



# Additional Financing Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary Appraisal Stage **(AF ESRS Appraisal Stage)**

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**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country	Region	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)
Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Chad, Burkina Faso	WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA		
Project ID	Project Name		
P181533	Additional Financing For Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project li Burkina Faso		
Parent Project ID (if any)	Parent Project Name		
P173197	Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Agriculture and Food	Investment Project Financing	4/23/2024	5/30/2024
Estimated Decision Review Date	Total Project Cost		
4/19/2024	0		

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**Proposed Development Objective**

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

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

Yes

**C. Summary Description of Proposed Project Activities**

PRAPS-2 builds on the foundations of PRAPS-1 and has been developed around five technical components, with the addition of focal areas that are essential to address some of the core drivers of resilience among (agro) pastoral populations. The proposed activities will be implemented over a six-year period. Each component will include complementary activities at the national and regional level in compliance with the subsidiarity principle between



regional and national levels. Institutional capacity building will be supported across components and activities to create an enabling environment for the development of livestock sector.

Regional spillover impact of PRAPS-2 interventions. Sahelian (agro)pastoral systems rely on natural resources extending across national boundaries to accommodate climate variability and the seasonality of resources, and they also rely on regional market outlets (mainly in coastal countries) to move livestock and livestock products. At the same time, this activity increases vulnerability to contagious livestock diseases (also termed “transboundary” diseases). PRAPS-2 combines investments at the national level with coordination and support from regional institutions to generate benefits extending beyond the individual countries participating in the Project (regional public goods). These benefits include (i) a reduction in animal health risks in transit countries or destinations for livestock which helps to protect livestock capital throughout the region, (ii) a reduction in competition for natural resources, and improved trade facilitation, and (iii) overall greater regional stability.

The proposed Project will play a major role in fostering essential cross-sectoral and cross-border collaboration and will ensure synergies and complementarities—spatial and thematic—between Project investments and other ongoing and planned interventions. PRAPS-2 will prioritize geographic areas based on three principles: (i) consolidating PRAPS-1 achievements in implementing natural resource and infrastructure governance mechanisms; (ii) reinforcing spatial coherence and clustering along key livestock mobility routes to increase synergies among interventions and avoid the dispersion of investments; and (iii) supporting cross-border cooperation and dialogue in the Sahel Region to tackle cross-border transhumance, regional trade, and planning along selected strategic livestock trade routes. Some interventions will be implemented nationwide, including those related to animal health, social inclusion, and institutional capacity building.

Component 1: Animal health improvement and veterinary medicine control (US\$125.3 million). The main outcome of this component will be increased capacity in VS to protect large and small ruminants from small ruminant plague (PPR) and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), two transboundary animal diseases that cause major losses throughout the region. The proposed Project will pursue investments initiated under PRAPS-1 to establish more robust animal health systems in beneficiary countries (Subcomponent 1.1), finance vaccination and surveillance campaigns primarily targeting PPR and CBPP (Subcomponent 1.2), and support quality control of veterinary medicinal products (VMPs) (Subcomponent 1.3). Recognizing the highly contagious nature of PPR and CBPP and the public health threats of misusing VMPs and increasing antimicrobial resistance, this component will be implemented throughout the beneficiary countries, with critical infrastructure (veterinary posts, vaccination pens) being upgraded primarily in underserved pastoral areas.

Component 2: Sustainable landscape management and governance enhancement (US\$ 132.9 million) The main outcomes of Component 2 will be an increased area under sustainable landscape management and stronger governance of pastoral lands and livestock mobility, in compliance with agro-silvo-pastoral laws. Building on the legacy of PRAPS-1, the proposed Project will further secure mobility and enhance access to natural resources (Subcomponent 2.1); finance the construction, rehabilitation, and sustainable management of essential water infrastructure (Subcomponent 2.2); and support fodder production (Subcomponent 3.3). These activities will enhance the resilience of pastoralists to climate risks and—by improving grazing management and livestock productivity—will improve soil carbon sequestration and reduce livestock emission intensities to mitigate climate change and provide additional ecosystem services. To the extent possible, Project investments will be directed at well-targeted



transhumance routes and key livestock mobility corridors at the local, national, and cross-border level, to ensure the geographic concentration of activities and enable dialogue between adjacent cross-border communities in support of peaceful transhumance and resource use.

Under component 2, the proposed AF to the Burkina Faso PRAPS II will strengthen the productive capacities of smallholder's farmers to increase food production. AF activities will include: (i) expanding access to quality inputs for agriculture and livestock, including, inter alia: improved drought resistant seeds, fertilizers, composting, lowland management coupled with sustainable land management techniques through high labor-intensive approach; low lands irrigation; animal feed, small infrastructure for livestock management; reproductive small ruminant nucleus (ii) improving access to small post-harvest management equipment; and (iii) technical assistance to smallholder farmers, including for post-harvest management and value-chain development opportunities.

