

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

**Additional Financing**

Report No.: PIDISDSA21977

Date Prepared/Updated: 19-Jun-2017

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Burkina Faso	<b>Project ID:</b>	P162742
		<b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b>	P120517
<b>Project Name:</b>	Burkina Faso Local Government Support Project AF (P162742)		
<b>Parent Project Name:</b>	Local Government Support Project (P120517)		
<b>Region:</b>	AFRICA		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	01-Jun-2017	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	03-Aug-2017
<b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>	Governance	<b>Financing Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Borrower(s)</b>	BURKINA FASO		
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Government of Burkina Faso MATD		
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
<b>Financing Source</b>			<b>Amount</b>
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			10.00
IDA Grant			60.00
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			70.00
<b>Environmental Category:</b>			
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):</b>	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
<b>Other Decision:</b>			
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

**B. Introduction and Context**

**Country Context**

Burkina Faso has witnessed a dramatic regime change in 2014 with the ousting of the former President. The social uprising that led to the sudden end of the almost three-decade rule of the former

presidency marked a historic turning point for Burkina Faso. The popular uprising in 2014 had a chilling impact on the reforms in Burkina initially, as the Government, national parliament and local councils were dissolved, and the constitution suspended. A transitional government was constituted, with the support of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), to assist the country in moving towards peaceful and democratic presidential, parliamentary and local elections. At the local level, the transitional government issued a decree replacing elected municipal councils with the special delegates (Délégation Spéciale). Presidential and parliamentary elections were held in November 2015, resulting in the election of country's new President. The local elections held in May 2016 marked the end of Délégation Spéciale administrations, installed by the transitional government.

This profound political change is taking place in a context of persistent poverty, weak human development outcomes, and declining citizen trust in Government. With the recent increase in terrorist attacks, ensuring safety of all citizens now dominates the policy agenda of the Government. The new Government's challenge is to provide security for citizens, while focusing on delivering basic services and improving the investment climate to create jobs.

Burkina Faso has maintained higher than average growth rates relative to the sub-region since 2000. Over the past 15 years, Burkina Faso has been one of the best performers in Sub-Saharan Africa with a GDP growth rate exceeding 6 percent, and benefiting from relative social and political stability, except for the 2014 uprising. As a strong reformer, consistently in the top five African economies of the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) rating, the country has traditionally received large aid inflows. However, in spite of progress, Burkina Faso remains today very poor with approximately half of its adult population living under the national poverty line in 2014. It is also at the bottom of the human capital development ranking (183th out of 188 countries in the 2015 United Nations Human Development Index), reflecting low educational and health outcomes.

This gap between sustained growth and poor development outcomes, also known as the 'Burkinabe' Paradox, is explained in part by the inefficient and highly centralized public expenditure system. The non-inclusive pattern of growth and the sub-optimal performance of the public administration have limited the impact of economic growth and stability on poverty reduction, anti-corruption and service delivery. Burkina Faso continues to be ranked among the poorest countries in the world and was unable to meet many of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

The critical challenge for the new Burkinabe Government is to rapidly restore public confidence by strengthening governance institutions, as well as developing a modern and accountable administration that is capable of effectively and efficiently delivering high quality services and tangible development outcomes for all its citizens, in both rural and urban settings. The Government has translated the presidential campaign program into a new national plan for economic and social development for the period 2016-2020 (Plan National de Développement Economique et Social, PNDES). The PNDES has three components: (i) reforming the institutions and modernization of the administration; (ii) development of human capital; and (iii) energizing the growth sectors for the economy and jobs.

The first component of the PNDES on reforming institutions and modernization of the administration has three strategic objectives and eleven expected result areas. The third strategic objective on decentralization and good local governance is expected to (i) improve the efficacy of decentralization and local governance; and (ii) energize local economic development and reduce regional disparities. The AF is expected to support the government's objectives for decentralization by strengthening institutional capacity of local governments and improving intergovernmental systems.

### **Sectoral and Institutional Context**

The 1991 Constitution established a decentralized local government system organizing the country into territorial units. Since then, the Government has taken incremental steps towards implementation of reforms consistent with the constitutional provision, including passing legislations to enable the implementation of the decentralization process. The reform was initially implemented on the limited portion of the national space with the creation of 49 urban communes in 1995, with commune elections held in 2000 (after the 1995 elections).

