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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL CREDIT

IN THE AMOUNT OF EUR 58.3 MILLION
(US\$61.5 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

AND A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL GRANT

IN AMOUNT SDR 45.8 MILLION
(US\$61.5 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

OF WHICH US\$ 50 MILLION DOLLARS EQUIVALENT IS FROM THE CRISIS RESPONSE WINDOW EARLY
RESPONSE FINANCING

TO
BURKINA FASO

FOR THE
EMERGENCY LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESILIENCE PROJECT

June 5, 2022

Transport Global Practice
Western and Central Africa Region

This document is being made publicly available prior to Board consideration. This does not imply a presumed outcome. This document may be updated following Board consideration and the updated document will be made publicly available in accordance with the Bank's policy on Access to Information.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Exchange Rate Effective April 30, 2022

Currency Unit = CFA Franc (CFAF)

CFAF 621 = US\$1

SDR 0.7438817= US\$1

Euro 0.94652153 = US\$1

FISCAL YEAR

January 1 - December 31

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing
AGRODIA	Association of Wholesalers and Retailers of Agricultural Inputs (<i>Association des Grossistes et des Détaillants d'Intrants Agricoles</i>)
ANEVE	National Agency of Environmental Assessment (<i>Agence Nationale des Evaluations Environnementales</i>)
ASCE-LC	Higher Authority for State Control and the Fight Against Corruption (<i>Autorité Supérieure de Contrôle de l'Etat et de Lutte contre la Corruption</i>)
BCEAO	Central Bank of West African States (<i>Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest</i>)
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response Component
CH	Harmonized Framework (<i>Cadre Harmonisé</i>)
CONASUR	National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (<i>Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation</i>)
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CRW-ERF	Crisis Response Window Early Response Financing
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DA	Designated Account
DGDT	General Directorate of Territorial Development (<i>Direction Générale du Développement Territorial</i>)
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FA	Financing Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCV	Fragility, Conflict and Violence
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FI	Financial Intermediary
FIRR	Financial Internal Rates of Return
FM	Financial Management
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoBF	Government of Burkina Faso
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
HEA	Household Economy Approach
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFR	Interim Financial Report
IP	Implementation Progress

IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISR	Implementation Status and Results Report
LMP	Labor Management Procedure
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARAH	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal, and Fisheries Resources (<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques</i>)
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPV	Net Present Value
OP	Operational Policy
PBC	Performance-Based Condition
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PNDES	National Economic and Social Development Plan (<i>Plan National de Développement Economique et Social</i>)
PNIASP	National Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Investment Plan (<i>Plan National d'Investissement Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral</i>)
PP	Procurement Plan
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
PRSPV	Response and Support Plan for Food Insecurity, Malnutrition to Vulnerable Populations (<i>Plan de Réponse et de Soutien aux Populations Vulnérables à l'Insécurité Alimentaire et à la Malnutrition</i>)
PUDTR	Emergency Territorial Development and Resilience Project (<i>Projet d'Urgence de Développement Territorial et de Résilience</i>)
RPF	Resettlement Plan Framework
SECNSA	Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (<i>Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire</i>)
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SONAGESS	National Food Security Stock Management Company (<i>Société Nationale de Gestion des Stocks de Sécurité Alimentaire</i>)
SONATER	National Society for Land Management and Rural Equipment (<i>Société Nationale de l'Aménagement des Terres et de l'Équipement Rural</i>)
TEGFS	Technical Expert Group on Food Security
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WB/WBG	World Bank/World Bank Group
WFP	World Food Program

Burkina Faso

Additional Financing for Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project

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**BASIC INFORMATION – PARENT (Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project - P175382)**

Country	Product Line	Team Leader(s)		
Burkina Faso	IBRD/IDA	Cheick Omar Tidiane Diallo		
Project ID	Financing Instrument	Resp CC	Req CC	Practice Area (Lead)
P175382	Investment Project Financing	IAWT4 (9978)	AWCW3 (278)	Transport

Implementing Agency: Directorate in charge of Territorial Development

Is this a regionally tagged project?	
No	

Bank/IFC Collaboration
No

Approval Date	Closing Date	Expected Guarantee Expiration Date	Environmental and Social Risk Classification
15-Dec-2020	31-Dec-2025		High

Financing & Implementation Modalities

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



Development Objective(s)

The proposed PDO is to improve inclusive access of communities (including Internally Displaced Persons ("IDP")) to critical infrastructure and essential social services in Selected Areas.

Ratings (from Parent ISR)

	Implementation		Latest ISR
	19-Mar-2021	27-Sep-2021	25-Mar-2022
Progress towards achievement of PDO	S	S	S
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	S	S	S
Overall ESS Performance	S	S	S
Overall Risk	H	H	H
Financial Management	S	S	S
Project Management	S	MS	MS
Procurement	S	MU	MS
Monitoring and Evaluation	S	S	S

BASIC INFORMATION – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project - Additional Financing - P178650)

Project ID	Project Name	Additional Financing Type	Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints
P178650	Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project - Additional Financing	Restructuring, Scale Up	Yes
Financing instrument	Product line	Approval Date	
Investment Project Financing	IBRD/IDA	17-Jun-2022	
Projected Date of Full	Bank/IFC Collaboration		



Disbursement			
31-Dec-2025	No		
Is this a regionally tagged project?			
No			

Financing & Implementation Modalities

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

Disbursement Summary (from Parent ISR)

Source of Funds	Net Commitments	Total Disbursed	Remaining Balance	Disbursed
IBRD				<div></div> %
IDA	350.00	29.14	299.15	<div></div> 8.9 %
Grants				<div></div> %

PROJECT FINANCING DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project - Additional Financing - P178650)**FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)****SUMMARY (Total Financing)**

	Current Financing	Proposed Additional Financing	Total Proposed Financing
Total Project Cost	350.00	123.00	473.00



Total Financing	350.00	123.00	473.00
of which IBRD/IDA	350.00	123.00	473.00
Financing Gap	0.00	0.00	0.00

DETAILS - Additional Financing**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	123.00
IDA Credit	61.50
IDA Grant	61.50

IDA Resources (in US\$, Millions)

	Credit Amount	Grant Amount	Guarantee Amount	Total Amount
Burkina Faso	61.50	61.50	0.00	123.00
National PBA	61.50	11.50	0.00	73.00
Crisis Response Window (CRW)	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
Total	61.50	61.50	0.00	123.00

COMPLIANCE**Policy**

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

[] Yes [✓] No

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

[] Yes [✓] No

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

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

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

INSTITUTIONAL DATA**Practice Area (Lead)**

Transport

Contributing Practice Areas

Agriculture and Food
Health, Nutrition & Population
Social Protection & Jobs

Climate Change and Disaster Screening

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


PROJECT TEAM
Bank Staff

Name	Role	Specialization	Unit
Cheick Omar Tidiane Diallo	Team Leader (ADM Responsible)	Infrastructure Specialist	IAWT4
Christophe Rockmore	Team Leader	Social specialist	HAWDR
Ernest Ruzindaza	Team Leader	Agricultural and Food Security	SAWA4
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Ibrah Rahamane Sanoussi	Procurement Specialist	Procurement Specialist	EAWRU
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Aida Diop Ep Keenan	Team Member	Gender Specialist	SAWS4
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Marouan Maalouf	Counsel	Lawyer	LEGAM
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Ndeye Anna Ba	Team Member	Program analyst	IAWT4
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Ousmane Yida Yaya Bocoum	Team Member	Water Specialist	SAWW1
Paivi Koskinen-Lewis	Team Member	Rural Development	SAWS4
Rebecca Emilie Anne Lacroix	Team Member	Operations	GTFS2
Taoufiq Bennouna	Environmental Specialist	Natural Resources Management	SAWE1
Extended Team			
Name	Title	Organization	Location