Component 3: Livestock value chain improvement (US\$ 54.9 million). The outcome of Component 3 will be improved pastoral livestock value chains (VCs), the facilitation of regional livestock trade, and better regional market integration. Building on the achievements of PRAPS-1, the proposed Project will continue to fill gaps in strategic market infrastructure along regional trade routes (Subcomponent 3.1), strengthen the capacities of national and regional producers' organizations (Subcomponent 3.2), and support innovative solutions for developing livestock VCs through subproject financing (Subcomponent 3.3). Activities under Subcomponents 3.1 and 3.3 will be prioritized along key regional trade routes where animals conveyed by foot move across borders to supply growing demand from markets in coastal countries.

Component 4: Social and economic inclusion improvement, women and youth improvement (US\$ 79.0 million) The outcome of Component 4 will be increased resilience as a result of expanding the socio-economic inclusion of pastoralists, particularly women and youth. PRAPS-1 successfully supported inclusion by improving access to skills training and technical and vocational training, and through direct support for the development of income-generating activities (IGAs). The proposed Project will provide continuity for these interventions by expanding access to technical and vocational training (Subcomponent 4.1) and IGAs (Subcomponent 4.3), focusing on a more structured approach for targeting young people and women. PRAPS-2 will also open a new area of work to promote the inclusion of pastoral populations in social and civil registries (Subcomponent 4.2).

Under component 4, the proposed AF to the Burkina Faso PRAPS II will support in-kind and cash-based food assistance to the most vulnerable people in targeted areas to address the most acute food security needs of the population. AF activities will include: (i) replenishment of the national food security reserve; (ii) unconditional food and animal feed transfers to vulnerable people; (iii) local production of nutritional supplements to prevent malnutrition in the current situation of food insecurity and (iv) support for cash-for-work or food for work programs focusing on promoting community resilience.

Component 5: Project coordination, institutional strengthening, and emergency prevention and response (US\$ 124.8 million). Component 5 will focus on all aspects of Project management, including fiduciary management, safeguards, monitoring and evaluation, and communication (under Subcomponent 5.1). It will also support the development of institutional capacity (through adapted training as well as pastoral crisis prevention tools and procedures) and fill important knowledge and data gaps at the national and regional level (Subcomponent 5.2). The Contingency



Emergency Response Component (CERC) will allow countries to respond swiftly to eligible crises or emergencies (Subcomponent 5.3).

**D. Environmental and Social Overview**

**D.1 Overview of Environmental and Social Project Settings**

This Additional Financing (AF) for Burkina-Faso under the Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II is to scale up investments to provide food crisis emergency support and resilience building in targeted regions of PRAPS II

The AF project will be implemented in the same intervention zones as the parent project (national wide) but will focus on Sahel, Nord, Centre-Nord, Est, Boucle du Mouhoun and Centre-Est regions.

As the additional financing is targeting the same areas as the parent project, the safeguards instruments prepared for the parent project will be updated to include the project AF activities in the project description no later than two month after effectiveness. have been? updated where new and scaling up activities may generate social and environmental risks and impacts that were not adequately covered under the parent project. A In addition, as the AF will be implemented in a fragile area with high risks of conflict and violence, the Government will produce Security Risk Assessment (SRA) no later than two month after effectiveness. The SRA will include an analysis of the contextual elements and security threats that may cause or exacerbate human security risks. Based on the SRA, a Security Management Plan (SMP) will be prepared for the project. SRA and SMP will be produced no later than two months after effectiveness to assess the current security situation in project intervention zones and provide necessary and adequate measures to mitigate risks related. ToR to produce SRA and SMP have already been cleared by the Bank and the consultant recruitment is underway.

**D.2 Overview of Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

The AF will be implemented by the same PIU as the parent project. The PIU includes an environmental safeguard specialist and a social safeguard specialist that is also responsible for SEA/SH. The E&S specialists have shown a good performance during implementation of the parent project. The quaterly reports are prepared and submitted to the Bank on time and are good quality. The recommendations from supervision missions are implemented and the project E&S performance rating in the last Aide-Memoire, November, 2023, is Satisfactory.

Partners of the parent project (technical services) will implement activities under this AF; and the team will ensure that this will be done in accordance with the ESF and security requirements.

