

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED  
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)**

**Additional Financing**

Report No.: PIDISDSA20587

Date Prepared/Updated: 10-Feb-2017

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Burkina Faso	<b>Project ID:</b>	P161234
		<b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b>	P119662
<b>Project Name:</b>	Burkina Faso - Bagre Growth Pole Project Additional Financing (P161234)		
<b>Parent Project Name:</b>	Burkina Faso - Bagre Growth Pole Project (P119662)		
<b>Region:</b>	AFRICA		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	26-Dec-2017	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	29-Mar-2018
<b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>	Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation	<b>Financing Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Borrower(s)</b>			
<b>Implementing Agency</b>			
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
	<b>Financing Source</b>	<b>Amount</b>	
	BORROWER/RECIPIENT	10.00	
	International Development Association (IDA)	50.00	
	Financing Gap	0.00	
	Total Project Cost	60.00	
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	A-Full Assessment		
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):</b>	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
<b>Other Decision:</b>	Complete after decision meeting		
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

**B. Introduction and Context**

**Country Context**

Since the adoption of the first Structural Adjustment Program of 1991, the Government of Burkina Faso has tried to push through reforms to improve the business climate in recognition that the private sector is the driver of economic growth. Export-driven activities boomed from 2003 to 2013, largely due to the dynamism of gold and cotton, and private investment increased, especially thanks to the contribution of FDI in large mining projects.

However, the private sector in Burkina Faso faces many challenges that hamper growth. The political upheavals of 2014 and 2015 and a major terrorist attack in January 2016 have served to tighten commercial financing and have made the private sector reluctant to make new investments. The agricultural sector has failed to report significant productivity gains. While agriculture accounts for about 25 percent of GDP, it continues to employ almost 80 percent of the country's labor force. Furthermore, labor productivity is one of the lowest in the world and has even stagnated when most Sub-Saharan countries have seen labor productivity increases during the same period. As a result, the productivity gap between Burkina Faso and the rest of the world has become larger over time and has prevented structural transformations in the job market that has been behind the success of many emerging economies over time.

Mining in Burkina Faso is highly dependent on world commodity prices, and lower prices in the last few years have caused mining operations to drop to minimal levels. While some sectors other than mining and cotton, such as livestock, show potential and are being conducted throughout the country, they generally lack organization and quality standards do not permit wide-scale, organized export.

The CMU is responding to these challenges by piloting private sector reforms in the southern region of the country through the Bagre Growth Pole Project and funding infrastructure and value chain interventions designed to provide a platform for strong private sector performance.

### **Sectoral and Institutional Context**

The institutional framework is clear, with Bagrepole taking the lead on critical infrastructure and investment promotion, and the Maison d'Entreprise on the matching grants component and certain aspects of SME development. Bagrepole is a mixed public-private entity with goals tailored specifically to implementing the Bagré Growth Pole Project as expressed within its Articles of Incorporation. In this regard, it is the successor to la Maitrise d'Ouvrage de Bagre, the primary implementing agency of the original Bagre project, and has legally assumed various assets and commitments to this effect. Bagrepole was established in 2012 via Decret N° 2012-1009/PM/PRES/MEF/MAH/MICA portant adoption des statuts de la Société d'Economie Mixte BAGREPOLE and is headed by a President who serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors. This Board serves as Bagrepole's executive body while a General Director carries out several technical and management functions. The Board maintains control and oversight over the General Directors scope of duties.

The other primary implementing agency, The Burkina Faso Business Association (MEBF), was created via Loi N° 10-92-ADP and made a public utility in 2010 via Decret N° 2010-180/PRES/PM/MATD/MEF. MEBF serves as a private sector support organization helping to facilitate services and instruments necessary to promote private sector investment. The entity served as a primary implementing agency in the previous project.

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

### **Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent**

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to contribute to increased economic activity in the

Project Area, resulting in an increase in private investment, employment generation, and agricultural production.

### **Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing**

To increase private investment, employment generation and agricultural production in the Project Area.

### **Key Results**

Achievement of the PDO will be measured through the following indicators:

1. Value of investment flows
2. Number of formal jobs created in the Project Area (of which, % female and % youth)
3. Volume of cereals and horticulture production (rice, maize, sorghum, millet beans, fruits & vegetables, etc.)