I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. INTRODUCTION

1. This Project Paper seeks the approval of the Executive Directors to provide additional financing (AF) in the total amount of US\$123 million equivalent from IDA credit and grant resources, of which US\$50 million equivalent will be from IDA Crisis Response Window Early Response Financing (CRW-ERF), for the Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project. The original project (P175382) is financed by an IDA grant in the amount of US\$175 million equivalent and an IDA credit in the amount of US\$175 million equivalent. This AF aims to scale up the investment in food security and nutrition and resilience interventions in response to an emerging food security crisis facing several regions of the country.
2. Burkina Faso is experiencing a multi-dimensional crisis driven by climate change, rising food prices, political instability, and conflict, leading to a deterioration in food and nutrition security for millions of Burkinabe. Rising fuel, food and fertilizer prices due to the war in Ukraine aggravate these challenges. In November 2021, Burkina Faso officially breached the CRW-ERF food security trigger based on actual and forecasted food security conditions reported by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET).¹ The report indicated that 21.1 percent of the country's population were living in provinces categorized as IPC3+ (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification; IPC) - crisis or worse food security conditions), exceeding the Rule 1 threshold of 20 percent; and (ii) these conditions represented a 13.7 percent increase in the number of people living in provinces categorized as IPC3+ year-over-year since the same period in 2020, between October and 2021 and February 2022, exceeding the Rule 2 threshold of 5 percent. On January 10, 2022, the Government of Burkina Faso (GoBF) requested World Bank support to help address the worsening food and nutrition security situation in the country.
3. In November 2020, Roch Marc Christian Kaboré was reelected as President of Burkina Faso with the promise to improve stability and security in the country. However, he faced strong protests due to the increase in civilian and military casualties from attacks by armed groups and the weak results obtained by the authorities in dealing with the insecurity. These were among the key drivers that led, on January 24, 2022, to a coup d'état, the resignation of the President under military pressure and the advent of the Patriotic Movement for Safeguard and Restoration ("MPSR") led by Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Henri Sandaogo Damiba. The new authorities have enacted a Transition Charter and put in place the transition organs and an agenda for the transition. In accordance with its policy for dealing with de facto governments OP 7.30, the World Bank undertook an assessment of the criteria set under paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the policy and found that the criteria to continue with existing operations and proceeding with new operations have been met.
4. The AF will complement and leverage the parent project through a carefully targeted continuum of activities that meet immediate and short-term consumption needs of crisis-affected food insecure populations and simultaneously address underlying drivers of vulnerability and food insecurity, especially those linked to climate variability and change. The tailored package of unconditional and in-kind and cash-based assistance, provision of production inputs, and capacity building activities will ensure a balance between responses leading to short-term lifesaving support, on one hand, and strengthening food and

¹ FEWSNET REPORT, November 2021 <https://fews.net/west-africa/burkina-faso/key-message-update/november-2021>



nutrition security and resilience of targeted beneficiaries over the medium to longer term, on the other. Emergency preparedness and response capacity at community and national levels will also be enhanced.

5. The parent project's Coordination Unit (PCU) will be tasked with coordination and management of the proposed AF resources. However, agreements will be signed with third parties such as United Nations (UN) Agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and specialized government institutions to support implementation. This will promote agility and enhance potential to make use of their existing technical expertise and operational capacities to speed up implementation and provide support to the Government. These agencies will work closely with national and local government authorities to coordinate the humanitarian emergency response and will intensify and expand their partnerships under the AF supported project.

B. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Consistency with the Country Partnership Strategy

6. **The proposed AF is well aligned with the World Bank Group Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Burkina Faso for FY18–23.**² The CPF's focus areas call for strategies to accelerate sustainable growth for job creation; investment in human capital and social protection systems; and strengthening of governance and support for citizen engagement. It includes several objectives that the AF project will build on or complement including to: (i) improve agriculture productivity and agribusiness value chains in targeted areas; (ii) expand access to reproductive and child health services and improved nutrition; and (iii) expand social protection to the most vulnerable.
7. **The proposed AF is also aligned with the World Bank Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) Strategy (2020-2025).** Specifically, it supports the fourth pillar on *"mitigating the spillovers of FCV to support countries and the most vulnerable and marginalized communities that are impacted by cross-border crises, such as forced displacement or shocks resulting from famines, pandemics, and climate and environmental challenges."* The project focuses on three of the six priority issues of the World Bank's FCV Strategy, including: (i) investing in human capital; (ii) creating jobs and economic opportunities; and (iii) building the resilience and preparedness of communities, including the ability to manage climate change and environmental degradation³.
8. **The AF is also aligned with the Burkina Faso Prevention and Resilience Allocation (PRA) approved in December 2020 and covering 2020-2023,** namely with respect to its objectives to prevent and manage conflicts related to natural resources management and reinforce resilience in prevention, under-pressure and unstable zones.
9. **Complementarity with ongoing operations:** The World Bank program in Burkina Faso has several ongoing and projects with investments targeting livelihood protection and support for food and nutrition security

² Report number 123712.

³ The AF is also aligned with several other important strategic documents including: the Africa Climate Business Plan, the World Bank Gender Strategy for 2019-2023, Green, Resilient and Inclusive Development (GRID), and key objectives of the Burkina Faso IDA-19 Prevention and Resilience Allocation.



of vulnerable populations.⁴ The AF resources will be used to complement these projects and leverage some of their implementation modalities.

10. The proposed AF is also consistent with the government's second National Social and Economic Development Plan (*Plan National de Développement Economique et Social*, PNDES II) 2021-2024 and the Agro-Silvo-Pastoral National Investment Plan (*Plan National d'Investissement Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral*, PNIASP) 2021-2024. Both strategic documents prioritize resilience building to climate change and strengthening the Government response to food and nutrition insecurity. The project is aligned to the agro-silvo-pastoral policy and the national strategy for food and nutrition and food security which to increase availability and access to quality food while strengthening preparedness and response to climate shocks

Country context

11. **Burkina Faso has one of the fastest growing, poorest, and most vulnerable populations in the world.** With an annual growth rate of 3.1 percent, the population is expected to reach 42 million by 2050. But limited opportunities for youth and gender-related inequalities prevent Burkina Faso from reaping the demographic dividend. The Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) shock and associated economic downturn have reversed recent progress made in poverty reduction. Economic growth was resilient over 2016-2019, averaging 6.1 percent. In the wake of the COVID-19 shock, real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) only rose by 1.9 percent (-1 percent in per capita terms) in 2020. The extreme poverty rate measured by the national poverty line was 41 percent in 2019 and simulations suggest an eight percentage-point increase in 2020 due in part to an increase in internally displaced people and COVID-19. This increase in the poverty rate combined with the fast population growth pushed an additional 400,000 people into extreme poverty. Findings from eight waves of high frequency surveys conducted between 2020 and 2021 suggest that the pandemic negatively impacted economic activities and led to an increase in unemployment and a sharp reduction in household incomes. With fewer or no sources of income, many households were not able to make ends meet, and about 50 percent of the interviewees reported that they could no longer meet their dietary needs. Conflict and insecurity are persistent in many parts of the country, leading to displacement and greater vulnerability and hardship. In January, a military coup overthrew the President and Parliament, rendering the political future of Burkina Faso unclear.

