane emissions from relevant processes in industrial-scale facilities. For small-scale composting schemes, appropriate mitigation measures shall be applied that are technically and economically feasible. The project will also provide training to increase the sustainable use of fertilizers and improved fertilizer management through the four R (right product, right rate, right time, right place) of mineral fertilizers use.

18. **Additionally, US\$9.9 million in AF resources will go towards subcomponent 3.3 (Value-chain development and subproject financing)**, to scale up parent project financing for improving livestock producer access to critical inputs and small productive assets. Unlike the parent project which under this subcomponent mainly targets producer organizations and the private sector, the AF will target vulnerable small-scale livestock producers who are typically most vulnerable to climate change, including those that are not members of producer organizations. The AF will support the acquisition and distribution of 13,650 tons of animal feeds, including 9,000 tons of agro-industrial by-products, 1,200 tons of fish feed, 1,950 tons of poultry feed, and 1,500 tons of licking stones. These inputs will be distributed at subsidized rates in compliance with existing government guidelines on inputs subsidies. The distribution will be done by the regional directorates in charge of agriculture and livestock production like the other ongoing projects in the agriculture sector. These inputs will be used by the beneficiaries to support the adoption of climate smart agriculture techniques. The AF will also support the improved postharvest management of project supported produce through provision of simple postharvest equipment (e.g., storage containers, cleaners, hand mills, shellers, seed removers, and root crop cutters/graters), which is expected to reduce food loss and waste and therefore enhance resilience but also reduce GHG emissions. Support under this activity will prioritize women, youth, and IDPs. This will diversify livelihoods vulnerable to climate change impacts. With the proposed changes the cost of Component 3 for Burkina Faso will increase to US\$15.8 million.

19. **Lastly, the cost of Component 5 is increased by US\$28.0 million.** Of this, US\$3.0 million would go

¹⁵ With ability to provide nutritional value for both humans and animals.

¹⁶ Emission reduction estimates from fodder and crop production based on the GHG accounting analysis shown in Annex 1.



towards supporting the coordination of the AF activities (subcomponent 5.1 – Project coordination) – including enhancing the technical and organizational capacity of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), ensuring environmental and social safeguards compliance, effective M&E, procurement, FM, and communication, among others. US\$25.0 million will go to a newly created subcomponent 5.4 (Food reserve replenishment and food and nutrition security), and of this, US\$24.0 million will go towards the procurement and delivery of 37,000 tons of food to replenish the national food-stock reserve. Part of the purchased staple food (7,000 metric tons) will be distributed to the vulnerable households including women and IDPs in targeted regions using the government existing mechanism. The reserve, managed by the National Food Security Stock Management Company (*Société nationale de gestion des stocks de sécurité alimentaire*, SONAGESS), a state-owned national food security stock management enterprise is composed of major staple cereals: maize, rice, and sorghum/millet. Depending on prevailing market prices, procurement will be from local, regional, or international markets. Part of the purchased staple food will be distributed to the vulnerable households in targeted regions using the government existing mechanism. SONAGESS will be responsible for food reserve management, while Permanent Secretariat/National Emergency and Rehabilitation Council (SP/CONASUR) will be in charge of food distribution to vulnerable populations, including IDPs, in line with the government's response plan. SONAGESS has demonstrated capacity to undertake the proposed food procurement and distribution as evidenced under other World Bank - financed projects¹⁷. The use of IDA resources to purchase food in the current context is a productive investment as it would prevent the continued adoption of negative coping mechanisms by beneficiaries, including the desperate sale of assets. An exceptional approval was obtained from RVP on September 2, 2023, due to request by government to WB for support because of fiscal constraints and its inability to fully provide life-saving support to communities and areas impacted by the prevailing food security crisis in the country. The balance of US\$1.0 million will support the purchase and distribution of nutritional supplements to help address the high levels of malnutrition in children and pregnant and lactating women. This activity will be implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (Nutrition Directorate). Total revised project costs are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Revised project costs (US\$ million, IDA only)

Components	Burkina Faso		Regional	
	Current	With AF	Current	With AF
Animal health improvement and veterinary medicine control	13.00	13.00	196.00	196.00
Sustainable landscape management and governance enhancement	12.30	24.40	141.90	154.00
Livestock value chain improvement	5.90	15.80	58.20	68.10
Social and economic inclusion improvement, women, and youth	6.40	6.40	50.25	50.25
Project coordination, institutional strengthening, crisis prevention and response	7.40	35.40	105.85	133.85
TOTAL	45.00	95.00	552.20	602.20

20. **Changes to the Results Framework:** The results framework will be revised to add new intermediate results indicators to reflect the new activities and to increase the targets for specific indicators monitoring scaled-up activities. These changes are summarized in Table 2 below.

¹⁷ Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project (P178650) and Burkina Faso Emergency Recurrent Cost Financing Project (P169486).



Intermediate result indicators	Baseline	Original Final Target	Revised Final Target with AF
Component 2: Sustainable landscape management and governance enhancement			
Functional water points accessible to (agro)pastoralists on livestock mobility routes and on new transhumance routes supported by the Project (number)		48	157
Cultivated fodder produced and available to pastoralists and agro-pastoralists thanks to the project (tons)	-	,000	901,000
Component 3: Livestock value chain improvement			
Beneficiaries of postharvest equipment (Number) (New)			300
Beneficiaries of animal feed (ruminant, poultry and fish) in the project area (number) (New)			30,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women farmers (number) 			7,500
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDP (number) 			4,000
Component 5: Project coordination, institutional strengthening, crisis prevention and response			
Number of people with strengthened food and nutrition security (New) (Corporate Scorecard indicator)			125,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women (number) 			40,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth (number) 			30,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDPs 			20,000
Satisfaction of beneficiaries with goods and services provided by the project (New) (Percent)			80

21. **Institutional arrangements:** The institutional and implementation arrangements remain the same as for the parent project and the AF will be implemented by the PIU in the Ministry in charge of agriculture and livestock. The PIU is staffed with a coordinator, four technical specialists, an FM Specialist, an Environment and Social Safeguards Specialist, a Procurement Specialist, a gender specialist, and an M& E Specialist. To strengthen the PIU capacity, an additional M&E assistant will be recruited no later than two (2) months after project effectiveness. A partnership with SONAGESS (through a MoU) will be established for implementation of activities in support of replenishing the food reserve. The food distribution to the vulnerable under subcomponent 5.4 will be tasked to SP/CONASUR which is in charge of food distribution at national level. The PIM will be updated no later than two (2) months after AF effectiveness to reflect specific adjustments because of the AF.

III. KEY RISKS

22. Overall project risk is rated **Substantial**, and the main contributing factors for the Burkina Faso AF are explained in the following paragraphs.

23. **Political and governance risk is rated High**, due to political and institutional instability, recent military coups, and chronic security challenges in a significant part of the country, including areas which may be selected for project activities. The key mitigation measures taken to reduce impact on project activities include the Security Risk Assessment (SRA) with the related Security Management Plan (SMP). The proposed strategy is to start project activities in secured areas and expand gradually to other areas as their security situation improves.

24. **The macroeconomic risk is rated Substantial.** The heightened uncertainty following the recent



changes in government has raised the country's risk premium, delayed potential private investment, including foreign direct investment, thereby negatively affecting growth and fiscal accounts. The pressure on fiscal accounts is further exacerbated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine which is driving up prices of goods including food and fertilizer, which the project seeks to finance. Further increases in inflation would negatively affect the attainment of the PDO as the quantum of support available to vulnerable populations would reduce. With IMF support, the government is implementing a critical macroeconomic adjustment and reforms in a highly challenging environment characterized by elevated borrowing costs, political uncertainty, fragile security conditions in some parts of the territory, and food insecurity. If maintained, all these efforts will create fiscal space to finance priority spending to reduce poverty and inequality, ensure debt sustainability, and improve resilience.

25. **Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability is Substantial** because of the constrained capacity of government agencies tasked with implementing the project. Reasons for this assessment include limited capacity of government agencies, especially SONAGESS, which have major new responsibilities under the AF. This risk will be mitigated through capacity building activities for the benefit of SONAGESS and the regional directorate of agriculture in the targeted intervention regions. Under Component 5, the PIU will also be strengthened in ways that boost its capacities to support project's activities.

26. **Fiduciary (Substantial, and then moderate after mitigation).** Fiduciary risk under the AF is rated Substantial due the challenging environment characterized by corruption, weak governance and political instability. The parent project PIU has experienced Procurement and FM staff familiar with fiduciary aspects of World Bank financed projects. Therefore, the current fiduciary staffing is adequate to support the implementation of AF activities. The parent project internal audit mechanism will be extended to also cover the AF. The mandate of the internal auditor will be revised to cover the AF activities, while the contract of the external financial auditor will be amended to cover the activities of the AF. Additional mitigation measures will include: (i) Updating the PIM and the detailed FM procedure manual, to include the AF specificities in particular additional measures to ensure safeguard and stock replenishment transparency under supply chain of the national strategic food security stock; (ii) Updating the current accounting system to include the AF; and (iii) Providing customized support to the PIU FM team. There is no need to recruit additional FM staff. After implementing these mitigation measures the FM risk is considered as moderate. On the procurement side, mitigation measures include: (i) providing training and customized support to the PIU procurement team, (ii) updating the PPSD to include the AF specificities and (iii) conducting regular procurement post review missions.