## **D. Project Description**

The assumption of the Project is that increased economic activity will be a result of improved infrastructure for irrigation and thus agriculture under the original Project, but also a result of increased private investments in the Bagre region enabled by rehabilitated feeder-roads, access to electricity and water supply as well as by increased opportunities for SMEs, all of which are covered by project activities. The assumption is also that increased economic activity in the Bagre region will lead to increased job creation in the area. Given the external factors of influence on investment and job creation, these outcomes will not be measured anymore at the PDO indicator level, but monitored by the Project and causality links established through an impact evaluation. The following is a combination of the original project components plus some new components based on these assumptions.

#### **Component Name:**

Component 1: Improvement of institutional capacity for better zone management and investment climate in the Project Area

#### **Comments ( optional)**

Original component – no change

#### **Component Name:**

Component 2: Development of critical infrastructure

#### **Comments ( optional)**

Original component, however the additional financing scales up funding for this component to cover electric power and roads, given that cost overruns for the irrigation canal construction absorbed most of the budget for electricity and roads.

Subcomponent 2.1: Roads

Subcomponent 2.2: Electric Power

Subcomponent 2.3: Industrial Zone Diagnostics

#### **Component Name:**

Component 3: Development of critical services and direct support to smallholders and SMEs

#### **Comments ( optional)**

Original component – no change.

#### **Component Name:**

Component 4: Investment promotion and investment climate

#### **Comments ( optional)**

This component is new and responds to the assumption that enhanced investment climate among the implementing agencies and an improved investment climate are both necessary conditions for attracting the private sector.

Subcomponent 4.1: Establishing effective investment promotion and facilitation systems

Subcomponent 4.2: Investor aftercare and improving the investment climate

Subcomponent 4.3: Establishing land management systems

Subcomponent 4.4: Monitoring and Evaluation of baseline measures for all components

**Component Name:**

Component 5: Strengthening Entrepreneurship in Agri-business

**Comments ( optional)**

This component is new and responds to the assumption that fostering enhanced entrepreneurship will create the conditions necessary to attract the private sector.

Sub-component 5.1: Strengthening Entrepreneurship

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

The Project will be located around the catchment and the command areas of the Bagré hydro-power dam, the second largest dam in Burkina Faso, and located 240km south-east of the capital city, Ouagadougou. Similarly to the original grant, the additional financing (AF) will continue to support the Rive Gauche and Rive Droite areas. Under the AF, the project will no longer support the construction of irrigation canals in the Chenale Nord et Est area.

The overall Bagré Development Zone covers about 500,000 hectares around the lake created by the dam, with 57,800 hectares of irrigable land downstream the dam, called "zone d'Utilité Publique" (ZUP), although in the Bagre Growth Pole Project restructuring of May 2016, the area of Project intervention was reduced to a "Zone de concentration" (ZC) of 50,000 ha. In this area, 7,400 hectares can be irrigated by gravity irrigation, i.e. without pumping. So far, this potential has not been fully tapped and only 3,380 hectares have been developed by the Government, including 1,880 hectares with donor funding. In addition to the dam which generates 16 MW to the national grid and the irrigation schemes, other investments in the area include a fish farming facility, an animal food production plant and an ecotourism center. The Development Zone also includes two pastoral development areas covering 7,000 hectares, and one protected wildlife area of about 10,000 hectares, and which house 900 crocodiles and around 100 hippopotamuses.

A master plan ("plan directeur") completed with Project support in 2014 for the Project area provided a much-needed overall plan for the development of the site, above all the irrigation canals and access and internal roads. The master plan also provides some guidance on (i) the electric power grid, which will still be subject to analysis and change, (ii) the specific boundaries and location of the sites to be developed by the Project, (iii) livestock related investments, (iv) improving and extending water supply and road networks, and (v) a possible location for the industrial zone.

The main environmental safeguards issues for the Project are related to air and water pollution, construction waste management, water abstraction and changes to water outflows from the rivers and associated impacts on downstream human needs and aquatic habitats, and biodiversity. The main social safeguards issues relate to anticipated resettlement of populations living on the Project site.

The project will provide financing for the implementation of selected infrastructure, primarily roads and electricity. The financing will only provide diagnostics for a proposal industrial zone which will also determine the overall feasibility and if the proposed zone has sufficient demand and if the site is suitable from safeguard perspectives. The Environmental and Social Management Framework

(ESMF), Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP), and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared and disclosed under the original Project continue to apply under the AF, particularly since the Project location has not changed (and has in fact been reduced), the implementing agencies are identical, and that funded activities remain the same. The framework documents will, however, be updated, reviewed by the Bank and disclosed.