Agriculture and food security

12. **The agro-sylvo-pastoral sector looms large in the socio-economic development of Burkina Faso but is under-performing.** The sector employs 86 percent of the active population but its contribution to GDP has averaged just 30 percent over the last three decades. This relatively small contribution given the sector's potential is explained by the low productivity and limited agro-processing. Historically, Burkina Faso has relied mostly on extensive agriculture to meet its population's food needs and remains a food deficit country, importing about 18 percent of its food needs. Food prices are therefore highly volatile. Burkina Faso ranked 91st out of 116 in the 2021 Global Hunger Index, with a score of 24.5 indicating serious

⁴ These include the Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project (P175382, US\$350 million), the Social Safety Net Project (P124015, US\$166 million), the Community-Based Recovery and Stabilization Project for the Sahel (P173830, US\$150 million), and the Burkina Faso Agriculture Resilience and Competitiveness Project (P167945, US\$150 million).



hunger. Around 3.5 million people are periodically food-insecure, with great seasonal variability.⁵

13. Like other countries in the Sahel region, Burkina Faso currently faces extreme food and nutrition insecurity due to a combination of chronic vulnerabilities and acute shocks including: inadequate food consumption and chronic malnutrition; poor infant and young child feeding practices leading to both stunting and wasting in the country; climate change leading to higher probability of extreme droughts and floods, prolonged dry-spells, and erratic rainfall; an agriculture sector that is very vulnerable to climate-related hazards; pest- and disease-related production losses, including avian influenza.
14. **The country's 2021-2022 national food consumption needs are not covered.** Cereal production declined by 9 percent in November 2021, with 20 provinces registering production deficits. Low food output is compounded by low food stocks held by traders, which are down 40 to 50 percent from the same period last year. According to FEWSNET, household food stocks recorded a 13 percent drop compared to the 2020-2021 season and were 6 percent below the five-year average. The level of the national food security reserve stands at only 30 percent – its lowest level in recent years. Lower-than-average production and early depletion of food stocks have led to higher prices for the major food staples. The new harvests of the 2021-2022 agropastoral campaign will improve cereal supply, but at a lower-than-average level, given the expected declines in national production and continued informal food exports to neighboring countries. Under COVID-19, the most vulnerable households are seeing reductions in their incomes and adopting negative coping strategies such as reductions in the quantity and quality of food consumed.
15. **Climate change is generating major risks for the agricultural sector, both in the short term and in the long-term.** Negative impacts are anticipated on crop varietal suitability, crop yields, trade deficits for key staples such as maize and sorghum, and Burkina Faso's comparative trade advantage for important high-value commodities such as fruits, vegetables, soybeans, groundnuts, oilseeds, and sugarcane.
16. These challenges and shocks are impacting the whole country, but are especially acute in Burkina Faso's Sahel, North, Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades and East regions, which suffer from a potent combination of poor spatial distribution of rainfall, low water availability in reservoirs, localized flooding, low rangeland productivity, limited access to pastures, irregular transhumance, and insecurity.
17. **While conflict is a major challenge in Burkina Faso, it is not the primary driver of the unfolding acute food insecurity crisis.**⁶ The first-order drivers of food insecurity are climatic, and they are regional in scope – extending across the entire Sahel region. However, conflict is an important determinant of vulnerability and hardship in the country. An increase in security-related incidents and fatalities could further disrupt market operations, agricultural activities, and assistance, leading to higher food prices and lower national production levels.

⁵ For 2018/2019, 45 percent of the population was estimated to be poor during the lean season when roughly 32 percent were poor in the non-lean season (13.7 percentage points of difference). Source: Lain, Jonathan, S. Brunelin, and S. Tandon (2022), "Anticipating Large and Widespread Seasonal Deprivation in the Sahel", Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program Operational & Policy Note Series, Note 3, November 2021.

⁶ Violent conflict grew dramatically in 2019 and has remained at a high level since then. Since 2018, armed conflict has spread into five of the country's 13 regions (Sahel, East, North, Central-North, and Boucle du Mouhoun). Violent extremism spread to Burkina Faso from Mali and Niger with groups affiliated with Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and the Islamic State's West Africa Province. Conflict-related fatalities increased more than seven-fold from 2018 (303 deaths) to (2,289 deaths) in 2021.



18. **There is an urgent need to address uncertainty around food security outcomes and underlying drivers** as they relate to: (i) the progression of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country, and its effect on the overall economy; (ii) intensification of severe weather events due to climate change and variability; and (iii) increased fragility due to conflicts and violence.
19. The Government has initiated a targeting process of food insecurity affected populations and identified activities that need immediate and short-term support to overcome the food insecurity crisis. Proposed interventions are safety net and access to input for upcoming agricultural season in June 2022. These activities are covered in the Response Plan and Support for Food Insecurity and Malnutrition to Vulnerable Populations developed by the Government.

Parent Project Implementation

20. The World Bank is financing the Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project (P175382, US\$350 million equivalent). Approved in December 2020, the project's development objective (PDO) is *to improve inclusive access of communities (including Internally Displaced Persons ("IDPs")) to critical infrastructure and essential social services in selected areas*. The five components of the project comprise: (i) Improve Access to Basic Social Services (US\$130 million equivalent); (ii) Improve Physical and Virtual Connectivity and Urban Resilience (US\$120 million equivalent); (iii) Community Level Economic Recovery and Empowerment (US\$80 million equivalent); (iv) Community Engagement and Project Management (US\$20 million equivalent); and (v) Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC; US\$0 equivalent). The overall scope of the project provides the framework for the proposed AF focusing on addressing food and nutrition insecurity in targeted areas of Burkina Faso.
21. Despite various challenges, progress toward achieving the PDO and the overall Implementation Progress (IP) ratings is Satisfactory, as documented in the Implementation Status and Results Report (ISR) dated March 25, 2022.⁷ The PCU and all implementing agencies are in place and operational. The project annual budgeted work plan and implementing manuals have been approved by the World Bank and are being implemented in a satisfactory manner. As of June 5, 2022, disbursements stand at 88.9 percent at 10 months after effectiveness. Implementation of the various components is progressing although some activities have been interrupted or cancelled due to security concerns. Among other adaptations, based upon the security management plan and consultations, the project has: (i) limited or ceased activities in contested areas; (ii) increased community engagement prior to the start of activities; and (iii) identified new intervention areas where the security risk is lower. Given the number of activities, the task and regional safeguards teams identified ways to consolidate instruments, implement proportional responses to displacement, and ensure quality.⁸
22. For *Component 1, Improved Access to Basic Social Services*: Initial progress towards results includes 3,170 female beneficiaries with improved income as due to the project (including 319 IDPs), 3,593 beneficiaries of improved social services (including 3,171 women and 401 IDPs). Approximately 3,600 (401 IDP) households have received four regular cash transfers, which will be augmented by the proposed

⁷ The parent project has complied with all legal covenants.

⁸ The first 200 screenings required the preparation of 112 resettlement action plans and 104 environmental and social assessments.



additional financing during the lean season (June-September). The first round of transfers in the areas where targeting was completed for the project will provide support to households in time for the lean season. In education, 165 classrooms that will serve up to 12,000 students have been completed, 20 latrine blocks have been completed, an initial 100 teachers have trained on education in fragility with more to follow after the end-of-year examinations are completed, roughly 300,000 educational documents (pedagogical, curricula, teaching manuals, etc.) have been reproduced, and materials for remote instruction (radios and content). Further outputs are expected in the coming month and students and teachers will benefit from the new infrastructure, teacher materials, and remote content in the new school year. In health, rehabilitation and upgrading of facilities is underway and medical equipment and ambulances have been procured for distribution to health facilities.

23. *For Component 2, Improve Physical and Virtual Connectivity and Urban Resilience:* The civil works for the construction and asphaltting of 50 km of road to Bagré growth-pole has started. Studies for the civil works of 600 km of rural roads are underway as well as studies for the construction of 30 km of drainage structures in the city of Fada N’Gourma.
24. *For Component 3, Community Level Economic Recovery and Empowerment:* The engineering studies for 169 productive infrastructures (small shops, local markets, storage facilities, small irrigation sites, livestock vaccination parks, gardening perimeters, small processing equipment for women associations) were completed and the recruitment the civil works for contractors is underway.
25. *For Component 4, Community Engagement and Project Management:* The PCU has been recruited and it is fully operational, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) manual has been prepared and approved by the World Bank. Committees in charge of management of GRM were established and trained by the PCU in all beneficiary communes. Furthermore, the project has recruited an NGO in charge of prevention and management of gender-based violence (GBV) risks. Already, 1,316 workers on project-financed sites have received GBV training.
26. Component 5 is dedicated to CERC which has not yet been activated.