A major milestone was achieved in 2004 with the adoption of the General Code for Local Government (Code Général des Collectivités Territoriales--CGCT), defining the legal and regulatory framework for the implementation of decentralization. CGCT created 13 regional communes and 302 rural communes in addition to the 49 urban communes created in 1995. The CGCT, therefore, brought the total number of local communes to 351 covering the entire country. The first countrywide democratic elections were held at the commune level in 2006. This was a turning point in the process of decentralization, which set in place the possibility for transferring authority to the new locally elected political authorities.

While the structural framework for decentralization is in place with the CGCT, progress towards the actual implementation of decentralization has been slow due to the capacity constraints of communes. The slow pace of implementation is also in part linked to the tutelle model that Burkina inherited from the French administration, which has been relied upon heavily by the central government to exert ex ante control over local government decisions, thereby limiting their discretion and enabling central interests to retain authority. Taking significant capacity constraints at the local level into account, the original project provided support to the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD), and the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development (MINEFID) to provide better tutelle services to local authorities.

The slow pace of implementation of the CGCT is also a design feature. The CGCT assigns service delivery responsibilities to local governments according to the principles of subsidiarity and progressiveness. The CGCT specifies the distribution of competencies between the two levels of local government. Regional communes are responsible for development coordination and planning in their regions. They are responsible for delivering specific services, such as secondary schools and regional hospitals. On the other hand, rural and urban communes are responsible for building and managing most basic socioeconomic infrastructures, such as kindergartens, primary schools and clinics. Among the 11 areas mentioned for devolution to local governments in the CGCT, only four were initially transferred to the urban communes. In rural and regional communes, the transfer of responsibilities was supposed to take place within three years after the 2006 local elections. However, due to capacity constraints at the commune level the transfer of responsibilities specified in the CGCT has been slower than expected. In 2009, a limited number of functions related to four of the 11 areas identified under the CGCT were transferred to rural communes. The original project supported the improvement of commune capacity in 140 communes in six regions and helped the Government to come up with a strategy to transfer the service delivery responsibilities specified in the CGCT. In July 2014, with the support of the project, the Government adopted 21 decrees to transfer responsibilities in all 11 areas to communes. The Government has developed implementation guidelines (Protocole d'opérations), which clarify the roles and responsibilities of central governments and communes, and relationships anticipated between communes and other actors in the implementation of the decrees.

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

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

The proposed project seeks to harness emerging government commitment to local government reforms

by supporting the implementation of critical aspects of fiscal and administrative decentralization in six of the 13 regions of Burkina Faso. The primary objective of the project is to strengthen the central government's capacity for administrative and fiscal decentralization and the institutional capacities of communes in six regions, and to improve accountability linkages between local policy makers and citizens in the six regions.

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

The development objective of the project is to strengthen the national capacity for decentralization, the institutional capacities of communes in all regions and to increase citizen participation in local governance.

### **Key Results**

Key results expected from the AF include:

1. Strengthened central government capacity for decentralization, evidenced through existence of (i) transparent and rule-based intergovernmental fiscal framework and robust intergovernmental administrative systems.
2. Enhanced institutional capacities of municipalities (communes) measured in terms of rate of implementation of municipal institutional development plans and operational effectiveness of communes based on IDG requirements
3. Increased citizen participation in local governance, measured in level of citizen engagement, responsiveness of local governments to citizens, and increased community rating of municipal performance

## **D. Project Description**

Component 1: Establishing the foundations of robust administrative and fiscal intergovernmental institutions (AF: US\$7 million equivalent).

The objective of this component is to support the central government to establish a transparent and rule-based intergovernmental fiscal framework and robust intergovernmental administrative systems. This Component has three subcomponents under the original Project. All subcomponents remain unchanged in the exception of modifications introduced to some of the activities:

Sub-component 1.1: Supporting high-level policymaking (AF: US\$2 million equivalent).