## **F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

Abdoul Wahabi Seini, Social Safeguards Specialist

Abdoulaye Gadiere, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

Leandre Yameogo, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

## **II. IMPLEMENTATION**

The institutional arrangements to effectively prepare and implement the proposed project activities are the following:

Project Steering Committee (Comité de Pilotage). The overall strategic direction for proposed project will be provided by the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The main role of the PSC is to provide guidance to the project, approve annual work programs and budgets, and coordinate with other sector interventions. The PSC meets on a quarterly basis and the implementing agencies prepare reports to be reviewed by the committee. Directors of project executing agencies (EAs), or their representatives, participate in the PSC.

Project Technical Committee (PTC). The PTC is responsible for the day-to-day technical oversight and implementation of all project components, sub-components, and activities to ensure that the proposed project meets its objectives, outcomes, and outputs, as was the case under the original Project. The PTC will include the coordinators from the PCUs and designated focal points from both implementing agencies.

Implementing Agencies (IAs). The project components will be implemented by the same dedicated implementing agencies as the original project – Bagrepole, established by the 2012 decree Decret No 2012-191009/pm/tres/mes/mah/mica 2012, and the Maison d'Entreprise du Burkina Faso (MEBF), a quasi-government organization. As per the design and intent of the original Project, the MOB (Maitrise d'Ouvrage de Bagré, or Bagré Development Authority – BDA) was phased out in favor of Bagrepole. The MEBF has been charged with implementing Component 3 (of the original Project), certain institutional aspects of Component 1, and Component 5 under the Additional Financing. Bagrepole implements most of Component 1 (original Project), all of Component 2 (original Project and Additional Financing) and Component 4.

## **III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

<b>Safeguard Policies</b>	<b>Triggered?</b>	<b>Explanation (Optional)</b>
Environmental Assessment OP/BP	Yes	This ongoing bank-funded operation

4.01		<p>comprises civil works that will unquestionably have significant adverse impacts on environmental components. Those civil works include the irrigation canal construction, the rehabilitation of feeder-roads, the access to electricity and water supply, etc. To date, three feeder roads have been identified to be financed under the Additional Financing. Consequently, three (03) Environmental and social Impact Assessment (ESIAs) have been developed by the borrower. Additionally, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to address the potential environmental and social adverse impacts for those investments that exact locations are unknown to date. Afterwards, the three ESIAs and the ESMF have been reviewed, consulted upon and disclosed in Burkina Faso on January 20, 2017. These safeguard instruments have also been disclosed on the same day, namely on January 20, 2017.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>Unmitigated irrigation development may have an impact on the remnants of natural habitats, mostly downstream of the command area where deforestation and land clearing activities may be expected.</p> <p>The implementation of the Project would ultimately lead to the conversion of at least 14,000 ha of shrubby savannah in the Zone de Concentration into vast irrigation schemes. These irrigation schemes will have adverse impacts on natural habitats in the project intervention area, though the baseline analysis does not define this area as critically sensitive natural habitats. As a measure to offset some of the impacts of irrigation development in the Zone de Concentration, the ESMF has developed a specific section mainly focused on how to manage properly Natural Habitats within the Project implementation.</p> <p>Also, to minimize the potential risks to natural habitats for the remaining irrigation perimeters planned under this Additional Financing, preservation of such habitats will be a central focus in feasibility and environmental studies to be undertaken.</p>

Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The Project location does not include any forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The project aims at increasing economic activity through the improvement of infrastructure for irrigation and thus agriculture. That means, to improve the productivity, beneficiaries will use pesticides and fertilizers that are associated with adverse impacts on environment and human health. To handle these issues in a proper manner, a Pest Management Plan (PMP) has been prepared by the client, reviewed by the Bank, consulted upon and disclosed in-country and on the Bank's website (Infoshop) on January 20, 2017.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	Burkina Faso, as a country, is viewed as a rich cultural heritage area. Though it is unknown at this time which sites may contain such resources, it was judged prudent to use caution when implementing the productive investments, especially with the prospect of large irrigation schemes, where land resources will remain flooded for a long period. Dispositions taken for subsequent environment and social due diligence are contained in the ESMF. In addition to that, a guidance to manage this issue as properly as possible was included each of 03 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The Project location does not cover Indigenous Peoples as defined by the World bank.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The irrigation network (primary and secondary canals), the land development and possible land consolidation by the project, the construction/rehabilitation of paved and feeder roads, as well as the development of an industrial park may all have major resettlement impacts. Since the scope and other details of site to be developed including the exact locations of the infrastructure are not yet determined, the team updated the existing RPF which was prepared and disclosed both in-country (January 2017) and on the Bank's website (the same day, January 20-, 2017). The RPF will guide the preparation and implementation of RAPs for each individual site that triggers the involuntary resettlement.