Justification to Process the Additional Financing

27. The proposed AF is developed as an urgent response to the surging food and nutrition insecurity facing Burkina Faso due to the combined effects of chronic vulnerabilities and acute shocks. The Technical Assessment Review took place on February 4, 2022 and reached the consensus that Burkina Faso’s meets the technical requirements for an eligible food security event under the CRW ERF. While the Technical Expert Group on Food Security (TEGFS) acknowledged that conflict has led to significant displacement of populations and has disrupted agricultural activities, it also agreed that conflict is not the primary driver of the emerging food security crisis in the country. In particular, the TEGFS noted a combination of acute drivers as contributing to the worsening food security conditions in the country ranging from climate change related low crop yields, high rainfall anomalies, high input costs for crops, pests, a longer and earlier pastoral lean season, reduced food stocks and purchasing power, and the ongoing impacts of COVID-19, among other factors. These shocks have had wide sweeping impacts on the regions targeted for support, e.g., Sahel, North, Central-North, Boucle de Mouhoun, and East. The TEGFS also noted concerning trends captured in the country’s food security projections over the coming months and the



potential for conditions to deteriorate rapidly. These outlooks underscore the importance of mobilizing an early response to mitigate escalating crisis risks and that the window of opportunity is still active.

28. **The AF responds to the Government request to support crisis-affected food insecure populations.** In addition to meeting the CRW-ERF trigger requirement, the Government expressed the desire to provide life-saving support to communities and areas impacted by the food security crisis and simultaneously address the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity in these communities and areas. The AF provides an opportunity to intensify investments to mitigate the increasingly severe impacts of climate change and address some food security-related impacts of conflict. The AF also will help ensure immediate access to food, sustained food production, and preserve food systems, paving the way for timely and sustained recovery.
29. **The AF will help bridge a food security crisis response funding gap of US\$189.9 million facing Burkina Faso. The immediate and short-term needs are fully covered.** The AF will also play a catalytic role in ensuring proper coordination of the food insecurity response in the country. Especially lacking are resources to effectively target IPC3+ affected populations in the crisis zones of the Sahel, Nord, Centre-Nord, Boucle du Mouhoun, East, and neighboring regions, all of which are targeted for support under the AF. Given the rapid onset of the food security crisis and the unprecedented surge in acute needs in these regions, neither the parent project nor other World Bank projects include funding and activities with the required scale, targeting, and content.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED CHANGES

30. **The proposed AF will build on the on-going Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Emergency Project (P175382),** leverage its implementation modalities, scale-up and restructure its interventions to respond to the prevailing food crisis. This will be achieved by improving food security in crisis affected areas through the following: (i) in-kind and cash-based food assistance to the most vulnerable people in targeted areas; (ii) strengthening productive capacities of smallholder's farmers adjusted to climate change projections; and (iii) support for community preparedness and early-warning systems. New results will be added at PDO level, along with new targets for scaled-up and new activities in Components 1, 3 and 4.

Change in Parent Project's Development Objectives

31. The PDO has been slightly revised to reflect the response to the current food security and nutrition crisis facing Burkina Faso. The new proposed PDO is *"to improve inclusive access of communities (including Internally Displaced Persons ("IDPs")) to critical infrastructure and essential social services and **enhance their access to food in project areas.**"* A new indicator will also be added at PDO level. The latter will measure the Beneficiaries of emergency food and nutrition aid (Number, gender disaggregated) in the project area during the lean season.
32. This slight modification is proposed to help the project expand the short-term reach of the parent project into areas and communities impacted by the food security crisis and enhance the capacity of the



Government and its partners to address multiple aspects of the unfolding crisis in targeted areas and communities. IDPs are especially vulnerable under the food security crisis and will be prioritized for food assistance.

Changes in Project Scope: Target Areas and Beneficiaries

33. The AF will target hard-to-reach climate change related food crisis-affected areas with interventions not already supported through the parent project and other existing projects, with the help of implementing partner agencies like World Food Program (WFP) and NGOs. The response will focus on food insecure populations (including IDPs) in 50 prioritized communes (districts) within the IPC3+ crisis-affected zones of the Sahel, Nord, Centre-Nord, Boucle du Mouhoun, and East regions (see map in Annex 7). These targeted locations and populations have been identified through a government-led process within the Food Security Cluster (which includes UN Agencies like WFP and key NGOs) using existing targeting guidelines based on the IPC and Harmonized Framework (*Cadre Harmonisé*, CH) and community-based targeting approaches. Women will represent at least 40 percent of all beneficiaries. The selected targeted locations are at high risk of water scarcity, extreme heat, wildfires. The Sahel, Est, and Boucle du Mouhoun are at high risk of river flooding.⁹ Extremes in temperatures are occurring with monthly high temperature averages now regularly exceeding the previous maximums of 35°C, particularly in the north of the country. Details on the food security targeting methodology are provided in Annex 3.

Changes in Results Framework

34. The Results Framework has been modified to reflect the response to the current food security and nutrition crisis. Specifically: (i) intermediate indicators will be added to measure farmers reached with agricultural assets or services (number)¹⁰, disaggregated by gender, and the food procured for the food reserve stock (metric tons); and (ii) the results targets for other existing indicators will be revised (increased) to reflect the new investments from the AF. The following table summarizes changes in the result framework.

⁹ ThinkHazard consulted on May 2022 (URL: <https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/42-burkina-faso>).

¹⁰ Farmers refers to crop farmers, pastoralists, and fishermen in this case. Assets and services are defined as production inputs (fertilizer, seeds, animal, or fish feed, farming equipment etc.).



Table 1: Changes to the Results Framework

Indicator	Original Final Target	Revised Final Target
PDO indicators		
Beneficiaries of emergency food and nutrition assistance in the project area during the lean season (number) (new)	N.A.	800,000 ^{1/}
women beneficiaries with improved income as a result of the project (number)	150,000	300,000
• Of which 30 percent are IDPs (number)	45,000	90,000
Beneficiaries who have received improved essential social services as a result of the project (Number)	350,000	850,000
• of which 50 percent are women (number)	175,000	425,000
• of which 30 percent are IDPs (number)	117,000	283,000
Intermediate indicators		
Women and children who have received basic nutrition services (number; CRI)	25,000	55,000
Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services (number) (new)	N.A.	125,000 ^{2/}
• Women farmers (number)	N.A.	62,500
Economic infrastructures constructed or rehabilitated by the project (number)	520	620 ^{3/}
Beneficiaries participating in trainings in life-skills or livelihood (number)	7,000	15,000
• Young women (number)	4,000	7,500
Beneficiaries with increased revenue because of income generating activities (number)	200,000	300,000
Beneficiaries employed through labor intensive works (number)	200,000	300,000
IDPs identified and registered within three days of arrival. (number)	To be deleted	
Attacks or alerts of attacks in neighboring municipalities (number)		

1/ From Sub-component 1.2

2/ Includes 400,000 benefiting under Sub-component 1.2

3/ From Sub-components 3.1 and 3.2

4/ Includes infrastructures constructed under Sub-component 3.2

Changes in Components and Costs

35. The titles of the components in the parent project will not change, but some activities will be scaled-up and new ones added under Components 1, 3, and 4. These are summarized below. Details on how the revisions enhance climate resilience and adaptation of agriculture, livestock and fishing sectors and communities vulnerable to climate related food insecurity are presented in Annex 5. The scaled-up and additional activities will rely on a unified targeting approach focused on IPC3+ crisis affected areas (see paragraph 31 above). Where relevant and possible, interventions will seek to provide a continuum of support to targeted communities. Specifically, activities planned under Component 3 will provide incremental livelihood-saving and livelihood-promoting support to eligible members of the food insecure communities who receive life-saving transfers under Component 1.



Component 1: Improved Access to Basic Social Services (original project US\$130 million equivalent; AF US\$20 million equivalent; total US\$150 million equivalent)

36. This component focuses primarily on increasing the availability of social infrastructures and supporting the use of social services restored through the project, thereby enhancing the resilience of the beneficiary communes while helping poor people to respond to shocks including climate change.