27. **Environmental and Social (Substantial).** The environmental and social risk is Substantial because of vulnerability to climate change, dependence on natural resources, population pressure, social inequality and marginalization, conflicts over land and resources and inadequate consultation and participation. The parent project PIU has adequate staff in environment, social development, and Gender-Based Violence (GBV). The AF will be implemented in very volatile high risk conflict zones where beneficiaries are hard to reach in some cases. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) already in place for the parent project will be used to cover AF related activities. The security assessment of the conflict areas will be updated to identify related risks and put in place adequate mitigation measures. Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) have been updated to reflect the AF activities and disclosed in-country on April 27 and 28, 2024 respectively¹⁸ The SEP has been disclosed

¹⁸https://www.agriculture.bf/jcms/pv10_105337/fr/escp-af-praps-2-bf-french-final
https://agriculture.bf/jcms/pv10_105336/fr/fa-pmpp-praps-2-bf-version-finale-revisee-ugp-14032024-clean-v1



on WB external website on April 29,2024.19

28. **Stakeholders risk is Substantial** mainly because of the potential for exclusion and by-passing equally deserving beneficiaries, a situation which could lead to or re-enforce the perception of marginalization on the part of by-passed individuals/communities, with negative effects on social cohesion in an already fragile context. These risks will be mitigated through the citizen engagement mechanism proposed under the project as well as the robust beneficiary selection process which relies on a consultative community-based targeting approach.

29. **Other risk (High).** The country's security situation is constantly evolving and there is heightened security risk in areas targeted under the AF. Insecurity is already negatively affecting parent project implementation and a further deterioration may affect or even prevent implementation of planned AF activities. A Security Management Plan expected to be prepared no later than two months after project effectiveness will provide mitigation measures for identified security risks.

IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. Technical

30. **The project technical design is sound.** It builds on experiences gained from the implementation of the parent project for support to livestock production related activities and the additional financing to the Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project (PUDTR, P175382) with respect to providing food support to vulnerable groups under emergency. The conceptual approach combines supporting immediate access of vulnerable groups to food through the replenishment of the national food reserve, providing access to animal feed through a sound targeting mechanism already tested and proven under PUDTR, and strengthening the resilience and productive capacity of the beneficiaries to allow them to produce own food as well as the fodder for their animals as a more lasting solution, through procurement and distribution of subsidized inputs (seeds and fertilizers) as well as increased access water for production purposes.

B. Economic and Financial Analysis

31. **The AF will generate an economic internal rate of return (EIRR) of 22.7 percent and a net present value (NPV) of US\$21.3 million at a 6 percent discount rate – exclusive of environmental benefits.** The full economic potential of the AF, when the projected Greenhouse Gas (GHG) mitigation is valued, is much higher. Using the lower and higher estimates for the social cost of carbon published by the World Bank²⁰, the project would generate respectively an NPV of US\$43.8 million and US\$66.4 million with an EIRR of 28.7 percent and 33.1 percent.

32. **Overall, PRAPS II Burkina-Faso (total financing) would be a profitable investment generating an EIRR of 19.7 percent and NPV of US\$69.5 million without environmental externalities** (on a budget of US\$119 million including US\$95 million World Bank financing). The valuation of environmental externalities further enhances the economic justification of the investment. The overall economic results of the Project increase to an NPV of US\$95.9 million and an EIRR of 24.1 percent (assuming the low range pricing) and to an NPV of US\$110.5 million and an EIRR of 27.8 percent (assuming the high range pricing).

33. **These results are robust under various scenarios including implementation delays, reduced**

¹⁹<https://operationsportalwswi.worldbank.org/project/15/P173197/Documents/Implementation/Files/Stakeholder%20Engagement%20Plan.pdf>

²⁰ World Bank Guidance note on shadow price of carbon in economic analysis (2021)



benefits and adoption rates and cost overruns. In addition, the results are conservative, given the difficulty of quantifying ex-ante the project's impact on nutrition and health, rural-urban migration, as well as conflict mitigation.

C. Greenhouse Gas Analysis

34. **Using the FAO EX-ACT tool, the total carbon balance over 20 years of the activities implemented under the AF is equal to -81,094 tCO₂-eq** - representing a sequestration potential (in particular, the activities that will support fodder and crop production). The improvement of grassland through sustainable rangeland management, rehabilitation, and construction of climate resilient water points, seeding of grasses and crop production sequester about 208,533 tCO₂-eq over 20 years. The project emissions, estimated at 127,449 tCO₂-eq. accrue from the use of chemical inputs, livestock and aquacultural production and from energy use to power the coarse fodder grinders and other agricultural equipment. Overall, this represents a carbon balance of -0.1 tCO₂-eq per hectare per year.

D. Paris Alignment

35. **The Project is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement on both adaptation and mitigation.** It is consistent with Burkina Faso's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC 2021-2025²¹. The project is also aligned with the Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP)²², and the G5 Sahel Region Country Climate Development Report (CCDR)²³ on climate resilience and reducing GHG emissions. The NAP highlights that the agriculture, water resources and transport sectors are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change like damage from floods and soil erosion. The CCDR highlights the importance of investing in greener food production systems. On adaptation, the project design addresses climate risks appropriately and according to the local vulnerabilities including unreliable precipitation and temperature increases. The design includes expanding access to water supply and climate-resilient seeds, promoting the adoption of CSA practices among beneficiaries, increasing crop diversification, and implementing integrated soil management. On mitigation, the livestock, fodder, and crop production and soil management practices conform to CSA approaches with low risk of the project negatively impacting Burkina Faso's low GHG emissions development pathway. Activities include rehabilitating climate-resilient water points, constructing biodigesters, combining the use of mineral and organic fertilizers and promoting reduced tillage. The project activities fall under the eligible operation categories of "Emergency food security response", "Crop and livestock production CSA approaches", "Expansion and rehabilitation of water supply systems", "Agri-food value chain", "Education and capacity building", which are included in the list of activities that are considered Universally Aligned with the Paris Agreement's Mitigation Goals. In summary, the activities adequately reduce the physical climate risks to the project outcomes and the operation is Paris Aligned.

E. Climate and Disaster Risk Screening

36. **The key hazards for livestock, fodder and crops are droughts, irregular rainfall, and disease outbreaks.** These have significantly disrupted production in the past. Under this project, drought-resistant seeds will be disseminated, which are expected to be much less sensitive to changes in temperature and rainfall patterns. The project will also invest in the construction of pastoral water points in rangelands

²¹ Burkina Faso's Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC (2021-2025); October 2021. URL: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Rapport%20CDN_BKFA.pdf.

²² Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP); Ministry of Environment and Fishery Resources; May 2015. URL: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Burkina%20Faso%20NAP_English.pdf

²³ World Bank Group. 2022. G5 Sahel Region Country Climate and Development Report. CCDR Series. © Washington, DC: World Bank. URL: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/50936c70-3771-5618-8b3e-52e7c01be5f8>



with no or limited access to water, to ensure the sustainable access of pastoralists to new grazing areas and natural forage resources, and to improve capacity to adapt to climate. The impact rating is set as High as projections indicate that the number of days with irregular rain and high temperatures may increase during the growing season.

F. Gender

37. **The original project acknowledged that there is profound inequality between Burkinabe women and men.** The country ranks 182 of 189 countries on the inequality index between the sexes (United Nations Development Program, UNDP, 2019). Women relied heavily on agriculture for employment and income, and they have therefore been affected heavily by the current food insecurity crisis. As in the parent project, the AF will continue to act on gender gaps in participation by prioritizing women and internally displaced persons in agricultural inputs, food, and animal feed distribution. As in the parent project, the monitoring and evaluation will collect sex-disaggregated data. The overall objectives with respect to gender gap reduction continue to be a priority and the AF will additionally be investing in training and capacity building activities that will mostly be targeting women.

G. Citizen engagement (CE)

38. The AF will systematically apply the well-established CE mechanisms already implemented under PRAPS II, that ensure an inclusive and participatory decision-making approach throughout processes, from selecting specific sites and ensuring the adequate targeting of vulnerable people and communities, to establishing solid management mechanisms that contribute to sustainability of investments and prevent future possible conflicts.²⁴ The AF design therefore integrates several mechanisms to ensure CE: (i) consultation during the project formulation, development, and implementation; (ii) capacity building for engagement through trainings and collaboration on planning and execution of projects activities; (iii) participatory planning; (iv) beneficiary satisfaction surveys which provide an assessment of services provided by the project to guide course correction measures. It also conveys to citizens on how their feedback has been taken into consideration. The AF therefore includes CE indicators measuring the satisfaction of beneficiaries with services provided by the project. The protocol, mechanisms, and elements of the CE framework will be detailed in the updated PIM.

H. Financial Management

39. **The parent project PIU has experienced Procurement and FM staff familiar with fiduciary aspects of World Bank financed projects.** Therefore, the current fiduciary staffing is adequate to support the implementation of AF activities. To lower the FM risk, the parent project internal audit mechanism will be extended to also cover the AF. The mandate of the internal auditor will also be revised to cover the AF activities, while the contract of the external financial auditor will be amended to cover the activities of the AF.