The objective of this sub-component is to support high-level decision makers, including the Office of the Prime Minister and other key actors at national level, in advancing decentralization reform, by providing macro policy guidance on the decentralization process. It is revised to place emphasis on institutional and donor coordination and parliamentary oversight of decentralization reforms, to ensure timely achievement of government decentralization targets. The AF will finance the following activities:

- (a) Support to the Office of Prime Minister's Office. (i) Improve the monitoring functions of the Prime Minister's Office with a particular attention to decentralization policies; (ii) publication of annual reports on the performance of government commitments to decentralization (iii) coordination of high-level engagement among development actors towards the achievement of government targets for

decentralization in the PNDES.

(b) Technical Assistance to Parliamentary Network on Decentralization. (i) Training for Network members on decentralization policies and emerging issues (with particular attention to recently approved laws and local government performance; (ii) developing a platform to promote Parliamentarians' interactions with local government actors and citizens both at local and national levels; and (iii) improving the oversight functions of the Parliamentary Network with particular attention to decentralization process.

(c) Consultancy studies to identify and recommend suitable fiscal decentralization policy options, including (i) development of a robust intergovernmental fiscal framework (IGFF) and the elaboration of sector decentralization reviews; and (ii) communications and awareness activities through workshops for central and local government officials.

Sub-component 1.2: Support to the MINEFID (AF: US\$2 million equivalent )

The objective of this sub-component is to improve the institutional capacities of MINEFID and local governments with respect to revenue collection and administration, to improve the institutional capacity of local governments in expenditure planning and to rationalize fiscal transfers by MINEFID to local governments. The major constraints to the full realization of this objective is the non-existence of fiscal architecture that supports equitable and predictable central transfers to communes. In terms of transfer system (le système de dotation globale), there is no formula for the determination of the vertical pool. The MINEFID unilaterally decides the transfer amount for both recurrent (dotation globale de fonctionnement) and investment (dotation globale d'investissements) purposes. The AF will finance the following activities:

(a) Support to complete the development of fiscal architecture that supports equitable and predictable central transfers to communes;

(b) Support the finalization and implementation of key activities in the roadmap for fiscal decentralization, including identification of buoyant sources of revenues for local governments (including property tax), collection of local revenues, and establishing formulas for the vertical and horizontal distribution.

Sub-component 1.3: Support to the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (AF: US\$3 million equivalent)

The objective of this subcomponent is to support MATD in its efforts to: (i) rationalize and strengthen the ministry's institutional arrangements and coordination functions; (ii) regulate, guide and monitor the application of human resource management, procurement, PFM, and information systems by local governments; and (iii) strengthen proximate ministerial support to local governments through de-concentration. The AF will build on success achieved so far in these areas by supporting implementation of the new legislation (adopted by the government in January 2017) and supporting transfer of civil servants from national level to municipalities. The following activities are included:

(a) Development of a roadmap for the implementation of new policy, which would allow timely transfer of competences to specific communes within a given timeframe.

(b) Establishment of procedures for identification and transfer of required competences, ensuring that competences transferred to communes would have the greater impact on the communes' human resources capacity and delivery of services to communes.

(c) Development of guidelines to facilitate communes' compliance with policy objectives with respect to communes' gradual takeover of salary top-ups for transferred staff.

(d) Development of mechanisms for tracking and assessing the direct impact of competences

transferred on recipient communes' performance.

Component 2: Strengthening capacity of municipalities to manage local development (AF: US\$49.5 million equivalent)

The objective of this component is to provide resources to communes through institutional development grants. It will support them in developing the core administrative systems and capacities they need to attain basic levels of administration, as well as effective municipal oversight functions, communication and feedback channels with the citizens. All activities under this component remain unchanged except for supporting the development and implementation of commune Institutional Development Plans (IDPs) in the seven regions that were not covered in first phase of the project. AF will finance:

(a) Technical assistance to the Department for Local Authorities (Direction Générale des Collectivités Territoriales--DGCT) of the MATDS for the elaboration of the IDF;

(b) Support to municipalities for the elaboration of their Municipal Institutional Development Plans (MIDPs). This will include construction of facilities, transportation vehicles, office furniture, hardware, technical support and scholarships to attend courses (offered by Ecole Nationale d'Administration et de la Magistrature (ENAM) and Ecole Nationale des Régies Financières (ENAREF) under the National Strategy for Capacity Development)

Component 3: Improving accountability linkages between local level policy makers and citizens (AF: US\$ 8 million equivalent).