Sub-component 1.2: Supporting demand for basic social services (AF US\$20 million)

37. Under this sub-component, the AF proposes to scale up unconditional in-kind and/or cash transfers to vulnerable food insecure agricultural households and IDPs during the 2022 lean season in IPC3+ crisis-affected zones of the Sahel, North, Central-north, Boucle du Mouhoun, and East regions.¹¹ The support will help these households cope with the cumulative impacts of production shocks and enable consumption smoothing during the three-month lean season (July to September) when households are under severe stress. By providing households with greater scope to meet their food, feed, and fuel needs from market sources, environmental degradation through such activities as tree-cutting and over-grazing of rangelands will be mitigated. This activity will benefit at least 67,700 households (an estimated 500,000 people), including 19,900 pregnant and lactating women and 35,100 children under 5 years of age), for three months at official levels of support, with target priority areas defined based on the CH of March 2022. Details on the targeting process, transfer values, and beneficiary computations are provided in Annex 3.
38. Given its strong experience and close partnership with the Government and other humanitarian actors in the country, WFP will be responsible for implementation of unconditional transfer activities. The Government will work closely with WFP for the beneficiary identification, using a combination of the Household Economy Approach (HEA) and community validation (see Annex 1). The intervention modalities will mirror the Social Safety Nets Project (P120415) intervention and be based on the yearly governmental Response and Support Plan for Food Insecurity, Malnutrition and Vulnerable Populations (*Plan de réponse et de soutien aux populations vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et à la malnutrition*, PRSPV), providing common guidance to the humanitarian community in Burkina Faso. In line with best practice in crisis responses, all interventions will be designed and implemented to ensure that women, men, boys, and girls benefit equally, aiming to contribute to increased gender equality based on gender and age analysis.¹²
39. Through the WFP agreement, activities to be financed by this sub-component are identification of areas of intervention and beneficiaries, WFP management fees, cost of service provision, acquisition of mobile phones and telephone for electronic transfer, monthly cash transfers to beneficiaries and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of transfers. To avoid overlaps and gaps across interventions, geographic coordination

¹¹ In-kind and cash-based transfers will be considered and deployed depending on standard criteria including market conditions, the level and form of available resources, protection risks, and gender and age specific requirements. Cash-based transfers may offer an efficient and effective means of relieving the pressure on the vulnerable, enhancing flexibility and choice, and boosting local markets. Cash-based transfers may also offer advantages where there are access constraints for in-kind assistance. Under the prevailing conditions of high and rising food prices, in-kind transfers may be preferred by some beneficiaries. Mixed transfers are often effective in assuring both diversity and affordability of nutritious diets.

¹² <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/iasc-gam-information-sheet.pdf>



will be ensured by the Food Security Secretariat led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries (*Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques*, MARAH) in collaboration with the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (*Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation*, CONASUR). Partners involved in cash transfer and food security operations will participate in the process.

Component 3: Community Level Economic Recovery and Empowerment (original project US\$80 million equivalent; AF US\$97 million equivalent; total US\$177 million equivalent).

40. This component aims to revive the local economy, creating employment and income generating opportunities for youth and women in the selected communes that have been negatively affected by climate change and security crises by strengthening and improving the livelihoods and boosting the resilience of the population (including IDPs) in key sectors such as agriculture, livestock, small trade. The component will finance access to drought-resistant inputs for crop and livestock production and small-scale agriculture infrastructure like waterholes and food storage facilities. Small-scale infrastructure will be built in locations of low flood risk and with design resilient to flooding, as appropriate. Under this component, the project, through the collaboration with the WFP support the replenishment of the national food security stock to defensible levels. Synergies with other partners' projects in the same areas will be strengthened to avoid duplication and strengthen complementarities.

Sub-component 3.1: Empowerment (AF US\$30 million)

41. The AF will scale up sub-component activities in the target areas with a special focus on: (i) provision of climate-resilient inputs for crop, livestock, and fish production in vulnerable food insecure areas; and (ii) income generating activities for food crisis-affected households in areas where rangelands and watering points are depleted, fisheries are over-exploited, pest-related crop losses are significant, and available crop varieties are poorly adapted to drought and flooding.
42. Under input provision, the project will support an accelerated supply response focused on preserving and restoring the productive capacity of up to 125,400 eligible crisis-affected farming households, aiming to enable them to effectively engage in continued and expanded income-generating production of key staple foods, livestock, and fish in the short- to medium-term (6-24 months). Crop input-related activities will finance: (i) procurement and distribution of fertilizer and drought-resistant improved seeds and planting materials, with a focus on key food crops and vegetables; (ii) access to necessary farm equipment and labor; and (iii) provision of requisite training and advisory services in support of improved production, productivity, soil and water conservation, and production system resilience and adaptation to climate change. Special focus will be provided to kitchen gardens and small-scale market gardening to allow women to increase vegetable production and improve household nutrition and income. For livestock and fishing input-related activities, the project will support distribution of livestock kits (breeding nuclei, animal feed, veterinary and disease management products) and fish fingerlings. The total value of this package of input support to crop, livestock, and fish farmers will be US\$17.5 million. Details are provided in Annex 3.
43. Given the extreme vulnerability to climate shocks of agricultural livelihoods in the crisis-affected areas, the project will promote climate adaptation through climate smart agriculture (CSA) techniques including



early maturing and drought resistant varieties for maize, rice, and millet. These interventions will: reduce drought-related crop losses; reduce depletion of rangelands and over-exploitation and fisheries; improve animal health and thereby reduce herd sizes, fodder requirements, and over-grazing; and reduce pest-, drought-, and flood-related crop losses. Where possible, the project will also work with communities to reduce loss of biodiversity and local crop varieties and livestock breeds.

44. The PCU will collaborate with central level technical directorates, including the Directorate of Agricultural Production and Directorate of Animal Production, aiming to enhance access to advisory services, especially regarding CSA technologies and techniques.

Sub-component 3.2: Construction and Rehabilitation of Productive Infrastructure (AF US\$20 million)

45. The proposed AF will finance new activities to improve productive income-generating agricultural infrastructure focusing on up to 74,300 eligible crisis-affected farmers and pastoralists in lowland areas where rangelands are over-grazed and depleted, water availability is constrained, flooding events are increasingly frequent, and soil erosion is expanding. With an emphasis on boosting climate resilience and adaptation, improved techniques, and rehabilitation of infrastructure for lowland management will be promoted and supported, coupled with sustainable soil and water management techniques through labor-intensive approaches. Also supported will be solar powered small-scale irrigation and lowlands irrigation and small infrastructure for climate-resilient livestock management. The project will support enhanced access to training and extension services including support services for livestock and other animal health including vaccination, deworming, and disease management, improving access to small post-harvest management infrastructure and equipment. These interventions will: boost water availability and water-use efficiency and diversify and expand water sources; improve drainage and thereby reduce flooding and soil erosion and associated crop losses; improve animal health and thereby reduce herd sizes, fodder requirements, and over-grazing. See Annex 1 for details on the beneficiary numbers.
46. MARAH will coordinate activities under the component, which will be implemented primarily by National Society for Land Management and Rural Equipment (*Société Nationale de l'Aménagement des Terres et de l'Équipement Rural*, SONATER), the Government agency responsible for agricultural infrastructure and irrigation in Burkina Faso. The protocol developed for SONATER's contribution to the parent project will be extended and expanded accordingly.

Sub-component 3.3: Replenishment of National Strategic Food Security Stock (US\$47 million)

47. This new sub-component will provide support for procurement and delivery of 70,000 mt of food to replenish the national food-stock managed by the National Food Security Stock Management Company (*Société nationale de gestion des stocks de sécurité alimentaire*, SONAGESS), Burkina Faso's state-owned national food security stock management enterprise. The stock is composed of major staple cereals: maize, rice, and sorghum/millet. Depending on prevailing market prices, procurement will be from local, regional, and international markets. Details on current prices and planned volumes to be procured and delivered are provided in Annex 1.
48. The food insecurity situation facing the country has led to depletion of available stocks. Additionally, due



to fiscal constraints the SONAGESS budget has been reduced tremendously which further reduces SONAGESS's capacity to execute its mandate. Based the agreement with the Government, WFP will procure 70,000 MT grain (maize, rice, and sorghum/millet) for the food security strategic stock replenishment on behalf of the Government from local or international markets as dictated by availability and prices. In addition, the WFP will strengthen the capacity of SONAGESS for improved management and digital monitoring of the food strategic stock.