40. **Disbursement arrangements.** Resources from the AF shall be disbursed through a new Designated Account (DA) opened at the Central Bank denominated in FCFA and managed by the PIU. In addition to the DA, a new operational account will be opened in a reputable commercial bank acceptable for the World Bank. Statement of Expenditures (SOEs)-based disbursements shall continue to serve as the basis for the withdrawal of funds from the AF. Other methods of disbursing the funds (reimbursement, direct

²⁴ PRAPS-II will continue to use the approach that was highlighted as a success under PRAPS-1 (P147674) to mitigate conflicts around the use and management of common resources or infrastructures ; this approach includes consultations upstream (before an investment), during an investment, and downstream (after investment) to ensure fully inclusive and participatory decision making.



payment, and special commitment) will also be available to the project. If justified and needed, report-based disbursements, using an agreed format of unaudited Interim Financial Reports (IFRs) would be used. The PIU will continue to submit the semi-annual IFRs to the World Bank no later than 45 days after the end of the calendar semester. No separate IFRs would be submitted under the AF - the IFRs will combine both the parent project and AF activities. There will be no delegation of the management of part of the AF proceeds, therefore no subsidiary agreement will be signed with the implementing partners.

I. Procurement

41. **All works, goods, and services will be procured according to the procurement arrangements under World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers”, dated September 2023.** To guard against overload, an additional procurement assistant will be competitively recruited no later than two months after project effectiveness. Under the parent project, the PIU has prepared a Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD) that describes how procurement activities will support project operations for the achievement of PDOs and deliver value for money. This PPSD has been updated to reflect AF planned activities. A procurement plan for AF activities for the first 18 months has also been prepared. The main contracts which account for over 75 percent of the amount of the AF will be conducted by the PIU which already has good track record and experience working in conflict environment. Therefore, the procurement of 37,000 tons of cereals (estimated at US\$24 million) will be handled by the PIU in close collaboration with SONAGESS.

J. Legal Operational Policies

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



K. Environmental and Social

42. **The Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) for both the parent project and the AF is Substantial.** The AF will scale up and add new activities within the existing parent project design. No new environmental and social standards (ESS) are relevant because of AF activities. Therefore, the environmental and social risk management instruments such as the Environmental and Social Framework (ESMF) (inclusive of measures to manage security and risks of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and Hazardous Waste and Pest Management Plan (HWPMP) which were prepared for the parent project provide sufficient guidance for the AF project. The ESMF, RPF, and HWPMP will be updated as needed and disclosed, not later than two months after project effectiveness. The Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will continue to be used for the AF. Given the security situation in the areas of the parent project, a security risk assessment will be conducted no later than two months after project effectiveness and if necessary, a Security Management Plan (SMP) prepared, and the summary disclosed no later than two months after the effective date of the project.

43. **Public consultations and inclusive stakeholder engagement as per the SEP will be conducted to consider and integrate the needs and perspectives of the communities,** including vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and communities, as they relate to the food crisis, and has been included in the updated SEP. In terms of implementation capacity, the parent project PIU includes an environmental specialist, and a social development specialist, who handles GBV aspects, and a gender specialist. The E&S performance during implementation of the parent project has been satisfactory. The quarterly reports are prepared and submitted to the World Bank on time and are of good quality. The recommendations from implementation support mission are addressed in a timely manner and the project E&S performance rating is Satisfactory. Partners of the parent project (technical services) will also implement activities under this AF; and the team will ensure that this will be done in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework and security requirements. The national environmental assessment agency (ANEVE) with whom the parent project has already an MoU, will support the project by ensuring external monitoring of the implementation of safeguard instruments. ANEVE's mandate is to conduct external Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) monitoring at national level.

44. **Grievance Mechanism (GM).** A project-specific GM was set up in the SEP of the parent project, to handle complaints. The GM is specially designed to collect, collate, review and redress stakeholders' concerns, complaints, and grievances. This process is carried out using dedicated communication materials, developed to help stakeholders become familiar with the grievance redress channels and procedures. The GM will be accessible and understandable for all stakeholders in the project and for the entire project life. The GM will be communicated to all relevant stakeholders and will also be applicable for any contractor that will provide service for the project. This GM remains relevant for the AF and includes measures for the management of SEA/SH incidents, detailing the procedures, entry points, GBV service referrals and accountability mechanisms for complainants.

V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS

45. **Grievance Redress.** Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a project supported by the World Bank may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance mechanisms or the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received



are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the Bank’s independent Accountability Mechanism (AM). The AM houses the Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures, and the Dispute Resolution Service, which provides communities and borrowers with the opportunity to address complaints through dispute resolution. Complaints may be submitted to the AM at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the attention of Bank Management and after Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank’s Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank’s Accountability Mechanism, please visit <https://accountability.worldbank.org>.

VI SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES

	Changed	Not Changed
Results Framework	✓	
Components and Cost	✓	
Implementing Agency		✓
Project's Development Objectives		✓
Loan Closing Date(s)		✓
Cancellations Proposed		✓
Reallocation between Disbursement Categories		✓
Disbursements Arrangements		✓
Legal Covenants		✓
Institutional Arrangements		✓
Financial Management		✓
Procurement		✓
Implementation Schedule		✓
Other Change(s)		✓

VII DETAILED CHANGE(S)



COMPONENTS

Current Component Name	Current Cost (US\$, millions)	Action	Proposed Component Name	Proposed Cost (US\$, millions)
Animal health improvement and veterinary medicine control	196.00	No Change	Animal health improvement and veterinary medicine control	196.00
Sustainable landscape management and governance enhancement	141.90	Revised	Sustainable landscape management and governance enhancement	154.00
Livestock value chain improvement	58.20	Revised	Livestock value chain improvement	68.10
Social and economic inclusion improvement, women and youth	50.25	No Change	Social and economic inclusion improvement, women and youth	50.25
Project coordination, institutional strengthening, crisis prevention and response	105.85	Revised	Project coordination, institutional strengthening, crisis prevention and response	133.85
TOTAL	552.20			602.20

Expected Disbursements (in US\$)

Fiscal Year	Annual	Cumulative
2021	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
2022	75,700,000.00	95,700,000.00
2023	95,700,000.00	191,400,000.00
2024	100,700,000.00	292,100,000.00
2025	110,700,000.00	402,800,000.00
2026	125,700,000.00	528,500,000.00
2027	65,700,000.00	594,200,000.00
2028	8,000,000.00	602,200,000.00



SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK-RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Latest ISR Rating	Current Rating
Political and Governance	● Substantial	● Substantial
Macroeconomic	● Substantial	● Substantial
Sector Strategies and Policies	● Moderate	● Moderate
Technical Design of Project or Program	● Moderate	● Moderate
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	● Substantial	● Substantial
Fiduciary	● Substantial	● Substantial
Environment and Social	● Substantial	● Substantial
Stakeholders	● Moderate	● Moderate
Other	● High	● High
Overall	● Moderate	● Substantial

LEGAL COVENANTS – Additional Financing for Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II Burkina Faso (P181533)

Sections and Description

- The Recipient shall, not later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, update the PIM to reflect specific adjustments because of the AF, in terms and content satisfactory to the Association.
- The Recipient shall, not later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, update and redisclose the ESMF, the RPF, the HWPMP, in terms and content satisfactory to the Association.
- The Recipient shall, not later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, prepare and disclose a Security Risk Assessment (SRA) and a Security Management Plan (SMP) in terms and content satisfactory to the Association.
- The Recipient shall, not later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, recruit an additional procurement assistant, with terms of reference, qualifications and experience satisfactory to the Association.
- The Recipient shall, not later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, recruit an additional M&E assistant, with terms of reference, qualifications and experience satisfactory to the Association.

Conditions



VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING

Results Framework

COUNTRY: Western and Central Africa

Additional Financing for Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II Burkina Faso

Project Development Objective(s)

To improve the resilience of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in selected areas in the Sahel region.