The objective of this component is to strengthen local government accountability for resource utilization. It will seek to promote the development of a culture of citizen engagement and oversight in decision-making and service delivery. In doing so, it aims to strengthen the capacity of local councils and selected representatives of civil society and community based organizations to engage in monitoring of local government performance. Based on the experience of the original project, the sub-components and activities under Component 3 have been restructured as follows:

Subcomponent 3.1. Strengthening local council and community oversight of local government performance (AF: US\$1.5 million equivalent)

The objective of this subcomponent is to support local governance stakeholders, including locally elected officials (commune councilors) and representatives of local populations, in developing robust accountability and transparency practices. Maintaining a series of contracts with different NGOs at the regional level proved difficult to manage. It was also difficult to coordinate preparation of comprehensive reports on the NGOs activities in each region by the PCU, and to provide comparative assessments of effectiveness of interventions. Given, regional NGOs will continue to facilitate implementation of Subcomponent 3.1 under direct supervision of the Association of Municipalities of Burkina Faso (AMBF). The NGOs will be recruited by PACT, in coordination with AMBF, who will coordinate and supervise the work of the NGOs, based on an agreed MOU. The AF will finance:

(a) Technical support to communes by Regional NGOs to implement the institutional development grants (IDG) requirements, including systematic tracking of progress on level of communes' achievements on the requirements. The IDGs requirements stipulate that beneficiary communes: (i) develop the community development action plan through a participatory process; (ii) publish budget information, including planned and actual expenditure; (iii) conduct at least two community/town hall

meetings in a year, and meet basic requirements for organizing such meetings (e.g. attended by the mayor, meeting dates announced at least one month before it was organized, discussion include budget, and minutes prepared); (iv) develop and maintain a functional grievance redress system, developed in accordance with a GR Manual; and (vi) achieve at least 2% increase in internally generated fund annually.

(b) Community sensitization and mobilization by Regional NGOs. These activities will be linked to the IDG requirements as well as ensuring that citizens participate effectively in local government processes, including town hall meetings, and seek grievance redress through the grievance redress system (GRS) at commune level.

(c) Implementation of an active Social Accountability Platform (SAP) in each region. The SAP shall consist of civil society (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) to promote knowledge sharing and strengthen capacity for CSOs and CBOs on citizen engagement practices, with the view to fostering effective citizen mobilization and engagement with their communes and local councilors.

Subcomponent 3.2. Recognizing and rewarding good local governance practices through competitive sub-grants (AF: US\$3.0 million equivalent)

The objective of this sub-component is to promote good local governance practices through an annual competition. Sub-grants (Compétition pour l'Excellence dans la Gouvernance Locale - COPEGOL) under this program will be awarded to a selected number of urban and rural communes in all 13 regions. COPEGOL was implemented during the first four years of the Project (2011-2014). A key constraint to effective implementation of the activity was the assessment process, which was cumbersome for communes. The result was that highest performing communes consistently received the award, providing little incentive to improve for those that were not already performing well. During the review, the Government and the Bank agreed to revise the methodology for the assessment to make the competition more transparent, accessible, and to ensure that it provides performance incentives to communes operating at all levels. A streamlined approach with assessment based on the SUPERMUN municipal performance tracking system will therefore be developed (Subcomponent 3.3) to support selection of communes for COPEGOL awards. While new activities will not be added, the AF will continue to provide the same support as under the original project.

(New subcomponent) Subcomponent 3.3. Municipal Performance Tracking (AF: US\$1.0 million equivalent).

The objective of this activity is to develop an annual municipal performance tracking system to foster systematic assessment of communes. The Government of Burkina Faso is taking measures to improve both human resources and fiscal capacities of communes. To improve value for money of government investments in communes, a systematic assessment of municipal performance is crucial. SUPERMUN will serve as the official system of municipal performance data for performance tracking and evaluation. SUPERMUN will be used for multiple purposes, including (i) allocation of COPEGOL performance rewards (under Subcomponent 3.2); (ii) production of performance scorecards to municipal administrations; (iii) basis for the financial incentive scheme for community based organizations (Subcomponent 3.4), (iv) public dissemination through the Burkina Open Data platform, (v) targeting of local government support programs, and (vi) as a platform for research on municipal governance in Burkina Faso. This activity will build on an annual municipal performance and institutional capacity survey that was developed under the first phase of the project in collaboration with different line ministries. Performance tracking has been implemented in six out of Burkina Faso's 13 administrative regions since 2013. SUPERMUN is a product of a research collaboration between the Local Government Support Project, the World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation Unit (DECIE) and Yale University. The AF will support the following activities:

(a) Data collection and Production of Municipal Scorecard. In the first year, this will cover the seven regions not included under the original project. In the subsequent years of the AF, a comprehensive municipal scorecard will be produced, covering all of the 351 communes of Burkina Faso. Data collection for the comprehensive municipal scorecards will be funded under the Bank-assisted eBurkina project from 2018 onwards.

(b) Technical assistance to the SUPERMUN Technical Committee for municipal performance data collection, data management, and developing a technological and institutional platform for municipal performance monitoring.

(c) Technical assistance to the Technical Committee for Municipal Scorecard (TCMS) to facilitate and coordinate the planning, running and publishing the annual municipal performance scorecard in coordination with relevant actors.

(New subcomponent) Subcomponent 3.4 Partnerships with Community-Based Organizations (AF: US\$1.0 million equivalent)

The objective of this subcomponent is to promote active engagement of community-based organization (CBOs) in municipal governance and service delivery process. Burkina Faso is home to an active and diverse civil society, and often such organizations have significant organizational and mobilization capacity, are well-integrated in local networks, and have in-depth local knowledge. CBOs in Burkina Faso could thus play a crucial role in local governance and service delivery. Yet, they may not have the incentive to further the general interests of their communes as a whole. Under the CBO partnership approach, selected high -functioning local CBOs are promised an annual financial reward that depends solely on the year-to-year change in their municipality's performance score as measured through the municipal performance scorecard, based on SUPERMUN data. The CPA was developed as part of the project's efforts to introduce, build evidence, and learn from innovative interventions to resolve local governance challenges. The AF will support the following. The AF will support the following activities:

(a) Piloting of the CBOs Partnership Approach (CPA) in selected communes, including conducting an impact evaluation to assess the effectiveness and sustainability of the approach and developing a roadmap for scale-up of the activity.

(b) Mainstreaming of the CBOs Partnership Approach (CPA), which includes rollout of the CPA across communes in the subsequent years.

(New subcomponent) Subcomponent 3.5 Technical Assistance to the Association of Municipalities of Burkina Faso (AF: US\$1.5 million equivalent)

The objective of this subcomponent is to improve stakeholder coordination, capacity building and implementation of Component 3, namely; it will support AMBF to ensure effective coordination, fostering sustainable citizen engagement, and building capacity.

Based on the experience under the first phase of the project, the AMBF will lead implementation and reporting on all Component 3 activities, except Subcomponent 3.4, which will be managed by an independently recruited institution. The AMBF will play a lead and facilitation role, in coordination with PACT, in ensuring that Component 3 activities are implemented in accordance with project design and financial agreements. The relationship between AMBF and PACT will be formalized through an MOU that would lay down the funding and reporting arrangements regarding component 3 activities. AMBF will facilitate implementation of the activities in collaboration with Regional NGOs.

To achieve objectives of the activities, an MOU will be established between AMBF and each Regional NGOs to clarify relationships of accountability, expectations, concrete deliverables and delivery timelines expected from both sides. The TA to will support activities including:

- (a) An active Social Accountability Platform in each region, consisting of civil society (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs). The Social Accountability Platform shall promote citizen participation in municipal processes, e.g. through town Hall meetings and the Competition for Excellence in Local Governance (COPEGOL);
- (b) Establishment of MOUs between selected regional NGOs and communes in each region, to promote citizen engagement in municipal processes, ensure timely fulfilment of the requirements of the institutional development grants (Component 2) and promote participation of communes in COPEGOL.
- (c) Capacity support to communes in citizen engagement, in collaboration with Regional NGOs and relevant actors.
- (d) Facilitating the annual municipal performance tracking activity (Suivi de la Performance Municipale; SUPERMUN) in collaboration with the National Agency for Promotion of Information and Communication Technologies, with support from the Bank-assisted eBurkina project, and in coordination with the World Bank research department
- (e) Systematic tracking and preparation of progress reports on Component 3 activities.