		<p>policy. To date, three feeder roads have been identified to be financed under the Additional Financing. Consequently, three (03) Resettlement Actions Plans have been developed by the borrower and submitted to the Bank. The updated RPF, and the three RAPs have been reviewed, consulted upon et disclosed within Burkina Faso on January 20, 2017. These safeguard instruments have also been disclosed on the same day namely on January 20, 2017.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	<p>The Project is tightly associated with the proper functioning of the Bagré Dam, which is the second largest dam in Burkina Faso. A dam safety inspection including a review of the dam's Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP), has been carried out and cleared by the Bank. It recommended that inundation studies, associated with potential uncontrolled release of water from the reservoir need to be carried out for updating the Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP), including setting up of an emergency committee, and conducting a workshop on site to train operational staff and members of the emergency committee on the use of the EPP. The implementation by the Recipient of the study's recommendation, including the creation of the emergency committee is under way</p>
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	<p>The Nakanbe River, upon which the Dam was built, is shared by other countries. It is the Bank assessment that the Project will not cause appreciable harm to the other riparian states, and will not be appreciably harmed by the other riparians' possible water use, given the small size of the Project and the planned development under its funding. The Government has notified the riparians of the Project activities and their impact on water use and sought their no objection through the Volta Basin Authority (VBA), the authority representing the Nakanbe River riparians. The notification process has been completed, with the issuance of a no objection letter by the VBA on April 4, 2011. Approval to proceed was obtained from the Bank's Africa Regional Vice President prior to Board approval of the original grant.</p>
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP	No	<p>The Project location does not include any</p>



7.60	disputed areas.
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#### IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

##### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

The Project has financed primary and secondary canals for small, medium-to-large scale irrigation and associated demand driven subprojects in the Concentration Zone downstream from the existing Bagré dam. The AF will also finance the construction/rehabilitation of paved and feeder roads and the construction of electric power infrastructure (extent and location of the latter to be determined). Some of this infrastructure may have major environmental and social impacts. Irrigation investments may have adverse but limited environmental impacts on water resources, for the most part, and will require the resettlement of some local communities. The main environmental safeguards issues for the project relate to air and water pollution, construction waste management, water abstraction and changes to water outflows from the rivers and associated impacts on downstream human needs and aquatic habitats, and biodiversity.

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

Irrigation investments in Bagré, may have a medium to long term impact on water cumulative off-takes from the Nakanbé River. The long term social impact is also of importance, as agricultural development may lead to intense migration within the Project intervention area. Among the more beneficial potential indirect long-term impacts are the use of more water-saving irrigation systems and technologies. This will be further supported by sustained dialogue on water management in Bagré and the proposed measures aimed at reducing water consumption for irrigation. This will include different measures and incentives to facilitate the adoption of water saving techniques, as well as a more transparent planning of public and private investments in the coming years. The objective is also to ensure that Burkina will respect its international obligations, as set out in the framework of the Volta Basin Commission, with the other riparian countries.

**3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.**

During the actual site selection process for roads and electric power, all alternatives will be considered and the ESIA studies to be conducted for each of these sites will present all possible alternatives, as was the practice under the original Bagre Growth Pole Project for the irrigation canal construction.

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

The project remains EA category "A" and triggers seven (07) safeguards policies which are OP/BP 4.01; OP/BP 4.04; OP/BP4.37; OP4.09; OP/BP4.11, OP/BP7.50; and OP/PB 4.12.

Considering that the exact geographic locations of project specific interventions are not yet determined with certainty, the Borrower updated the three environmental and social safeguards instruments prepared under the original Bagre Growth Pole Project, namely an

Environmental and Social Management Framework ( ESMF) a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and a Pest Management Plan (PMP) in compliance with the core requirements of the triggered safeguards policies : OP/BP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment), OP 4.09 (Pest Management) and OP/BP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement).