Component 4: Community Engagement and Project Management (original project US\$20 million equivalent; AF US\$6 million equivalent; total US\$26 million equivalent).

Sub-component 4.1: Citizen's Voice and Participation and Positive State Presence (original project US\$15 million; AF US\$2 million; total US\$17 million)

49. The AF will systematically apply the well-established citizen engagement mechanisms already implemented under the parent project. This will ensure an inclusive and participatory decision-making approach throughout processes. Communities will be empowered to make their own plans and monitor implementation while holding accountable all actors involved in the project implementation. Community ownership of the project interventions and the results through active participation in the implementation will contribute to strengthen project impact and sustainability of investments. Key citizen engagement tools such as consultations to identify priority needs of the beneficiaries, community monitoring of the project activities by the target communities and finally GRM will be implemented throughout the AF.

Sub-component 4.2: Project Management (original project US\$5 million; AF US\$4 million; total US\$9 million)

50. The AF will scale up disaster preparedness at community level by strengthening the market information system and early warning system implemented by MARAH, including support for communication and timely information on food security to affected communities and other stakeholders. The component's activities will focus on: (i) support for strengthening the national food security stocks management system, including technical studies and physical investments, aiming to modernize and strengthen operational systems and staff capacities; and (ii) strengthening risk detection mechanisms to ensure effective preparedness and timely response while strengthening the country resilience to climate shocks. Project management capacity will be boosted concomitant with the scaled-up and new activities, including in such areas as food security analysis, M&E, procurement, accounting, and administration. The project will also provide targeted technical assistance and office equipment to the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (*Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire*, SECNSA) and national secretariat for disaster and risk management (CONASUR).

51. Given the unfolding crisis alongside the lack of capacity of SONAGESS, the project will contract WFP to strengthen the capacity of SONAGESS in multiple ways including replenishing its stock, reconstituting parts of the food storage materials in affected regions including silos, providing technical assistance for the preparation of a strategic stock management plan, and verifying the use and targeting of the strategic food stock. WFP will work closely with SONAGESS and targeted farmers to expand grain community purchasing through the WFP Purchase for Progress approach. Through the project, SONAGESS will equip farmers with climate smart post-harvest management kits including shellers and aflatoxin kits. The project



will provide technical assistance for the MARAH to review policies related to food distribution, including the impact of the *boutiques témoins* that sell subsidized cereals in rural areas. An institutional audit will be undertaken to identify areas for support and strengthen SONAGESS capacity for future strategic food purchase.

Institutional arrangements

52. The AF will be implemented using the existing implementation arrangement of the parent project. Key food security actors will be involved as additional implementing agencies for selected activities of the AF. The existing steering committee will include representatives of MARAH. The existing technical committee will include food security focal points from the existing food security technical committee to ensure technical coordination of stakeholders involved in the crisis response, with reports submitted to the project steering committee as required. Given the additional and high volume of activities through the AF, the PCU will be reinforced with additional technical experts. The AF will recruit a food security specialist to support implementation of the new activities. The project food security expert will liaise with the MARAH and other implementing agencies to ensure smooth implementation of the AF. An M&E expert, a procurement expert, an environmental and social (E&S) safeguards experts and an accountant will also be hired, and other staff members as envisaged in the Financing Agreement (FA). The PCU will sign protocols and conventions with UN agencies, SONAGESS, and Ministry of Agriculture Directorates to implement the project activities. The project will recruit consultants and short-term technical assistants, and procure goods, services and works.
53. The PCU will update the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) to reflect the new activities and implementation modalities of the AF. The new PIM will also cover financial management (FM) and accountability, procedures for M&E and knowledge management, covering arrangements for the internal and external M&E and technical implementation of the project. Further details on changes in institutional arrangements are provided in Annex 1.



Table 2: Summary of Component Changes and Costs

Components/sub-components	Amount initial (US\$)	AF Amount (US\$)	Total Amount (US\$)	Action
1. Improving Access to Basic Social Services	130	20	150	Revised
1.1 Improvement of the service offer	60	0	60	No change
1.2 Support demand for basic social services	55	20	75	Revised
1.3 Protecting women and girls' sexual and reproductive health and combating GBV	15	0	15	No change
2. Improving Physical, Virtual and Urban Resilience Connectivity	120	0	120	No change
2.1 Improving physical and virtual connectivity	100	0	0	No change
2.2 Support urban resilience	20	0	0	No change
3. Community Level Economic Recovery and Empowerment	80	97	177	Revised
3.1 Empowerment	30	30	60	Revised
3.2 Construction and rehabilitation of productive infrastructure	50	20	70	Revised
3.3 Replenishment of National Strategic Food Security Stock	0	47	47	Revised
4. Community Engagement and Project Management	20	6	26	Revised
4.1 Citizen's voice and participation and positive state presence	15	2	17	Revised
4.2 Project management	5	4	9	Revised
TOTAL	350	123	473	

III. KEY RISKS

54. **The overall risk of the proposed project is rated High.** The main contributing factors are explained in the following paragraphs.

- a. **Political and Governance (High).** In January 2022, a military coup overthrew the President and Parliament. This triggered the World Bank OP 7.30 policy, and a temporary hold on operations. Following the OP 7.30 assessment, which took place in April 2022, the management of the World Bank approved on May 9, 2022, the gradual resumption of cooperation with the Burkina Faso Transitional Government, with a focus on people-centered engagements. The implementation at the local level may be negatively impacted by the new implementing actors, notably the new governors and the special delegations. As they familiarize themselves with the implementation arrangements, these new actors may slow down the validation of project activities and their procurement. The project will engage with the new actors to inform them of their roles and the attendant expectations.
- b. **Macroeconomic (Substantial).** Insufficient progress has been made on the macroeconomic front in recent years. Risks stem partly from the security situation and partly from volatility of regional and international market prices due to COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine. The trade and economic impacts of the ongoing war in Ukraine are likely to impact Burkina Faso, with rising international food prices especially pertinent to Sub-component 3.3. These risks will diminish as security conditions improve and markets stabilize. At the same time, the Government will continue to support an environment more conducive to private sector development and competitiveness.
- c. **Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability (Substantial).** Reasons for this assessment include weak capacity of government agencies, especially MARAH and SONGESS, which have major new responsibilities under the AF. Under Component 4, the PCU will be



strengthened in ways that boost MARAH's capacities. Under Sub-component 3.3, SONAGESS will receive comprehensive capacity development support from WFP.