Component 4: Project Management and Evaluation (AF: US\$3.5 million equivalent).

This component will provide project management support to the project coordination unit in project implementation and support regular project evaluations as well as procurement and safeguards reviews and financial reporting and auditing.

**Component Name:**

**Comments ( optional)**

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

The original Project covered six (6) of Burkina Faso's 13 regions. The AF will scale up Project activities to the remaining seven (7) regions, while providing streamlined support to the original 6 (six) regions to ensure continuity in selected activities and increase development impacts overall from the Project activities. The exact sites, relevant to safeguards analysis are not yet known.

Burkina Faso

Est: Fada-Ngourma

Nord: Ouahigouya

Centre Ouest: Koudougou

Sud Ouest: Gaoua

Hautes-Bassins: Bobo Dioulasso

Centre: Ouagadougou

Doucle du Mouhous: Dedougou

**F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

Fatou Fall( GSU01 )

Leandre Yameogo( GEN07 )

## II. IMPLEMENTATION

Project will remain unchanged, with overall technical and fiduciary responsibilities rest with the Project Coordinating Unit (PCU). Project components will continue to be implemented by the designated ministries and AMBF. The project team at the AMBF will be headed by a project director. The project team will include a qualified financial management specialist and a qualified procurement specialist to improve the AMBF's fiduciary capacity. The project director will ensure effective implementation of component 3 activities. In coordination with PCU, the project director will develop a work program and budget that will feed into the project's procurement and annual work plans. In addition to improvements in fiduciary capacity of the AMBF, the sub-component 3.5 will aim to improve the technical capacity of the AMBF. The need was identified for the AMBF to recruit three technical experts (Governance, Monitoring & Evaluation, and Quality Assurance) to support AMBF in the implementation of the Component 3. The Governance consultant will provide technical support on CSOs coordination across the region. The M&E consultant will be responsible for systematic tracking of project activities against targets in the regions. The Quality Assurance Consultant will provide technical advice and ensure production of regular publications, including information bulletin on the important achievements of the Component-3 activities.

The Project Steering Committee. The Project's Steering Committee in its current form will continue to function as the highest authority of the project, responsible for making final decisions on all aspects of the project, subject to Bank approval. The composition of this steering committee includes representatives from the relevant ministries (e.g. MINEFID, MATD, and social service ministries), civil society and donors. The head of the steering committee is the Secretary General of the Prime Minister's Office.

The Project Coordinating Unit. As designated, the PCU will continue to lead the day-to-day manage of the Project, operating under the guidance of the Project Steering Committee. The PCU will continue be led by the Secretary General of the MATD as National Coordinator and by the existing associate coordinator.

Management of Components and Subcomponents of the Project. A project management team within the Ministerial divisions of the MATD and MINEFID and AMBF will be responsible for the execution of individual sub-components of the projects. With respect to Component 1, subcomponents 1 and 3, implementation will continue to be managed by MATD and subcomponent 2 will be managed by MINEFID, while AMBF manages Component 3, in exception of Sub-component 3.4, which will be managed by a separately recruited agency independent of AMBF. An assessment of support requirements for the responsible departments of MINEFID and MATD have been made and resources will be provided for both establishment costs and the initiation of core functionalities of these departments. DGCT within MATD will manage the disbursement of Component 2 under the guidance of the Steering Committee using established budgetary mechanisms. There will be an MOU between PCU and the PNGT coordination unit to receive technical assistance for FM and procurement systems and for use the regional offices of PNGT to provide technical assistance to communes in the development and implementation of their IDPs. Sub-components under Component 3 will be managed by AMBF. AMBF will submit contract management and procurement information on quarterly

basis to the PCU. The procurement management reports will consist of information on procurement of goods, works, and consultants' services and compliance with agreed procurement methods. Component 4 activities will be managed by the PCU.

Annual Work Plan. All the project-funded activities will be determined based on the annual work plan. The PCU shall prepare an annual work program for the following year and submit it to the IDA not later than November 30 in each calendar year. The annual work program will include: (a) a detailed timetable for the sequencing and implementation of project activities; (b) the types of expenditures required for such activities and a proposed financing plan (including counterpart funds to be provided by the Recipient) for such expenditures; and (c) each Safeguard Instrument required for such activities.