The ESMF lays out procedures for screening and mitigating impacts from construction and operation of the irrigation schemes, and includes the following: (a) checklists of potential environmental and social impacts and their sources; (b) procedures for participatory screening of proposed sites and activities and the environmental and social considerations; (c) procedures for assessing potential environmental and social impacts of the planned project activities; (d) institutional arrangements for mitigating, preventing, and managing the identified impacts; (e) typical environmental management planning process for addressing negative externalities in the course of project implementation; (f) a system for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures; and (g) recommended capacity building measures for environmental planning and monitoring of project activities.

The PMP encourages the use of organic fertilizers and biological technics to fight against agriculture predators. In addition to that, It sets up guidance and guidelines with the aim to protect population health and environment integrity in promoting best practices in the case of use of chemical products.

The RPF document outlines the principles and procedures for resettlement and or compensation of subproject-affected people, and establishes standards for identifying, assessing and mitigating negative impacts of program supported activities. In addition, the RPF will guide the preparation and implementation of RAPs for each individual sub project that triggers the involuntary resettlement policy. Specific ESIA and RAPs will be prepared for relevant activities before project implementation along with Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). The ESIA will provide mitigation measures for all the potential impacts as a result of the triggering of the above mentioned safeguard policies.

In addition to these above mentioned 03 documents, the borrower has also prepared 03 ESIA and 03 RAPs for 03 feeder-roads that were clearly identified as being part of futures investments.

All of these 09 safeguard instruments have been reviewed by the banks' specialists, consulted upon and disclosed in Burkina Faso between January 20 and 23, 2017 and at the Infoshop during the same period.

The Bagrepole Implementing Agency will (except as noted in the following paragraph) carry out the screening for all investments included in the Project and will determine the actions necessary to comply with environmental and social safeguard policies and legislation. It will determine whether an ESIA and/or RAP, or both, will be required and will prepare appropriate safeguards instruments for each of the sub-projects. Bagrepole will commission the preparation of detailed EAs/EMPs and RAPs to be carried out by independent consultants, based on terms of reference (TORs) to be reviewed by BUNEE and the Bank. The Bagrepole project unit will be responsible not only for the overall implementation of the IPMP, ESMF, RPF and specific safeguard instruments required for specific Project activities (i.e. ESIA and/or RAPs), but also for the internal monitoring of proposed mitigation measures. All site specific safeguard instruments will be submitted to BUNEE for decision before submission to the Bank for review, clearance and disclosure in-country and on the Bank's website.

Safeguard related issues (ESIA and RAPs) on business plans and sub-projects undertaken by

Beneficiaries of Matching Grants will be handled by Maison d'Entreprise du Burkina Faso (MEBF). The development and implementation of safeguards instruments for the subprojects financed under Matching Grants will be required as part of the Matching Grant application process, through a standard screening form attached to the ESMF. As in the case of infrastructure financed under Bagrepole, the safeguard unit of MEBF will screen all subprojects for environmental and social categorization to be confirmed by the BUNEE who is part of the matching grant selection committee. All subprojects requiring further environmental and social work (ESIA and/or RAP) will prepare these instruments to be reviewed by BUNEE before submission to the Bank.

Responsibility and oversight of the Project's overall compliance with national and Bank safeguard policies will be devolved to the environmental and social specialists within Bagrepole and the MEBF, as the main persons in charge of project implementation and monitoring of safeguard aspects. They will be working in close collaboration with BUNEE. BUNEE will not only conduct periodic monitoring of project's compliance with proposed mitigation of changes, but also changes in environmental resources (i.e., water and soil quality, flora and fauna, vector ecology, soil erosion etc.) from the baseline.

Further, all civil works, for developing or expanding irrigation schemes; construction and rehabilitation activities of other types of infrastructure, will be contingent on broad-based and sustained consultation with local communities in project's intervention area. Mitigation measures for identified environmental and social impacts, including avoiding or sparing cultural and historical resources and other environmental clauses, will be properly implemented by contractors, as specified in the safeguard instruments and bidding documents. Selected contractors and their Resident Engineering Teams will be required, each, to hire an environmental and social expert, whose role is to ensure specific environmental and social clauses are fully and adequately implemented and reported on.