- d. **Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability (Substantial).** Reasons for this assessment include weak capacity of government agencies, especially MARAH and SONAGESS, which have major new responsibilities under the AF. Under Component 4, the PCU will be strengthened in ways that boost MARAH's capacities. Under Sub-component 3.3, SONAGESS will receive comprehensive capacity development support from WFP.
- e. **Fiduciary (Substantial).** While the parent project PCU has both procurement and FM experience of World Bank financed project including experience senior staff and manuals. The legal texts needed to implement fast procurement in FCV context are not all in place. The Decree was adopted. However, the *arrêté* for the implementation of the decree is still not signed. The Government promised to sign the *arrêté* before the signature of the FA. The delivery of 70,000 tons for the replenishment of the country strategic food security stock will be implemented by WFP which has good track record implementing similar activities with the World Bank in Burkina few years back and in other countries as well. The current FM staff is inadequate to do a proper FM of both the parent project and the AF. Furthermore, the parent project internal audits mechanism needed to be extended to also cover the AF. Two accountants will be hired to strengthen the FM team of the PCU, the mandate of the internal auditor will be revised to cover the AF. Furthermore, the contract of the external financial auditor will be amended to cover the activities of the AF.
- f. **Environmental and Social (High).** While the parent project PCU has adequate staff in social development, environment and GBV. The AF will be implemented in a very volatile high risk conflict zones where beneficiaries are hard to reach in some cases. While the AF activities are mainly scale up of the existing activities in the parent project. There are few activities such as replenishment of food stock which is new. The new regions do not have the GBV mitigation and management measures and the GRM is already in place for the parent project regions. A security screening of the conflict areas will be conducted, and relatively secured zones will be selected for project activities implementation. Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) documents (Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Plan Framework (RPF)) have been updated to reflect the AF and will be disclosed no later than 1 month after effectiveness. The GBV mitigation and management mechanism as well as project GRM will be expanded to AF regions.
- g. **Stakeholders (Substantial).** The project implementation and choice of activities may not ensure that there is no exclusion, inter-group inequalities (farmers and pastoralists) and territorial marginalization. The project has recruited third parties NGO to implement the citizen engagement activities through consultations of beneficiaries, community monitories and GRM to ensure inclusion and participation of all groups in the project.
- h. **Other Risks (High).** The country's security situation is constantly evolving and heightened security risks in areas targeted under the AF. Insecurity is negatively affecting implementation of the parent project and achievement of the intended outcomes and results. A deterioration of the security situation may affect the capacity to deploy technical staff in regions and result in project activities



being partially or temporarily suspended. A security management specialist embedded within the PCU will help update security information and propose appropriate mitigation measures. The partnership with UN agencies offers an opportunity for the project to deliver results in conflict and insecure areas where these agencies have considerable operational experience.

IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

55. The economic and financial analysis of the AF focuses on the revision and scale up of Components 1, 3, and 4 of the parent project to enhance climate resilience and adaptation of domestic agriculture, livestock and fishing production, and to enhance food security, which has been impacted due to climate shocks. An envelope of US\$123 million equivalent is dedicated to: (i) scaling up transfers to vulnerable population (Sub-component 1.2); (ii) supporting the recovery of the effected local economy and providing employment opportunities to vulnerable communities (including IDPs, youth and women) through empowerment activities in the crop livestock and fishing sectors (Sub-component 3.1); (iii) construction of productive infrastructure (Sub-component 3.2); and (iv) replenishment of national strategic food security stock (Sub-component 3.3). The AF also provides incremental support for emergency preparedness and early warning and project management (Component 4).
56. Under Component 1 (Sub-component 1.2), the AF will provide unconditional in-kind and/or cash transfers to food insecure households in IPC3+ crisis-affected areas. The transfers will occur during the three-month lean season (July to September) when households are extremely vulnerable to severe hunger. Several studies have demonstrated the value of such transfers in Burkina Faso, with benefits exceeding costs in terms of consumption smoothing, avoidance of negative coping strategies, and long-lasting benefits to the poor. These benefits underpin several transfer-based initiatives in the parent project, also in other important projects in the country, including the Social Safety Net Project (P124015). Similar benefits can reasonably be expected under the AF. It is vital that the choice of transfer modality be driven by market conditions, the level and form of available resources, protection risks, and gender and age specific requirements.
57. The cost effectiveness analysis shows that each targeted household (HH) would benefit by avoiding 47 days of extra work per month (at minimum wage) just to cover the food gap, thus assuring adequate nutrition, and reducing the likelihood of child labor activities. Given four members of a rural HH are active on average, the number of extra days work is estimated at 12 days/member. At the target population level, this activity would reduce a total of 2.7 million extra days of work/month just to meet their basic minimum needs.
58. Under Sub-components 3.1 and 3.2, to assess the profitability of the project actions, and where data are available, the analysis compares “with-project” and “without-project” situations, allowing for the calculation of the financial internal rates of return (FIRRs) as well as the net present values (NPVs), and other relevant indicators that further facilitate the comparison and to show impacts on the beneficiaries’ incomes. The analysis covers plant production, animal production, and fishing, in addition to processing units for groups of women/youth. Plant production consists of major crops in Burkina Faso, such as maize,



rice and black-eyed peas. MARAH identified these crops as having high potential for food security enhancement. Livestock considers poultry units, small ruminants for reproduction and for fattening, in addition to the aquaculture and replenishment of fish stock in selected bodies of water. The FIRR from this exercise show that all assessed activities are profitable with different levels of benefits accruing to targeted households

59. Under Sub-component 3.3, the project seeks to replenish the national food reserve through procurement of maize, rice, sorghum, and millet in local, regional, and international markets. Current conditions in international grain markets are highly volatile. The upswing of prices under COVID-19 is being accentuated by the war in Ukraine. Within Burkina Faso, climate-induced production deficits have led to shortages and high prices. Given the need to understand and accommodate this market volatility, and due to World Bank policy restrictions, procurement will be through WFP. Analysis by WFP of prices and availability of the four commodities indicates that at current prices (which may change in the coming period), the US\$45 million available for this sub-component would allow for least-cost procurement of 70,000 MT of grain in either local or international markets. Previous experience with this service provision by WFP indicates significant cost-savings and enhanced timeliness relative to alternative arrangements. In 2021, WFP procured 40,000 MT of grain for the Government at a cost of US\$16 million, which was US\$4.5 million (24 percent) lower than budgeted. The WFP support also includes important capacity strengthening in strategic and operational areas. The Technical Assessment Review confirmed that the extreme food and nutrition insecurity facing Burkina Faso requires an urgent and scaled response, and that the AF is an appropriate vehicle for such a response.

B. TECHNICAL

60. The parent project is slightly over one year into implementation, with approximately nine percent of funds disbursed. The March 25, 2022, ISR indicates Satisfactory overall IP rating, with implementation of all four active components progressing well. The parent project thus provides a firm foundation for the scale-up and new activities envisioned under the AF. All these scaled-up and new activities are wholly aligned with the parent project's PDO, which has been adjusted appropriately to reflect the urgency of the food security crisis affecting Burkina Faso. Given the prominent role of climate shocks in the food security crisis, climate-related vulnerabilities are appropriately prioritized in Sub-component 3.1 and 3.2, with a range of resilience and adaptation enhancing interventions embedded within planned activities.
61. The PCU is functioning smoothly, with strong collaboration between the Government and its partners. Prospects to expand and deepen the PCU's implementation support structures as needed are therefore positive. The existing activities in the parent project for cash transfers under Component 1, and production infrastructures under Component 3 will promote rapid and well-targeted scaling up of Sub-components 1.2, 3.1, and 3.2. The targeted scale-up will be based on strengthened existing partnerships within the parent project, new partnerships under the AF, and enhanced engagement with related projects in the targeted areas. To ensure effective implementation, the significant expansion in coordination and M&E requirements must be met with appropriate investments within the PCU and among project partners. Continued strong implementation of component 4 is therefore vital.

C. GREEN HOUSE GASES



62. In accordance with the World Bank Climate Action Plan (2021-2025), the carbon balance for the project was evaluated and integrated into the economic analysis. Over the 20-year period of the analysis presented in Annex 5, the project would lead to a net reduction in emissions of **3,512,160 tCO₂e**, estimated at an average **US\$132.45 million**.¹³ This impact is a result of the improved techniques and with agricultural practices and optimized use of fertilizers and other inputs in rice, maize and black-eyed peas fields. The project's carbon balance shows that over the period analysis most of the mitigation potential originates from reducing **2,425,914 tCO₂e** of CH₄ emissions and sequestering **1,055,971 tCO₂e** of CO₂.
63. The project provides improved access to inputs for both crop and animal production to vulnerable people in dire situations and to poultry farmers crippled by the avian influenza. Even if livestock activities (small ruminants and poultry) are net emitters (**+652,148, tCO₂e**), the cropland component would offset these emissions, with rice taking the lead. The project will restore 6,000 ha of degraded land where residue management and good agriculture practices will be adopted, contributing to the additional sequestration of **- 309,524 tCO₂e** over the 20 years period.
64. The project activities will contribute to climate change mitigation through the promotion of low-carbon agriculture practices, reduction of post-harvest losses, more water efficiency (more yields due to better fertilizes and pesticide usage), and improved livestock management, in addition to enhancing resilience of beneficiaries through access to cash for work units and replenishment of strategic stock of selected cereals.