### III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The negative environmental impacts of the project will mainly concern soil erosion (soils instability), risks of pollution and degradation of waters and air, loss of vegetation due to possible cuts to clear the rights-of-way and the noise nuisance that will come from the vehicles and machinery during the civil works. There is also modification of the landscape. Some risks are to be considered: social frustration, social conflicts when occupying private land without compensation (if any), accidents, etc
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The expansion in scope and inclusion of new activities under the AF are not likely to induce significant land taking related impacts similarly as with the parent project. Similarly OP 4.12 is triggered given the similar nature of activities with the parent project and to set a framework for potential related impacts. A Resettlement Policy Framework has been prepared and published in country and on Bank relevant sites.  During the implementation of the parent project, abbreviated Resettlements Actions

		plans were prepared, published and implemented accordingly in conformity with OP 4.12. Impacts were limited mostly to loss of small agricultural parcels in some areas and adequately compensated for. Similarly, ARAPs and/or RAPs will be prepared/published during implementation of the AF and prior to works.  The PIU has conducted adequate monitoring and reporting of related issues.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

#### 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 expansion in scope and inclusion of new activities under the AF are not likely to induce significant land taking related impacts as with the parent project. Similarly, OP 4.12 will be triggered given the similar nature of activities with the parent project and to set a framework for potential related impacts. During the implementation of the parent project, abbreviated Resettlements Actions plans were prepared, published and implemented accordingly in conformity with OP 4.12. Impacts were limited mostly to loss of small agricultural parcels in some areas and adequately compensated for. The PIU has conducted adequate monitoring and reporting of related issues. The borrower capacities in terms of environmental safeguards implementation and monitoring have been assessed in the updated ESMF. Climate change, labor influx, security, risk management, gender and other cross-cutting issues have also been taken in account.

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

Some of the sub-projects involve construction and minor public work activities. Since the types of activities financed will be similar to those under the parent project, the anticipated impacts are the following:

- Worker health and safety;
- Dust, noise and odor due to small-scale rehabilitation;
- for inadequate handling of waste material during construction and operation;
- Disposal of construction wastes;
- Pedestrian and/or vehicular traffic diversions and/or limited accessibility of public spaces of short duration;

With regards to indirect and/or long term impacts however, only positive impacts are envisaged. Based on the outcomes of the parent project, the likely subprojects will improve

the capacity of municipalities.

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

Based on the parent project outcomes, the social impacts of the proposed project activities are expected to be positive therefore alternatives were not considered. The activities to be undertaken by the municipalities will improve their capacity to deliver better services, be transparent and use resources effectively, thereby improving the living conditions of their respective communities.

**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.**

Under the original project, the project management unit conducted adequate monitoring and reporting of safeguards related issues. A RPF was prepared as well as abbreviated resettlement action plans, fully implemented and disclosed. A trained staff is fully dedicated to the monitoring of safeguards related aspects and to date, has performed satisfactorily. For the AF, the Government has prepared a RPF, will elaborate ARAPs/ RAPS as need be during implementation as per Bank policies. It has also elaborated a Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD). The PPSD will be finalized and a summary will be included in the Project Paper at appraisal.

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

Ongoing consultations were held with key stakeholders including regional and local government representatives, commune governments, the Ministry of the Environment and Livelihood staff, traditional leaders and NGOs during the October 2016 and February 2017 missions. The RPF has been updated through a consultative process and disclosed in the country as well as at the World Bank's Infoshop on May 10, 2017.

**B. Disclosure Requirements**

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	27-Apr-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	10-May-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
<b>"In country" Disclosure</b>	
Burkina Faso	10-May-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	27-Apr-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	10-May-2017
<b>"In country" Disclosure</b>	
Burkina Faso	10-May-2017

*Comments:*

**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 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 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input 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>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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## VI. For more information contact:

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## VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name:Gabriel Dedu,Serdar Yilmaz	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Maman-Sani Issa (SA)	Date: 23-Jun-2017
Practice Manager/Manager:	Name: Chiara Bronchi (PMGR)	Date: 23-Jun-2017

Country Director:	Name: Pierre Frank Laporte (CD)	Date: 27-Jun-2017
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