The national Environmental assessment agency (ANEVE) with whom the parent project has already a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) , will support the project by ensuring external monitoring of the implementation of safeguard instruments. ANEVE is in charge of external ESMP monitoring.

**II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS**

**A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)**

Substantial

**A.1 Environmental Risk Rating**

Substantial

The AF builds on strong prior experience under PRAPS II and no additional risks are expected. The overall risk rating of the proposed AF is commensurate with the risk rating of the parent project and is assessed as “Substantial”. The

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Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) for both the parent project and the AF is Substantial. All works and activities proposed under the AF are similar to the activities financed under the parent project. No new environmental and social standards (ESS) will be 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 SEA/SH risks), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and Hazardous Waste and Pest Management Plan (HWPMP) which were previously prepared and disclosed for the preparation of the parent project remain relevant. These instruments cover the main environmental and social risks and impacts that may arise from the AF activities. The intervention areas of the AF are the same as those of the parent project. The existing ESMF, HWPMP will be updated to reflect the AF activities in the project description and disclosed accordingly, no later than two months after project FA effectiveness.

**A.2 Social Risk Rating**

Substantial

The AF builds on strong prior experience under PRAPS II and no additional risks are expected. The overall risk rating of the proposed AF is commensurate with the risk rating of the parent project and is assessed as Substantial. The social risks of the AF are the same as the parent project, that was rated as Substantial reflecting: (i) the social context with high fragility and numerous conflicts under which this project will be implemented; (ii) the significant contextual risks outside project control impacting on E&S performance and outcomes and the large geographical area of the project interventions and human security; (iii) social risk related to sensitivity regarding the rights of vulnerable pastoral groups; (v) community health and safety issues related to a range of factors including, worker-community interactions and movement of chemicals and veterinary medicine; and (vi) the moderately satisfactory performance rating of the PRAPS-1. In the Sahel, given the high number of vulnerable persons, the implementation of the project activities ((i) expanding access to quality inputs for agriculture and livestock, including, inter alia: improved drought resistant seeds, fertilizers, composting, animal feed, small livestock habitat; reproductive small ruminant nucleus (ii) improving access to small post-harvest management equipment; and (iii) technical assistance to smallholder farmers) could entail some possible social risks such as the exclusion and discrimination of certain categories of people, vulnerable refugees and women for example.

**B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered**

**B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards**

**ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

Relevant

The AF will scale up and finance gaps on the response to the crisis being currently provided by other projects in the Burkina Faso World Bank Portfolio. The proposed investments under the AF will strengthen the productive capacities of smallholder’s farmers to increase food production and will support in-kind and cash-based food assistance to the most vulnerable people in targeted areas to address the most acute food security needs of the population. Potential risks and impacts identified are associated with the small livestock habitat construction for livestock management; rehabilitation of livestock watering points; reproductive small ruminant nucleus; replenishment of the national food security reserve, the handling; management, transportation and storage of fertilizers, etc. Potential risks and impacts are related to: (i) water and soil quality, (ii) disposal of construction wastes; (iii) occupational health and safety of workers; (iv) nuisances related to air and noise emissions. . While the Project does not involve activities with a high potential to harm communities or that would potentially exacerbate social risks, it will be carried out in FCV

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contexts where there is growing tension within the communities about access natural resources such as grazing land and water,. The ESMF and RPF will be updated as needed and disclosed, no later than two months after project effectiveness. The project description will be updated to include the AF activities. Any proposed changes are reflected in the ESCP, accordingly. The updated E&S instruments will provide guidance for the preparation of appropriate site-specific instruments, such as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments/Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESIAs/ESMPs). Requirements for voluntary land donations are included in the RPF. Each updated instrument will be consulted upon, reviewed and disclosed two months after project effectiveness

The bank will review, validate, and disclose the ESCP and SEP updated by the PIU before appraisal. The remaining instruments (ESMF and RPF) will be revised and published no later than two months after effectiveness.

In addition, as the project will be implemented in a fragile and insecure area with high risks of conflict and violence, the Borrower will prepare and disclose a Security Risk Assessment (SRA) and Security Risk Management Plan in country and on the World Bank website no later than two months after effectiveness.

**ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions**

Relevant

This standard is relevant. The AF will mainly use existing government employees, as well as short term, unskilled workers from local communities and some skilled engineers that will be brought in by the contractor(s) for specialized work.

The Borrower prepared a Labor Management Procedures (LMP) which will continue to be used for the AF.

**ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

Relevant

This standard is relevant. During the construction of small livestock habitat for livestock and rehabilitation of livestock watering points; the management of reproductive small ruminant nucleus; and also the handling, management, transportation and storage of fertilizers are not expected to create new risks and impacts. However, the hazardous waste and pest management plan (HWPMP) prepared as part of the parent project will be updated and disclosed for the AF no later than two months after effectiveness in order to take account good practices for agriculture fertilizers and pesticides using.