Project Development Objective Indicators by Objectives/ Outcomes

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Sustained and maintained assets (livestock)								
Vaccination coverage rate for CBPP - Regional level (Percentage)		31.00	35.00	45.00	55.00	70.00	80.00	90.00
Burkina Faso (Percentage)		25.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00
Chad (Percentage)		3.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	55.00	70.00	85.00
Mali (Percentage)		40.00	55.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	95.00
Mauritania (Percentage)		67.00	85.00	90.00	90.00	95.00	95.00	95.00
Niger (Percentage)		65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	90.00	90.00	95.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Senegal (Percentage)		51.00	55.00	70.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	95.00
Small ruminants vaccinated and marked against PPR - Regional level (Number)		16,000,000.00	31,500,000.00	65,300,000.00	131,600,000.00	225,300,000.00	320,000,000.00	396,400,000.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		4,900,000.00	9,200,000.00	14,600,000.00	21,700,000.00	29,800,000.00	39,300,000.00	48,800,000.00
Chad (Number)		0.00	900,000.00	5,900,000.00	20,900,000.00	54,200,000.00	89,400,000.00	118,800,000.00
Mali (Number)		0.00	0.00	3,000,000.00	18,600,000.00	39,500,000.00	60,400,000.00	81,300,000.00
Mauritania (Number)		1,400,000.00	2,200,000.00	5,700,000.00	14,000,000.00	23,900,000.00	31,900,000.00	36,800,000.00
Niger (Number)		3,400,000.00	11,400,000.00	23,400,000.00	37,000,000.00	51,400,000.00	65,800,000.00	73,600,000.00
Senegal (Number)		6,300,000.00	7,800,000.00	12,700,000.00	19,400,000.00	26,500,000.00	33,200,000.00	37,100,000.00
Sustained and maintained ecosystems								
Land area under sustainable landscape management practices (CRI, Hectare(Ha))		6,598,000.00	7,420,000.00	9,511,000.00	11,568,000.00	12,888,000.00	13,638,000.00	13,738,000.00
Burkina Faso (Hectare(Ha))		416,000.00	416,000.00	616,000.00	716,000.00	816,000.00	916,000.00	916,000.00
Chad (Hectare(Ha))		1,734,000.00	2,434,000.00	3,134,000.00	3,934,000.00	4,134,000.00	4,134,000.00	4,134,000.00
Mali (Hectare(Ha))		934,000.00	976,000.00	1,397,000.00	1,814,000.00	2,234,000.00	2,334,000.00	2,434,000.00
Mauritania (Hectare(Ha))		1,935,000.00	1,935,000.00	2,435,000.00	2,935,000.00	3,435,000.00	3,935,000.00	3,935,000.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Niger (Hectare(Ha))		737,430.00	817,000.00	937,000.00	1,087,000.00	1,187,000.00	1,237,000.00	1,237,000.00
Senegal (Hectare(Ha))		842,000.00	842,000.00	992,000.00	1,082,000.00	1,082,000.00	1,082,000.00	1,082,000.00
Sustained and maintained means of making a living and generating income								
Income increase of pastoral households generated with the support of the Project - Regional level (Percentage)		0.00						25.00
Burkina Faso (Percentage)		0.00			10.00			25.00
Chad (Percentage)		0.00			10.00			25.00
Mali (Percentage)		0.00			10.00			25.00
Mauritania (Percentage)		0.00			10.00			25.00
Niger (Percentage)		0.00			10.00			25.00
Senegal (Percentage)		0.00			10.00			25.00

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Component 1. Animal health improvement and veterinary medicine control								