The BUNEE will be responsible for ensuring the Project activities are implemented in accordance with national while the World Bank's specialists will make sure that all investments that may have potential adverse impacts are in full compliance with environmental and social safeguard policies triggered by the project. A budget, has been earmarked to allow BUNEE to carry out its monitoring activities of safeguard measures over the Project's lifespan. These cost outlays have been reflected in the PAD.

In particular, as part of its efforts to mitigate or offset some of the negative impacts, the project will invest in biodiversity conservation activities. The project will mainly focus on (i) developing the infrastructures (i.e., water pound, salines, wells , barriers) needed to increase the growth and reinforce the safety of wildlife populations in the selected ecosystems within or near the project intervention area, (ii) building communities, rural communes and private operators capacities, creating awareness and stimulating them to invest in developing and promoting ranching and ecotourism activities and facilities in and around the Bagré area; and (iii) supporting the initiation of a sustainable financing mechanism to ensure mobilization and allocation of public, private, community and donor resources for investment for the conservation of biodiversity and protected wildlife areas in Bagré. In addition, the project will promote an environment-friendly irrigation and production technologies in project sites and includes resources (US\$2 million) for TA to assist the Growth Pole authority build the

safeguard unit and capacity for a sustainable management of resources (indicated above).

Safeguard Monitoring Mechanisms. Successful implementation of project safeguard requirements and performance measurement requires regular monitoring and evaluation of activities to comply with national and Bank safeguard policies. This will also help ensure that implementation of project safeguard measures are systematically carried out all throughout the life of the Project. To do so, the following verifiable indicators will be measured, as part of the project global monitoring plan, because environmental and social management in this operation is, for the most part, governed by safeguard frameworks: (i) Number or % of sub-projects screened on environmental and social safeguard grounds; (ii) Number or percentage of subprojects needing specific ESIA and/or RAPs; (iii) Number or percentage of ESIA conducted with costed EMPs and/or RAPs; (iv) Contractor bidding documents with specific environmental and social clauses; (v) Number/Frequency of annual Safeguard supervision and project reviews undertaken; and (vi) Number training programs carried out for safeguard capacity strengthening.

The project remains EA category "A" and triggers seven (07) safeguards policies which are OP/BP 4.01; OP/BP 4.04; OP/BP4.37; OP4.09; OP/BP4.11, OP/BP7.50; and OP/PB 4.12.

Considering that the exact geographic locations of project specific interventions are not yet determined with certainty, the Borrower updated the three environmental and social safeguards instruments prepared under the original Bagre Growth Pole Project, namely an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and a Pest Management Plan (PMP) in compliance with the core requirements of the triggered safeguards policies : OP/BP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment), OP 4.09 (Pest Management) and OP/BP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement).

The ESMF lays out procedures for screening and mitigating impacts from construction and operation of the irrigation schemes, and includes the following: (a) checklists of potential environmental and social impacts and their sources; (b) procedures for participatory screening of proposed sites and activities and the environmental and social considerations; (c) procedures for assessing potential environmental and social impacts of the planned project activities; (d) institutional arrangements for mitigating, preventing, and managing the identified impacts; (e) typical environmental management planning process for addressing negative externalities in the course of project implementation; (f) a system for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures; and (g) recommended capacity building measures for environmental planning and monitoring of project activities.

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that triggers the involuntary resettlement policy. Specific ESIA and RAPs will be prepared for relevant activities before project implementation along with Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). The ESIA will provide mitigation measures for all the potential impacts as a result of the triggering of the above mentioned safeguard policies.

In addition to these above mentioned 03 documents, the borrower has also prepared 03 ESIA and 03 RAPs for 03 feeder-roads that were clearly identified as being part of futures investments.

All of these 09 safeguard instruments have been reviewed by the banks' specialists, consulted upon and disclosed in Burkina Faso between January 20 and 23, 2017 and at the Infoshop during the same period.

The Bagrepole Implementing Agency will (except as noted in the following paragraph) carry out the screening for all investments included in the Project and will determine the actions necessary to comply with environmental and social safeguard policies and legislation. It will determine whether an ESIA and/or RAP, or both, will be required and will prepare appropriate safeguards instruments for each of the sub-projects. Bagrepole will commission the preparation of detailed EAs/EMPs and RAPs to be carried out by independent consultants, based on terms of reference (TORs) to be reviewed by BUNEE and the Bank. The Bagrepole project unit will be responsible not only for the overall implementation of the IPMP, ESMF, RPF and specific safeguard instruments required for specific Project activities (i.e. ESIA and/or RAPs), but also for the internal monitoring of proposed mitigation measures. All site specific safeguard instruments will be submitted to BUNEE for decision before submission to the Bank for review, clearance and disclosure in-country and on the Bank's website.