**ESS4 Community Health and Safety**

Relevant

This standard is relevant. There are any new risks and impacts related to the AF activities.

Given the context of insecurity, a Security Risk Assessment (SRA) and Security Management Plan (SMP) will be prepared and the summary disclosed no later than two months after the AF effective date. As part of AF, the Borrower will continue implementation the SEA/SH Action Plan of the parent project.

**ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement**

Relevant

This standard is relevant. It is not expected that the AF activities will to land acquisition. However, the rehabilitation of livestock watering points under component 2 could lead to physical or economical displacement. Under component 4, no new construction and no rehabilitation of infrastructure will be financed under the AF.

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared for the parent project. will be updated and disclosed for the AF two months after effectiveness. Given the insecurity in some areas and the challenge this poses to both the Borrower and the Bank during implementation, the mitigation hierarchy will continue to be used by avoiding involuntary resettlement

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if at all possible. If it cannot be avoided, efforts will be made to avoid and/or minimize involuntary resettlement including physical and economic displacement during the project implementation.

**ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**

Relevant

This standard is relevant. The AF will scale up and add new activities to the Burkina Faso PRAPS II (P173197) original project particularly components 2 and 4. These activities are not expected to generate irreversible negative impacts on biodiversity or natural resources. The measures used for the parent will continue to be used to mitigate these impacts. The ESMF provides guidance on how to manage them.

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

Not Currently Relevant

There are no known Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities in the project area. Should there be people in the project area who may be considered IP/SSAHUTLCs, the Borrowers will undertake a social screening and, where relevant, implement appropriate measures per the requirements of the ESF.

**ESS8 Cultural Heritage**

Relevant

This standard is relevant. Some minimal excavation is likely during civil works (small livestock habitat construction for livestock management and rehabilitation of livestock watering points). During construction and rehabilitation, it is possible that both known and unknown physical and cultural resources may be uncovered. The ESMF provides guidance on how to manage any chance finds. The site-specific ESIs will include assessment of any cultural heritage - including archaeological relics, fossils, human graves, shrines, sacred trees or groves - in the project area. Any sites identified to have cultural heritage will be avoided and if avoidance is not possible, the ESMP will identify measures required to address these impacts in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.

**ESS9 Financial Intermediaries**

Not Currently Relevant

The AF will not involve financial intermediaries.

**ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

Relevant

The Borrower has prepared and disclosed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the parent project. The SEP will be updated to take into account the different stakeholders involved in the AF and disclosed by appraisal. The National Food Security Stock Management Company of Burkina Faso (Sonagess) will be involved in the implementation of the AF activity under component 4: replenishment of the national food security reserve. Sonagess is a public entity created in 1994 to manage the national food security stock at the national level.

The project has established Grievance Mechanisms (GM) which is functional in the participating countries and includes procedures for management of SEA/SH related complaints. The GM for the parent project was assessed during the preparation of the E&S documents and reinforced with the requirements of the ESS10 . The existing GRM will be expanded to allow for the handling of complaints related to the activities financed by the AF.

The parent project’s Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be tasked with coordination and management of the proposed AF resources.

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**B.2 Legal Operational Policies that Apply**

**OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways** No

**OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas** No

**B.3 Other Salient Features**

**Use of Borrower Framework** No

NA

The project is not proposing to rely on the Borrowers’ Environmental and Social Framework but will comply with relevant national laws and regulations.

**Use of Common Approach** No

Apart from the World Bank, no other financing partner is involved in this project.

**C. Overview of Required Environmental and Social Risk Management Activities**

**C.1 What Borrower environmental and social analyses, instruments, plans and/or frameworks are planned or required during implementation?**

The following documents are prepared by the Borrower and will be disclosed both in-country and on the World Bank's external website before Appraisal : (i) Updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including a GRM and (ii) Updated Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

Given that this project AF is being prepared on an accelerated timeline, the parent project’s ESMF, RPF and HWPMP, will be updated to reflect scale up activities and new activities and associated risks and redisclosed in country and on the World Bank website no later than two months after project FA effectiveness.

As the project will be implemented in a fragile area with high risks of conflict and violence, the Borrower will prepare and disclose a Security Risk Assessment (SRA) and Security Risk Management Plan in country and on the World Bank website no later than two months after AF effectiveness.

**III. CONTACT POINTS**

**World Bank**

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**IV. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT**

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## V. APPROVAL

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