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Level of implementation of the National Strategic Plans (NSPs) for PPR and CBPP (Percentage)		35.00						90.00
Burkina Faso (Percentage)		35.00	60.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00
Chad (Percentage)		30.00	60.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00
Mali (Percentage)		35.00	60.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00
Mauritania (Percentage)		40.00	60.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00
Niger (Percentage)		40.00	60.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00
Senegal (Percentage)		25.00	60.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00
Veterinary units built or rehabilitated by the Project and functional in the targeted areas - Regional level (Number)		183.00	188.00	278.00	361.00	391.00	402.00	402.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		34.00	34.00	49.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00
Chad (Number)		21.00	21.00	47.00	67.00	77.00	77.00	77.00
Mali (Number)		51.00	51.00	70.00	88.00	95.00	101.00	101.00
Mauritania (Number)		25.00	25.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Niger (Number)		35.00	35.00	55.00	65.00	73.00	73.00	73.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Senegal (Number)		17.00	22.00	32.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
Vaccination pens built or rehabilitated by the Project in the targeted areas - Regional level (Number)		365.00	425.00	613.00	792.00	860.00	900.00	900.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		32.00	32.00	72.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
Chad (Number)		100.00	100.00	150.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00
Mali (Number)		60.00	120.00	128.00	162.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Mauritania (Number)		133.00	133.00	163.00	193.00	223.00	223.00	223.00
Niger (Number)		10.00	10.00	50.00	70.00	90.00	130.00	130.00
Senegal (Number)		30.00	30.00	50.00	70.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Inspections dedicated to the control of veterinary medicines implemented through the Project (Number)		0.00	146.00	819.00	1,918.00	3,448.00	5,404.00	7,370.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		0.00	0.00	80.00	160.00	240.00	320.00	320.00
Chad (Number)		0.00	50.00	100.00	150.00	200.00	250.00	300.00
Mali (Number)		0.00	0.00	366.00	1,098.00	2,196.00	3,660.00	5,124.00
Mauritania (Number)		0.00	10.00	30.00	60.00	100.00	140.00	190.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Niger (Number)		0.00	0.00	42.00	114.00	226.00	378.00	580.00
Senegal (Number)		0.00	86.00	201.00	336.00	486.00	656.00	856.00
Regional Veterinary Committee operational (Number)		0.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Component 2. Sustainable landscape management and governance enhancement (Action: This Component has been Revised)								
Functional committees for the sustainable management of landscapes facilitating mobility established or supported by the Project - Regional level (Number)		145.00	156.00	241.00	339.00	417.00	440.00	443.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		73.00	82.00	120.00	178.00	224.00	224.00	224.00
Chad (Number)		10.00	10.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	29.00	29.00
Mali (Number)		14.00	14.00	37.00	67.00	91.00	111.00	114.00
Mauritania (Number)		7.00	7.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Niger (Number)		13.00	15.00	17.00	19.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Senegal (Number)		28.00	28.00	35.00	38.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Functional water points accessible to (agro)pastoralists on livestock mobility routes		398.00	506.00	792.00	922.00	992.00	1,021.00	1,036.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
and on new transhumance routes supported by the Project - Regional level (Number)								
Burkina Faso (Number)		76.00	76.00	101.00	128.00	148.00	148.00	175.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised								
Chad (Number)		113.00	136.00	166.00	196.00	211.00	211.00	211.00
Mali (Number)		24.00	24.00	48.00	73.00	73.00	73.00	73.00
Mauritania (Number)		118.00	168.00	268.00	283.00	303.00	318.00	333.00
Niger (Number)		52.00	87.00	191.00	217.00	227.00	236.00	236.00
Senegal (Number)		15.00	15.00	18.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	35.00
Cultivated fodder produced and available to pastoralists and agro-pastoralists thanks to the Project - Regional level (Metric ton)		0.00	1,316.00	7,240.00	13,934.00	20,563.00	22,304.00	22,804.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised								
Burkina Faso (Metric ton)		0.00	0.00	400.00	600.00	800.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised								
Chad (Metric ton)		0.00	300.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,500.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Mali (Metric ton)		0.00	0.00	300.00	600.00	900.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Mauritania (Metric ton)		0.00	0.00	3,450.00	7,030.00	10,900.00	10,900.00	10,900.00
Niger (Metric ton)		0.00	1,000.00	2,400.00	4,100.00	5,400.00	5,900.00	5,900.00
Senegal (Metric ton)		0.00	16.00	190.00	604.00	1,063.00	1,304.00	1,304.00
Bilateral and multilateral agreements facilitating a peaceful transhumance established thanks to the Project (Number)		0.00	1.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Reduction rate of conflicts linked to mobile livestock systems in three transhumance and trade axes (West, Center, and East) in the Sahel and West Africa (Percentage)		0.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00
Food crop areas rehabilitated (Mauritania) (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	0.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Component 3. Livestock value chain improvement								
Operational markets according to defined criteria rehabilitated and built on regional routes thanks to the Project - Regional level (Number)		89.00	89.00	117.00	148.00	169.00	173.00	173.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		9.00	9.00	9.00	13.00	21.00	21.00	21.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Chad (Number)		12.00	12.00	17.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Mali (Number)		23.00	23.00	28.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
Mauritania (Number)		9.00	9.00	9.00	12.00	17.00	21.00	21.00
Niger (Number)		28.00	28.00	45.00	55.00	62.00	62.00	62.00
Senegal (Number)		8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Implementation rate of action plans developed by umbrella pastoral organizations (part supported by the Project) - Regional level (Percentage)		0.00						80.00
Burkina Faso (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	25.00	50.00	75.00	80.00	80.00
Chad (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Mali (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Mauritania (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Niger (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Senegal (Percentage)		0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Direct beneficiaries of innovative sub-projects to valorize pastoral value chains promoted by the		0.00	650.00	2,750.00	5,150.00	7,200.00	8,100.00	8,700.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Project (Number)								
Burkina Faso (Number)	0.00	50.00	250.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Chad (Number)	0.00	0.00	900.00	1,800.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00
Mali (Number)	0.00	0.00	250.00	750.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Mauritania (Number)	0.00	0.00	150.00	300.00	600.00	900.00	900.00	900.00
Niger (Number)	0.00	600.00	1,200.00	1,800.00	2,300.00	2,300.00	2,300.00	2,300.00
Senegal (Number)	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	600.00	1,200.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Of which young people 18 - 24 (regional) (Number)	0.00	195.00	842.00	1,617.00	2,425.00	2,734.00	2,794.00	2,794.00
Burkina Faso (Number)	0.00	15.00	75.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Chad (Number)	0.00	0.00	172.00	322.00	645.00	774.00	774.00	774.00
Mali (Number)	0.00	0.00	175.00	525.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00
Mauritania (Number)	0.00	0.00	60.00	120.00	240.00	360.00	360.00	360.00
Niger (Number)	0.00	180.00	360.00	540.00	690.00	690.00	690.00	690.00
Senegal (Number)	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	60.00	120.00	180.00	180.00
OF which young people 25 - 40 (regional)	0.00	455.00	1,255.00	2,050.00	2,870.00	3,170.00	3,290.00	3,290.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
(Number)								
Burkina Faso (Number)	0.00	35.00	175.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00
Chad (Number)	0.00	0.00	120.00	225.00	450.00	540.00	540.00	540.00
Mali (Number)	0.00	0.00	75.00	225.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Mauritania (Number)	0.00	0.00	45.00	90.00	180.00	270.00	270.00	270.00
Niger (Number)	0.00	420.00	840.00	1,260.00	1,610.00	1,610.00	1,610.00	1,610.00
Senegal (Number)	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	120.00	240.00	360.00	360.00
Of which Female (regional) (Number)	0.00	255.00	1,095.00	2,220.00	3,207.00	3,747.00	4,137.00	4,137.00
Burkina Faso (Number)	0.00	15.00	75.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Chad (Number)	0.00	0.00	265.00	530.00	707.00	707.00	707.00	707.00
Mali (Number)	0.00	0.00	200.00	600.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
Mauritania (Number)	0.00	0.00	75.00	150.00	300.00	450.00	450.00	450.00
Niger (Number)	0.00	240.00	480.00	720.00	920.00	920.00	920.00	920.00
Senegal (Number)	0.00	0.00	0.00	130.00	390.00	780.00	1,170.00	1,170.00
Trade barriers monitored on selected cross-border marketing areas and	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
disseminated by the Project (Number)								
Component 4. Social and economic inclusion improvement, women and youth								
Women and youth in the pastoral sector who have benefited from technical and vocational training programs or skills training programs (Number)		0.00	850.00	3,110.00	5,220.00	7,440.00	8,690.00	8,740.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		0.00	240.00	640.00	1,040.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Chad (Number)		0.00	0.00	750.00	1,500.00	2,250.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Mali (Number)		0.00	110.00	270.00	430.00	540.00	540.00	540.00
Mauritania (Number)		0.00	0.00	300.00	400.00	800.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Niger (Number)		0.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Senegal (Number)		0.00	0.00	150.00	350.00	650.00	950.00	1,000.00
Of which young people 18 - 24 (regional) (Number)		0.00	595.00	1,975.00	3,249.00	4,601.00	5,273.00	5,308.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		0.00	168.00	448.00	728.00	840.00	840.00	840.00
Chad (Number)		0.00	0.00	323.00	645.00	968.00	1,290.00	1,290.00
Mali (Number)		0.00	77.00	189.00	301.00	378.00	378.00	378.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Mauritania (Number)		0.00	0.00	210.00	280.00	560.00	700.00	700.00
Niger (Number)		0.00	350.00	700.00	1,050.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00
Senegal (Number)		0.00	0.00	105.00	245.00	455.00	665.00	700.00
Of which young people 25 - 40 (regional) (Number)		0.00	255.00	933.00	1,566.00	2,232.00	2,607.00	2,622.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		0.00	72.00	192.00	312.00	360.00	360.00	360.00
Chad (Number)		0.00	0.00	225.00	450.00	675.00	900.00	900.00
Mali (Number)		0.00	33.00	81.00	129.00	162.00	162.00	162.00
Mauritania (Number)		0.00	0.00	90.00	120.00	240.00	300.00	300.00
Niger (Number)		0.00	150.00	300.00	450.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
Senegal (Number)		0.00	0.00	45.00	105.00	195.00	285.00	300.00
Of which Female (regional) (Number)		0.00	438.00	1,644.00	2,780.00	4,024.00	4,430.00	4,784.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		0.00	72.00	192.00	312.00	360.00	360.00	360.00
Chad (Number)		0.00	0.00	450.00	900.00	1,350.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Mali (Number)		0.00	66.00	162.00	258.00	324.00	0.00	324.00
Mauritania (Number)		0.00	0.00	150.00	200.00	400.00	500.00	500.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Niger (Number)		0.00	300.00	600.00	900.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Senegal (Number)		0.00	0.00	90.00	210.00	390.00	570.00	600.00
Pastoralists and agropastoralists having obtained a civil status document or a registration in the social registry thanks to the Project (Number)		0.00	6,675.00	21,700.00	61,200.00	84,675.00	107,350.00	109,000.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		0.00	3,125.00	12,250.00	47,250.00	65,925.00	85,000.00	85,000.00
Chad (Number)		0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	3,500.00	4,500.00
Mali (Number)		0.00	2,550.00	5,250.00	5,750.00	6,250.00	6,350.00	6,500.00
Mauritania (Number)		0.00	0.00	500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	3,000.00
Niger (Number)		0.00	1,000.00	2,200.00	3,700.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Senegal (Number)		0.00	0.00	500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Direct beneficiaries of income-generating activities promoted by the Project (Number)		35,376.00	38,014.00	44,002.00	49,307.00	54,912.00	59,762.00	59,762.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		1,240.00	1,240.00	1,440.00	2,040.00	2,640.00	3,240.00	3,240.00
Chad (Number)		864.00	864.00	2,114.00	3,364.00	4,614.00	5,864.00	5,864.00
Mali (Number)		13,574.00	13,574.00	14,074.00	14,674.00	15,174.00	15,574.00	15,574.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Mauritania (Number)		16,467.00	16,467.00	17,467.00	18,467.00	19,467.00	20,467.00	20,467.00
Niger (Number)		626.00	3,264.00	5,902.00	6,957.00	8,012.00	8,012.00	8,012.00
Senegal (Number)		2,605.00	2,605.00	3,005.00	3,805.00	5,005.00	6,605.00	6,605.00
Of which young people 18-24 (regional) (Number)		0.00	1,847.00	5,858.00	9,112.00	12,495.00	15,270.00	15,270.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		0.00	0.00	40.00	160.00	280.00	400.00	400.00
Chad (Number)		0.00	0.00	875.00	1,750.00	2,625.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
Mali (Number)		0.00	0.00	350.00	770.00	1,120.00	1,400.00	1,400.00
Mauritania (Number)		0.00	0.00	700.00	1,400.00	2,100.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
Niger (Number)		0.00	1,847.00	3,693.00	4,432.00	5,170.00	5,170.00	5,170.00
Senegal (Number)		0.00	0.00	200.00	600.00	1,200.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Of which young people 25-40 (regional) (Number)		0.00	317.00	1,678.00	3,630.00	5,611.00	7,366.00	7,366.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		0.00	0.00	100.00	640.00	1,120.00	1,600.00	1,600.00
Chad (Number)		0.00	0.00	375.00	750.00	1,125.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Mali (Number)		0.00	0.00	150.00	330.00	480.00	600.00	600.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Mauritania (Number)		0.00	0.00	300.00	600.00	900.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Niger (Number)		0.00	791.00	1,581.00	1,898.00	2,214.00	2,214.00	2,214.00
Senegal (Number)		0.00	0.00	120.00	360.00	720.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Of which Female (regional) (Number)		30,538.00	32,638.00	37,328.00	41,352.00	45,536.00	49,036.00	49,036.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		539.00	539.00	679.00	1,099.00	1,519.00	1,939.00	1,939.00
Chad (Number)		458.00	458.00	1,458.00	2,458.00	3,458.00	4,458.00	4,458.00
Mali (Number)		11,130.00	11,130.00	11,530.00	12,010.00	12,410.00	12,730.00	12,730.00
Mauritania (Number)		15,808.00	15,808.00	16,608.00	17,408.00	18,208.00	19,008.00	19,008.00
Niger (Number)		561.00	2,671.00	4,781.00	5,625.00	6,469.00	6,469.00	6,469.00
Senegal (Number)		2,032.00	2,032.00	2,272.00	2,752.00	3,458.00	4,458.00	4,458.00
Component 5. Project coordination, institutional strengthening, crisis prevention and response								
Technical and scientific executives trained in pastoralism (including diploma courses) (Number)		137.00	530.00	880.00	1,067.00	1,282.00	1,409.00	1,409.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		33.00	186.00	276.00	312.00	374.00	435.00	435.00
Chad (Number)		25.00	109.00	185.00	221.00	256.00	289.00	289.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Mali (Number)		16.00	56.00	92.00	116.00	152.00	176.00	176.00
Mauritania (Number)		14.00	34.00	64.00	104.00	134.00	134.00	134.00
Niger (Number)		27.00	67.00	167.00	207.00	247.00	247.00	247.00
Senegal (Number)		22.00	78.00	96.00	107.00	119.00	128.00	128.00
Of which Female (regional) (Number)		30.00	185.00	338.00	422.00	515.00	564.00	564.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		8.00	54.00	81.00	92.00	110.00	129.00	129.00
Chad (Number)		3.00	45.00	83.00	101.00	119.00	135.00	135.00
Mali (Number)		2.00	22.00	40.00	52.00	70.00	82.00	82.00
Mauritania (Number)		3.00	13.00	28.00	48.00	63.00	63.00	63.00
Niger (Number)		6.00	26.00	76.00	96.00	116.00	116.00	116.00
Senegal (Number)		8.00	25.00	30.00	34.00	37.00	40.00	40.00
Pastoralism-specific parameters sustained in the national early warning system (Yes/No)		No						Yes
Burkina Faso (Yes/No)		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chad (Yes/No)		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Mali (Yes/No)		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mauritania (Yes/No)		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Niger (Yes/No)		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Senegal (Yes/No)		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Management committees with at least 15% of women actively participating (Percentage)		0.00						70.00
Burkina Faso (Percentage)		0.00	40.00	50.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
Chad (Percentage)		0.00	40.00	50.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
Mauritania (Percentage)		0.00	40.00	50.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
Mali (Percentage)		0.00	40.00	50.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
Niger (Percentage)		0.00	40.00	50.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
Senegal (Percentage)		0.00	40.00	50.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
Women having received financial literacy training (Percentage)		0.00						80.00
Burkina Faso (Percentage)		0.00	40.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Chad (Percentage)		0.00	40.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Mauritania (Percentage)		0.00	40.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Mali (Percentage)		0.00	40.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Niger (Percentage)		0.00	40.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Senegal (Percentage)		0.00	40.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Senegal (Percentage)		0.00	40.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Farmers having benefited from agricultural assets or services - Regional level (Number)		2,600,510.00	3,630,510.00	5,200,510.00	8,050,510.00	11,650,510.00	13,800,510.00	15,200,510.00
Burkina Faso (Number)		259,646.00	459,646.00	609,646.00	759,646.00	909,646.00	1,059,646.00	1,219,646.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised								
Chad (Number)		533,018.00	553,018.00	683,018.00	983,018.00	1,483,018.00	2,033,018.00	2,483,018.00
Mali (Number)		447,475.00	847,475.00	1,297,475.00	2,447,475.00	4,247,475.00	5,247,475.00	5,797,475.00
Mauritania (Number)		217,720.00	247,720.00	417,720.00	917,720.00	1,417,720.00	1,567,720.00	1,567,720.00
Niger (Number)		789,637.00	1,139,637.00	1,589,637.00	1,989,637.00	2,389,637.00	2,589,637.00	2,839,637.00
Senegal (Number)		353,014.00	383,014.00	603,014.00	953,014.00	1,203,014.00	1,303,014.00	1,303,014.00
Of which Female - Regional (Number)		836,647.00	1,145,647.00	1,781,647.00	2,471,647.00	3,551,647.00	4,196,647.00	4,616,647.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Burkina Faso (Number)		114,292.00	174,292.00	219,292.00	264,292.00	309,292.00	354,292.00	399,292.00
Chad (Number)		181,226.00	187,226.00	226,226.00	316,226.00	466,226.00	631,226.00	766,226.00
Mali (Number)		146,538.00	266,538.00	401,538.00	746,538.00	1,286,538.00	1,586,538.00	1,751,538.00
Mauritania (Number)		60,961.00	69,961.00	120,961.00	270,961.00	420,961.00	465,961.00	465,961.00
Niger (Number)		229,280.00	334,280.00	469,280.00	589,280.00	709,280.00	769,280.00	844,280.00
Senegal (Number)		104,350.00	113,350.00	284,350.00	344,350.00	359,350.00	389,350.00	389,350.00
Countries and regional institutional capacity built for climate-informed livestock policies and strategies (Number)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	5.00	7.00
Regional capacity strengthened to conduct prospective analyzes on the livestock sector (Number)		0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	6.00
Percentage of grievances addressed in line with timelines and protocols established (Percentage)		50.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Beneficiaries of emergency and short term recovery activities (Number)		0.00	31,700.00	367,000.00	494,000.00	560,000.00	560,000.00	560,000.00
Niger (Number)		0.00	31,700.00	277,000.00	324,000.00	324,000.00	324,000.00	324,000.00
Mauritania (Number)		0.00	0.00	90,000.00	170,000.00	236,000.00	236,000.00	236,000.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target
			1	2	3	4	5	
Beneficiaries of emergency food, animal feed and nutrition assistance in the project area (Burkina Faso) (Number)		0.00						100,000.00
Action: This indicator is New								
Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) (Number)		0.00						100,000.00
Action: This indicator is New								
Women Farmers (Number)		0.00						30,000.00
Action: This indicator is New								