Safeguard related issues (ESIA and RAPs) on business plans and sub-projects undertaken by Beneficiaries of Matching Grants will be handled by Maison d'Entreprise du Burkina Faso (MEBF). The development and implementation of safeguards instruments for the subprojects financed under Matching Grants will be required as part of the Matching Grant application process, through a standard screening form attached to the ESMF. As in the case of infrastructure financed under Bagrepole, the safeguard unit of MEBF will screen all subprojects for environmental and social categorization to be confirmed by the BUNEE who is part of the matching grant selection committee. All subprojects requiring further environmental and social work (ESIA and/or RAP) will prepare these instruments to be reviewed by BUNEE before submission to the Bank.

Responsibility and oversight of the Project's overall compliance with national and Bank safeguard policies will be devolved to the environmental and social specialists within Bagrepole and the MEBF, as the main persons in charge of project implementation and monitoring of safeguard aspects. They will be working in close collaboration with BUNEE. BUNEE will not only conduct periodic monitoring of project's compliance with proposed mitigation of changes, but also changes in environmental resources (i.e., water and soil quality, flora and fauna, vector ecology, soil erosion etc.) from the baseline.

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rehabilitation activities of other types of infrastructure, will be contingent on broad-based and sustained consultation with local communities in project's intervention area. Mitigation measures for identified environmental and social impacts, including avoiding or sparing cultural and historical resources and other environmental clauses, will be properly implemented by contractors, as specified in the safeguard instruments and bidding documents. Selected contractors and their Resident Engineering Teams will be required, each, to hire an environmental and social expert, whose role is to ensure specific environmental and social clauses are fully and adequately implemented and reported on.

The BUNEE will be responsible for ensuring the Project activities are implemented in accordance with national while the World Bank's specialists will make sure that all investments that may have potential adverse impacts are in full compliance with environmental and social safeguard policies triggered by the project. A budget, has been earmarked to allow BUNEE to carry out its monitoring activities of safeguard measures over the Project's lifespan. These cost outlays have been reflected in the PAD.

In particular, as part of its efforts to mitigate or offset some of the negative impacts, the project will invest in biodiversity conservation activities. The project will mainly focus on (i) developing the infrastructures (i.e., water pound, salines, wells , barriers) needed to increase the growth and reinforce the safety of wildlife populations in the selected ecosystems within or near the project intervention area, (ii) building communities, rural communes and private operators capacities, creating awareness and stimulating them to invest in developing and promoting ranching and ecotourism activities and facilities in and around the Bagré area; and (iii) supporting the initiation of a sustainable financing mechanism to ensure mobilization and allocation of public, private, community and donor resources for investment for the conservation of biodiversity and protected wildlife areas in Bagré. In addition, the project will promote an environment-friendly irrigation and production technologies in project sites and includes resources (US\$2 million) for TA to assist the Growth Pole authority build the safeguard unit and capacity for a sustainable management of resources (indicated above).

Safeguard Monitoring Mechanisms. Successful implementation of project safeguard requirements and performance measurement requires regular monitoring and evaluation of activities to comply with national and Bank safeguard policies. This will also help ensure that implementation of project safeguard measures are systematically carried out all throughout the life of the Project. To do so, the following verifiable indicators will be measured, as part of the project global monitoring plan, because environmental and social management in this operation is, for the most part, governed by safeguard frameworks: (i) Number or % of sub-projects screened on environmental and social safeguard grounds; (ii) Number or percentage of subprojects needing specific ESIA and/or RAPS;(iii) Number or percentage of ESIA conducted with costed EMPs and/or RAPS; (iv) Contractor bidding documents with specific environmental and social clauses; (v) Number/Frequency of annual Safeguard supervision and project reviews undertaken; and (vi) Number training programs carried out for safeguard capacity strengthening.