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Vaccination coverage rate for CBPP - Regional level	The indicator monitors the evolution of vaccination coverage of cattle against CBPP. Vaccination coverage is calculated by reporting the number of vaccinated animals in relation to the total animal population estimated on the basis of	Annual	KBT database Vaccination campaign plans Vaccination campaign reports	Vaccination coverage is determined at the end of each campaign / year, based on field reports. The data of the vaccination campaigns will preferably be entered in the KBT database. The data,	DVS, responsible staff for Component 1



	<p>the most recent available figures recorded in the updated National Strategic Plans. The proportion of the eligible population within the total bovine herd is estimated by each country and is part of the basic assumptions of the NSPs (it is considered that this corresponds to animals over 6 months old). Results at national level of the n/n+1 campaign will be imputed in the RF in year n+1, except in BF where the campaigns do not straddle 2 calendar years (in the BF, the results of year n are therefore counted in the same year). The result at the regional level is calculated each year as the average of the results of the countries weighted by the ratio between the eligible herd of each country and the total eligible herd of the 6 countries. The annual targets are those listed in the NSPs in effect at the time of the appraisal of the</p>			<p>which will have been verified and validated by the Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS), will be sent via the PCU to the regional coordination of the animal health component (RAHC and OIE) for review and consolidation.</p>	
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	<p>project. The baseline for CBPP corresponds to the vaccination coverage achieved during the 2019/2020 vaccination campaign (2019 for BF). If necessary, these targets and the baseline may be adjusted during the mid-term review of the project to take into account the regular revisions of the NSPs and the results of the 2020/2021 campaign (2021 for BF), which will constitute the true reference situation for PRAPS-2. This indicator will be monitored at the national level and will take into account all vaccinations performed, regardless of the funding sources involved.</p>				
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					



Senegal					
Small ruminants vaccinated and marked against PPR - Regional level		Annual	KBT database Vaccination campaign plans Vaccination campaign reports	The number of vaccinated & marked small ruminants is determined at the end of each campaign/year, based on field reports, and added to the result achieved the previous year. The data of the vaccination campaigns will preferably be entered in the KBT database. The data, which will have been verified and validated by the DVS, will be sent via the PCU to the Regional Coordination of the Animal Health Component (RAHC and OIE) for review and consolidation.	DVS, responsible staff for Component 1
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					



Senegal					
Land area under sustainable landscape management practices	<p>The indicator measures, in hectares, the land area for which new and/or improved sustainable landscape management practices have been introduced. Land is the terrestrial biologically productive system comprising soil, vegetation, and the associated ecological and hydrological processes; Adoption refers to change of practice or change in the use of a technology promoted or introduced by the project; Sustainable landscape management (SLM) practices refers to a combination of at least two technologies and approaches to increase land quality and restore degraded lands for example, agronomic, vegetative, structural, and management measures that, applied as a combination, increase the connectivity between</p>	Biannual	Activity reports Data Collection Sheets (KBT)	<p>The indicator is calculated on the basis of the following elements which will be counted individually so as to be able to report the results in a disaggregated manner: - Pastoral areas identified in a participatory manner and secured by tools for collaborative management of natural resources (Pastoral Areas, Pastoral Charters, Pastoral Units, Pastoral Perimeters, Pastoral Associations etc.) and which are also subject to minimum development on all or part of the pastoral area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restored or reclaimed grazing areas (recovery of degraded land, the <i>bourgou</i> fields) outside areas under collaborative management. - Facilities: routes and tracks (transhumance, 	Regional branches, responsible staff for component 2



	protected areas, forest land, rangeland, and agriculture land.			trade, access to markets, infrastructures, etc.) outside areas under collaborative management. - Firewalls, deferred grazing areas, outside areas under collaborative management. The different conventions/maps / pastoral perimeters, their GPS positioning and management methods will need to be approved and validated by the local authority to be accounted for in the results framework. The document will then have to be archived (at the Livestock Directorate, at the level of Land Management, at the level of umbrella POs, Judiciary system). The Regional branches will monitor the achievements in KBT, to be validated and consolidated by the component 1 manager.	
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				The GIS and KBT bases will be used for the mapping of the areas. These areas will be reported in the results frameworks every six months and introduced in the regional webmapping platform. The baseline corresponds to PRAPS-1 achievements as of December 31, 2020, one year before closing.	
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Income increase of pastoral households generated with the support of the Project - Regional level		A0 (baseline), A3 (RMP) and A6 (completion)	Survey	The data collection and monitoring of the indicator is based on a survey method already used in PRAPS-1, with the support of CIRAD. This methodology will be used again for a study to	Harmonized surveys managed by the Regional Coordinating Office (PRAPS-2/CILSS), in conjunction with country PCUs



				<p>determine changes in the income of pastoral and agro-pastoral households in the PRAPS-1 intervention zone. This study will make it possible to determine for each country the reference values of the indicator for PRAPS-2.</p> <p>Given the impossibility of following the same sample throughout the duration of the project, the study methodology will ensure that for each survey (A1, A3, A6) the groups have similar demographic and socio-economic characteristics and are representative of the target population in the project areas. Particularly at the start, the survey will focus on a characterization of the beneficiaries, and sampling will be carried out on the project's target beneficiaries (and not on the entire population).</p>	
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Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Level of implementation of the National Strategic Plans (NSPs) for PPR and CBPP		Biannual	Activity reports of the agencies involved Databases (KTB)/M&E tools	The data will be shared with Component 1 and M&E managers, who will complete the index calculation Excel file. Upon request, the OIE team in charge of tailored technical assistance will be able to provide methodological support on the use and rating of the various critical points.	DSV, responsible staff for Component 1
Burkina Faso					



Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Veterinary units built or rehabilitated by the Project and functional in the targeted areas - Regional level		Biannual	Receipt ticket, proof of staff assignment Identification form and data collection Registration in KBT/regional webmapping	The regional branches follow the work, reception, and functionality of the units, collect and transmit the data to the PCU, for validation and synthesis.	DVS, regional branches, responsible staff for component 1
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Vaccination pens built or rehabilitated by the Project in the targeted areas - Regional level		Biannual	Reception report Identification form and data collection	The regional branches follow the work and reception of the pens, collect and transmit the data to the PCU, for	DVS, regional branches, responsible staff for component 1



			Registration in KBT/regional webmapping	validation and synthesis.	
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Inspections dedicated to the control of veterinary medicines implemented through the Project		Biannual	Inspection report Quarterly/Se mi-Annual Report KBT database	The DVS sends the reports and activity reports to the responsible staff of Component 1 who checks that the accounting conditions are met.	DVS, responsible staff for Component 1
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					



Regional Veterinary Committee operational		Biannual	Reports from the RAHC, including the monitoring of RVC recommendations and action plans.	The reports will be shared with the R-PCU M&E specialist.	RAHC
Functional committees for the sustainable management of landscapes facilitating mobility established or supported by the Project - Regional level		Biannual	Action Plans Activity reports	Proximity monitoring by regional branches	regional branches, responsible staff for Component 2
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Functional water points accessible to (agro)pastoralists on livestock mobility routes and on new transhumance routes supported by the Project - Regional level		Biannual	Identification sheet for each water point (including type, geolocalization, etc.) Acceptance of works report	Identification sheet for each water point at the time of preparation of the dossier/technical study, at reception, and one year later (to verify functionality).	Regional branches, responsible staff for Component 2



			Post-Rec eption Follow- up Registration in KBT/regional webmapping		
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Cultivated fodder produced and available to pastoralists and agro-pastoralists thanks to the Project - Regional level		Biannual	Activity report of SC.2.3 Activity reports of sub-projects (SC 3.3)/ IGA (SC 4.3) Post-financing monitoring	Each initiative or sub-project will provide a business plan indicating the estimated quantities to be produced each semester. At the end of each semester, the activity reports (indicating the volumes produced) will be sent to the assistants for validation and consolidation. Ad-hoc verifications will be carried out by the regional branches. The	regional branches, responsible staff for component 2



				final figures will be sent to the PCU (responsible staff for Component 2 and M&E) for validation and consolidation.	
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Bilateral and multilateral agreements facilitating a peaceful transhumance established thanks to the Project		Annual	Agreements signed	CILSS and ECOWAS will compile all agreements signed as a result of their support	Data will be consolidated by the R-PCU M&E specialist
Reduction rate of conflicts linked to mobile livestock systems in three transhumance and trade axes (West, Center, and East) in the Sahel and West Africa		Annual	Registries of enforcement authorities, Technical Services (Water and Forests, Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries), Land Commissions,	The various actors responsible for collecting information at the local level will be in particular: POs ; NGOs active in the identified areas ; Local authorities / municipalities ; Technical services in charge of agriculture and livestock. Data will be collected	RCUs of PRAPS-2, PREDIP and PEPISAO projects managed by CILSS and those of other projects that could be mobilized subsequently.



			Local Authorities, Professional Organizations, community leaders	through KBT. Collection tools will be developed by CILSS, ECOWAS and WAEMU jointly and will be co-validated with stakeholders (PREDIP, PCU / PRAPS-2 focal points, National pastoral projects managers, Departments in charge of security and pastoral development, POs, heads of National Transhumance Committees). At the regional level, a committee made up of experts from CILSS, ECOWAS, WAEMU, will consolidate, analyze, produce the report and disseminate information collected from the national level.	
Food crop areas rehabilitated (Mauritania)	This indicator will measure the hectares of food crop production rehabilitated by the Project, both rainfed and irrigated.	Biannual	Ministry in charge of Agriculture	Reports	Ministry of Agriculture M&E specialist
Operational markets according to defined criteria rehabilitated and built on regional routes thanks to the Project - Regional		Biannual	Market identification form, drawn	The regional branches prepare the identification sheets and	Regional branches , responsible staff for component 3



level			up upon provisional reception (with minutes) and the effective start of commercial activities SMC activity report Registration in KBT/regional webmapping	collect the SMC reports and submit them to the PCU (responsible staff for Component 3 and M&E) for validation and consolidation.	
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Implementation rate of action plans developed by umbrella pastoral organizations (part supported by the Project) - Regional level		Annual	Annual action plan for each organization Annual activity report for each organization	At the beginning of each year, organizations send their annual action plans, with the activities supported by the project clearly highlighted (physical quantities and	Organizations, Responsible staff for Component 3



			Ad hoc audits	<p>budget). The Component 3 manager collects and validates the year's objectives (budget and quantities) in a consolidated database. These activities supported by the project are then included in the annual work plan and budget (AWPB) of the Project for the current year.</p> <p>At the end of each year, the organizations send their annual activity report and the Component 3 manager verifies the budgetary and physical execution of the activities supported by the project.</p> <p>The average between physical and budget executions is reported to M&E.</p>	
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					



Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Direct beneficiaries of innovative sub-projects to valorize pastoral value chains promoted by the Project		Biannual	Business Plans Post-financing follow-up (to validate participation) (collection form)	Each selection committee provides the PCU with the plans of all approved sub-projects. Recipients will be counted twice: at the planning and funding approval stage, and after implementation of the proposed investments. The final figures will be those recorded after funding.	Accompanying operators (if applicable), responsible staff Component 3
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Of which young people 18 - 24 (regional)					
Burkina Faso					



Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
OF which young people 25 - 40 (regional)					
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Of which Female (regional)					
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Trade barriers monitored on selected		Biannual	Documents	The responsible staff will	Responsible staff for C3



cross-border marketing areas and disseminated by the Project			published	provide data/reports to the R-PCU M&E specialist	in R-PCU
Women and youth in the pastoral sector who have benefited from technical and vocational training programs or skills training programs		Biannual	Attendance and completion records for each training course financed mainly by PRAPS-2	Each training organizer provides the Chapters, responsible staff for Component 4, and M&E PCU with final lists of participants who have completed the training. The M&E PCU consolidates the list of individuals by type of training, gender, and age group.	Training organizers, responsible staff for component 4
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Of which young people 18 - 24 (regional)					
Burkina Faso					
Chad					



Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Of which young people 25 - 40 (regional)					
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Of which Female (regional)					
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Pastoralists and agropastoralists having obtained a civil status document or a registration in the social registry thanks to		Biannual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registry of Civil 	The civil registry provides the regional branches and PCU	Regional branches, responsible staff for component 4



the Project			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status Unified Social Registry Activity reports and lists of issuance of acts 	(responsible staff for Component 4 and M&E) with the list of beneficiaries. The M&E specialist consolidates the list of individuals by type of procedure, gender, and age group. The Unified Social Registry provides the list of newly registered persons in the PRAPS2 intervention zones who meet the agro-pastoralists and pastoralists criteria.	
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Direct beneficiaries of income-generating activities promoted by the Project		Biannual	Business plans/IGA proposals Post-financing follow-up (to	Each selection committee shall provide the PCU with plans of all approved IGAs and post-training installation kits	Operators in charge (if any), Responsible staff for component 4



			validate participation) (collection form)	(C4.1). Recipients will be counted twice: at the planning and funding approval stage, and after implementation of the proposed investments. The final figures will be those recorded after funding.	
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Of which young people 18-24 (regional)					
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					



Of which young people 25-40 (regional)					
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Of which Female (regional)					
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Technical and scientific executives trained in pastoralism (including diploma courses)		Biannual	Attendance and completion records for each training course financed mainly by PRAPS-2	Each training organizer provides the PCU with the final lists of participants who have completed each training. The M&E responsible consolidates the list of the trained responsible and organizes it by type	Training organizers, the responsible of the component



				of training, gender, and age group.	
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Of which Female (regional)					
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Pastoralism-specific parameters sustained in the national early warning system		Biannual	Monthly newsletters, regular Early Warning System (SAP) reports, quarterly report	The authorized bodies will transmit the reports to the PCU. The responsible staff for M&E analyzes and counts the number of parameters each month.	Responsible for Component 5



Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Management committees with at least 15% of women actively participating		Biannual	List and detailed composition of each Committee supported by the Project disaggregated by sex Action plans Act ivity reports	Data collected as part of monitoring activities under Components 2 and 3 involving Management Committees.	Regional branches The Gender focal point will work jointly with staff responsible for components 2 and 3 and review, consolidate and share data with the M&E specialist.
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mauritania					
Mali					
Niger					