Borrower capacity. The Borrower is familiar with Bank safeguards policies and has reasonable capacity implementing numerous Bank-funded projects in nearly all sectors and, in

particular after several generations of irrigated agricultural projects. With this operation, the Project is not only building on many years of experience implementing Bank-funded projects, but also on lessons learned from implementation of those operations such as PAFASP, PAPSA, WAAPP and the parent Project of Bagrepole. This provides the Project team and relevant actors a good framework for smooth implementation of safeguards measures. The safeguard instruments include further provisions for capacity strengthening at all levels for the successful implementation of the Project safeguard measures, in compliance with national and Bank safeguard policies. Specific attention is taken to strengthen Bagrepole and the MEBF to adequately implement and monitor safeguards measures, with the assistance of BUNEE. Safeguards management under the ongoing Project is rated Satisfactory in the latest Implementation Support and Results (ISR) report in December 2016. All previous issues related to payment for compensation of project-affected persons have been resolved.

Arrangements for Safeguards Supervision. In case RAPs are implemented in the context of specific project activities, a final evaluation of the RAP implementation will be prepared by an independent consultant after all civil works implementation. The supervision of safeguards implementation for the Project will be done as part of the overall project implementation, by the social safeguard specialists of Bagrepole and the MEBF in conjunction with the BUNEE. Bank supervision teams also include the environmental and social safeguards specialists on the team. To ensure effective Bank supervision, the Project Environmental and Social Unit will prepare and update detailed reports on the implementation of ESMF, RPF and PMP, as well as activity specific ESMP and/or RAP, whichever is applicable, before Bank supervision missions. Appropriate budget for project supervision will be included in the Project financial evaluation. Given the categorization of the project and the level of corporate risk involved in this operation, the Bank will allocate sufficient resources for safeguard supervision through the availability of a safeguard specialist within the country.

Safeguards Requirements in Project Legal Documents. As will be specified in the Financing Agreement, the Recipient shall implement the Project in accordance with the guidelines, procedures, timetables and other specifications set forth in the relevant safeguard documents.

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

The preparation of the safeguard documents (i.e. ESMF, PPM, RPF, ESIA and RAPs) followed a broad-based and in-depth consultation approach with and interviews of relevant stakeholder groups in the public and private sectors and civil society. These consultations include Producer Organizations, particularly those within or in the vicinity of the Project intervention area, key Ministries and Government agencies, in particular Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Health, Energy, private sector associations (MEBF, Chamber of Commerce), MOB, SONABEL, the Plant Protection Agency, pesticides wholesalers and retailers; BUNEE, the national agency in charge of review and enforcement of environmental legislation and regulations; health care personnel and NGOs.

While local populations were enthusiastic about and confirmed their interest in the proposed investments, they nonetheless raised a few issues that prevail in current exploitation and management practices of the Bagré area. Producers and local Government representatives



have requested to be fully involved in the design and implementation of land allocation process; fostering marketing and commercialization of agricultural produce domestically, as well as in the sub-region; Fostering a dynamic framework for dialogue and consensus building between crop producers and livestock producers, strengthened by binding laws and regulations designed to avoid/minimize conflicts between them; concerted efforts and synergy among sectoral agencies for environmental sustainability in the project intervention area. In particular, participants wished close involvement of the forestry and nature conservation departments in the project implementation, in order to minimize deforestation, river banks degradation; poaching and protected area misuse and mismanagement in the project intervention zone; proliferation of water borne diseases; existence of prohibited pesticides, inadequate storage and misuse of pesticides; lack of opportunities of women in productive agriculture. These concerns have all been reflected in the documents and appropriate recommendations have been formulated.

### ***B. Disclosure Requirements***

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	05-Jan-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	20-Jan-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Burkina Faso	20-Jan-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	09-Jan-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	20-Jan-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Burkina Faso	20-Jan-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Pest Management Plan</b>	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	14-Dec-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	20-Jan-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Burkina Faso	20-Jan-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental</b>	

**Assessment/Audit/or EMP.**

**If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why::**

**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level**

<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>						
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats</b>						
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP 4.09 - Pest Management</b>						
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources</b>						
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate)	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

been prepared?						
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams</b>						
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways</b>						
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>						
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

## V. Contact point

### World Bank

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### Borrower/Client/Recipient

### Implementing Agencies

## VI. For more information contact:

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## VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Martin Maxwell Norman, Aguiratou Savadogo-Tinto, Michael Weber	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
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Practice Manager/Manager:	Name: Rashmi Shankar (PMGR)	Date: 11-Feb-2017
Country Director:	Name: Pierre Frank Laporte (CD)	Date: 18-Jan-2018