Senegal					
Women having received financial literacy training		Biannual	Operators and entities involved in the implementation of components 3.3, 4.1. and 4.3. Action plans Activity reports	Data collected as part of monitoring activities under Components 3 and 4	Regional branches, responsible for component 5 Gender specialist jointly with staff responsible for components 3 and 4 to review, consolidate and share data with the M&E specialist
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mauritania					
Mali					
Niger					
Senegal					
Senegal					
Farmers having benefited from agricultural assets or services - Regional level		Biannual	Data collection forms Activity reports (component/sub-component)	The ES team maintains databases and tracks reports for all four categories of beneficiaries, while avoiding double counting to the extent possible.	Component Leads



Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Of which Female - Regional					
Burkina Faso					
Chad					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Niger					
Senegal					
Countries and regional institutional capacity built for climate-informed livestock policies and strategies		Biannual	Activity reports Attendance and completion records for each training course financed by PRAPS-2.	Each PCU will collect the list of participants having completed the trainings.	Responsible staff for component 5 and M&E



			Training material and case studies.		
Regional capacity strengthened to conduct prospective analyzes on the livestock sector		Annual	Studies	Compilation of studies on the livestock sector led or supported by CILSS.	PCUs, and R-PCU, compiled by R-RPU M&E specialist
Percentage of grievances addressed in line with timelines and protocols established		Annual	Records from PCUs.	Responsible staff in charge of grievance mechanisms in each country at N-PCU level will collect and share data according to a common template. Data will be consolidated at the regional level by R-PCU.	Responsible staff in charge of grievance mechanisms Responsible staff in charge of M&E
Beneficiaries of emergency and short term recovery activities	This indicator will measure the beneficiaries from emergency and short term recovery activities supported by the Project. These will correspond to beneficiaries from community based work (in Mauritania and Niger) to rehabilitate degraded land (rangelands and/or agriculture land), and beneficiaries from feed	Annual	Ministries in charge	Reports	Specialists in charge of the component M&E specialist



	distribution (in Niger).				
Niger	This indicator will reflect the beneficiaries of community-based works, as well as livestock feed distribution	Bi-annually	Reports		
Mauritania	This indicator will measure direct beneficiaries of community based works and food distribution	Bi-annual	WFP reports on cash-transfers.		
Beneficiaries of emergency food, animal feed and nutrition assistance in the project area (Burkina Faso)					
Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)					
Women Farmers					



ANNEX 1. GREEN HOUSE GAS ANALYSIS

Methodology for GHG Accounting

1. The environmental externalities of the project were updated using the EX-ACT tool, developed by FAO to provide estimations of the impact of AFOLU (agriculture, livestock, forestry, and other land use) projects and policies on the carbon balance. The carbon balance is defined as the net balance across all GHGs expressed in CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e) that will be emitted or sequestered due to project implementation (WP), as compared to a business-as-usual scenario (WOP). EX-ACT is a land-based accounting system, estimating CO₂e stock changes (i.e. emissions or sinks of CO₂) expressed in equivalent tons of CO₂ per hectare and year. The tool was designed using mostly data from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (NGGI-IPCC, 2006), which furnishes EX-ACT with recognized default values for emission factors and carbon values in soils and biomass (the so-called “Tier 2 level” of precision). More details on the tool are presented in the guidelines²⁵.
2. For the additional financing, the GHG accounting calculations are based on characteristics in the predominant AEZ in Burkina-Faso (dry tropical climatic conditions with LAC soils), the land use and crop management practices for WP and WOP situations. The changes expected to result from the project were included in the tool’s different modules (in full alignment with the EFA assumptions and budget provisions) and include increased fodder and cereals cultivation, livestock production, land use changes from other crops to fodder production, and increased use of chemical inputs, and Sustainable rangeland management activities through 45000 ha promoted through the provision and distribution of 1550 tons of fertilizers, improved seeds and organic inputs, 8400 tons of animal, poultry and fish feeds. Overall, the carbon balance results are modest, yet positive, with PRAPS 2 additional financing activities leading to a total reduction in CO₂ emissions of 81,094 tons over a period of 20 years starting from project implementation.

Data Sources

3. The estimation of emissions for this project considers the sequestration, reduction and or avoidance that result from the implementation of the activities summarized in Table 1. EX-ACT differentiates between two time periods: project implementation phase and capitalization phase. The implementation phase is the period during which the project activities are carried out. Yet, the period covered by the analysis does not necessarily end with the termination of the active project intervention. Further changes may occur as the result of the interventions (project activities) such as changes soil carbon content or biomass. This period defines the capitalization phase. In this analysis, following recommendations of the IPCC²⁶, we consider an overall 20-year period for implementation and capitalization phase. As in the current analysis the physical implementation of the project consists of 3 years, the benefits generated by the project will continue to capitalize for 17 more years to reach the 20-year period.

²⁵ EX -ACT website: <https://www.fao.org/in-action/epic/ex-act-tool/suite-of-tools/ex-act/en/>

²⁶ IPCC recommends considering the timeframe between transitions states of natural systems and the period necessary to reach a new equilibrium for carbon stocks and suggest applying a 20-year long time frame (IPCC, 2006).



Social carbon prices

- The social cost of carbon attempts to capture the marginal global damage (cost) of an additional unit of CO₂e emitted. The recent World Bank Guidance Note on Shadow Price of Carbon in Economic Analysis (2021) recommends “projects’ economic analysis use a low and high estimate of the carbon price starting at US\$48 and 95, respectively, in 2024 and increasing to US\$73 and 146 by 2043”.

Results of the EX-ACT Analysis

- The project activities will contribute to climate change mitigation through the promotion of sustainable rangeland management, livestock production and sustainable fodder and crops production. The detailed results obtained with EX-ACT can be disaggregated by module each reflecting a different activity. The activities proposed by the project are reflected though out the different modules of the tool. The Table 1 below shows on which EX-ACT module the activities have been allocated. Given the computation of data (detailed in *Computation of data in EX-ACT*), the total carbon balance over 20 years of this project is equal to -81,094 tCO₂-eq. This result is the net difference between the carbon balance from the baseline scenario 209,947 tCO₂-eq and the carbon balance of the *with-project* scenario -128,853 tCO₂-eq. Knowing the total area under focus, this would amount to a carbon balance of -0.1 tCO₂-eq per hectare and per year.

Table 1. EX-ACT Results

DETAILED RESULTS												
Project name	PRAPS2:Additional financing		Project duration (in years)	Total area (ha)		45,000		Global warming potential				
Continent	Western Africa		Implementation Phase	3	Mineral soil	45,000		CO ₂	1			
Country	Burkina Faso		Capitalization Phase	17	Organic soil	0		CH ₄	34			
Climate	Tropical		Total Duration of Accounting	20	Waterbodies	0		N ₂ O	298			
Moisture	Dry											

GROSS FLUXES				SHARE PER GHG OF THE BALANCE					AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS		
In tCO ₂ -e over the whole period analysis				In tCO ₂ -e over the whole period analysis					In tCO ₂ -e/yr		
PROJECT COMPONENTS	WITHOUT	WITH	BALANCE	CO ₂ BIOMASS	CO ₂ SOIL	N ₂ O	CH ₄	ALL NON-AFOLU EMISSIONS*	WITHOUT	WITH	BALANCE
Land use changes											
Deforestation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afforestation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other land-use	0	-7,617	-7,617	16,803	-24,420	0	0	0	0	-381	-381
Annual	134,243	24,496	-109,747	0	-66,838	333	-43,243	0	6,712	1,225	-5,487
Cropland											
Perennial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flooded rice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grasslands & Livestock											
Grasslands	0	-91,178	-91,178	0	-91,178	0	0	0	0	-4,559	-4,559
Livestock	0	84,681	84,681	0	0	2,332	82,349	0	0	4,234	4,234
Forest mngt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inland wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	6,003	6,003	0	0	6,003	0	0	0	300	300
Inputs & Invest.	75,704	112,469	36,764	0	882	10,716	0	25,166	3,785	5,623	1,838
Total emissions, tCO₂-e	209,947	128,853	-81,094	16,803	-181,554	19,385	39,106	25,166	10,497	6,443	-4,055
Total emissions, tCO₂-e/ha	4.7	2.9	-1.8	0.4	-4.0	0.4	0.9	0.6			
Total emissions, tCO₂-e/ha/yr	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0			

Uncertainty level	tCO ₂ -e/yr	Percent
WITHOUT	10,497	39%
WITH	6,443	40%
BALANCE	-4,055	42%

+ = Source / - = Sink
 Results presented here include GHG fluxes on mineral and organic soils
 See further down for detailed results on organic soils
 * Includes fisheries, aquaculture and inputs & investments that are not included in the AFOLU definition.

Tier 2 Annual emissions



- The additional financing investments shows a sequestration potential. In particular, the activities that will support fodder and crop production. The improvement of grassland through sustainable rangeland management activities as rehabilitation and construction of climate resilient water points, sow of grasses and crop production accumulate a benefit of 208 533 tCO₂-eq over 20 years. The project emissions will raise from the use of chemical inputs, livestock and aquacultural production and from fuel use to power the coarse fodder grinders and other agricultural equipment for 127 449 t CO₂eq. More details of the computation of data in EX-ACT are provided in the calculation table of the EX-ACT module.