D. GENDER

65. The original project acknowledged that there is profound inequality between Burkinabe women and men. The country ranks 182 of 189 countries on the inequality index between the sexes (United Nations Development Program, UNDP, 2019). The index measures three important aspects of human development, including reproductive health, empowerment, and economic status. Women are relied heavily on agriculture for employment and income, and they have therefore been affected heavily by the current food insecurity crisis. The AF will ensure that women have better access to economic recovery support to increase their income and improve their food security situation. As per the parent project, the proposed indicators will be gender disaggregated and will ensure that half of the agricultural assets are distributed to women. The project will also invest in capacity building, nutrition sensitive activities, vegetable gardening and kitchen gardens that will mostly be targeting women.

E. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

66. The PCU in place, which manages the parent project, will remain responsible for the FM aspects of the proposed AF. The FM arrangements of the AF will follow the same approach as the implementation arrangements in place for the ongoing project. The FM assessment was carried out in accordance with the FMFM Manual for World Bank-Financed Investment Operations effective on March 1, 2010 and reissued on September 7, 2021. An exception to allow IDA financing of food expenditure in the amount of US\$45 million equivalent was approved by the World Bank regional management on May 16, 2022, to

¹³ Following the World Bank guidance note on shadow price of carbon in economic analysis (November 12, 2017). The prices considered range from US\$50 to US\$100 from 2022 to 2030 and from US\$78 to US\$156 from 2031 to 2041. The discount rate is 10 percent.



allow the replenishment of Burkina Faso's national food security strategic stock to defensive levels.

67. The CPCU is familiar with the World Bank's FM requirements through the implementation of the parent project effective since 31 March 2021. The first Interim Financial Report (IFR) under the parent project were received on time and was deemed acceptable. The mitigation measures to strengthen FM management under the parent project have all been implemented in a satisfactory manner.
68. The FM performance of the parent project is Satisfactory upon the desk review conducted to complete this FM assessment. The FM personnel are in place, the accounting is up to date, the first IFR was received on time and was deemed acceptable. An internal auditor is appointed, and the internal audit report was completed. An external auditor is appointed for the audit of 2021 financial statements.
69. **The PCU FM will need to be reinforced with two accountants with TORs and qualifications acceptable to the World Bank.** The CPCU FM team includes one financial specialist, one senior accountant, one accountant and one internal auditor. The parent project amounts to US\$350 million equivalent and the proposed AF amounts to US\$123 million equivalent which will include among activities cash transfers and reconstitution of food security strategic stock. Recruitment of two accountants will allow the CPCU to have enough capacity to manage the proposed AF.
70. **The disbursement rate on the parent project as of March 10th, 2021, amounts to 8.9 percent after one year of effectiveness.** This rate is relatively low principally due to the pause on disbursement applied on Burkina Faso portfolio after activation of OP7.30 procedure in January 2022.
71. The FM risk is substantial due to: (i) the high insecurity of the areas in which project activities will be conducted; (ii) Very limited FM staff to manage the activities of the AF in addition to the parent project; (iii) inadequate internal control function which does not cover the new activities under the AF; and (iv) the misappropriation of project funds and ineligible expenditures, given the current security and COVID-19 context and agreements to be signed with new implementing agencies. There is no retroactive financing proposed for this AF.
72. The following specific measures are proposed to mitigate FM risks:
- (a) Strengthen the internal audit function by including the activities of the AF.
 - (b) Update the PIM and the detailed FM procedure manual, to include the AF specificities in particular additional measures to ensure safeguard and stock replenishment transparency under supply chain of the national strategic food security Stock.
 - (c) Customize the current accounting system to include the AF.
 - (d) Hire an external auditor to cover the activities of the AF no later than one month after the AF effectiveness.
 - (e) Hire two accountants, no later than one month after AF effectiveness, fully dedicated to the AF, and update the parent project internal auditor scope of work to include the AF.
 - (f) Update the Memorandum of Understanding with Higher Authority for State Control and the Fight Against Corruption (*Autorité Supérieure de Contrôle de l'Etat et de Lutte contre la Corruption*, ASCE-LC) to include the AF in performing bi-annual ex-post verification of the project expenses including activities implemented by other agencies (WFP, SONAGESS, etc.).



73. **Monitoring:** During implementation, a continuous monitoring and flexible adjustment of the planned FM system will be undertaken. The PCU will be required to prepare and submit to the World Bank; (a) un-audited IFR on a quarterly basis; and (b) audited annual financial statements on an annual basis. The project will comply with the World Bank disclosure policy of audit reports. The World Bank may increase or reduce the frequency of interim un-audited financial reports, based on an assessment of the project FM performance and risk. Based on the current risk assessment, which is substantial, World Bank team envisages at least two supervision missions per year.
74. **Disbursement arrangements:** One new designated account (DA) and one transaction account managed by the PCU will be opened in C.F.A. Francs at the Central Bank of West African States (*Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest*). The disbursement arrangements will be the same as what is in place under the parent project. **The residual FM risk after mitigation measures is Substantial.** A detailed description of the financial arrangements is presented in Annex 2.

F. PROCUREMENT

75. All works, goods, and services will be procured according to the procurement arrangements of the parent project. The changes to the existing procurement arrangements in the parent project are detailed in the following paragraphs:
- (a) *Procurement risk at the project level:* The AF will be managed by the Emergency Territorial Development and Resilience Project (*Projet d'Urgence de Développement Territorial et de Résilience*, PUDTR) PCUPCU. PUDTR is staffed by a two competitively recruited procurement specialists. For overload reason, it is proposed to recruit a procurement consultant who will be dedicated to the AFAF. The performance of this agency is Moderately Satisfactory. All mitigation measures proposed in the parent project have been fully addressed except le legal text to implementation procurement flexibility in FCV context. The Government has taken a procurement flexibilities decree. However, the decree needs to be complemented by an “arrêté” which will define the concerned areas and investments for which the decree will apply. The Government has promised to sign the *arrêté* before the signature of the AF FA. This *arrêté* will not only be beneficial to this project but also to the World Bank portfolio in Burkina Faso. In the meantime, the PCU has recruitment specialized agencies which have autonomy and flexibility to delivery fast in the FCV context.
- (b) *Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD) and Procurement Plan (PP):* As part of AF preparation, the Recipient (with assistance from the World Bank) has prepared the PSD and the PP. Given the fact that this is an emergency operation to address the needs of the population during the lean covering the period of June to August 2022. The strategic contracts which account for over 80 percent of the amount of the AF will be conducted by entities which already have good track record and experience working in conflict environment. The cash transfers program (estimated at US\$20 million) and the delivery of 70,000 tons of cereals (estimated at US\$47 million) will be implemented by World Food Program. The delivery of agricultural inputs will be implemented by AGRODIA (Association of Wholesalers and Retailers of Agricultural Inputs). SONATER will implement the agricultural land development activities. Finally, a procurement consultant will be recruited to further reinforced the capacity of the PCU.

**G. LEGAL OPERATIONAL POLICIES**

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

76. Like the parent project, the proposed AF has triggered OP 7.50 (project on international waterways) falling under paragraph 7(a) of the Policy. An exception to the notification requirement was approved by the World Bank regional management on May 31, 2022, because the investments identified so far would not have transboundary impacts.

H. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL

77. The proposed AF's environmental risk rating remains High same as for the parent project. It will not trigger new E&S standards, including related to greenhouse gases (GHG). However, the project background has been updated to cater for new activities related to food security emergency responses. All AF activities are scaling up original project interventions except: (i) replenishment of the country food strategic stock (this activity is only limited to the reconstitution of food stock not the distribution); and (ii) support to community preparedness and awareness. The Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) have been updated for the AF have been publicly disclosed on before May 21, 2022, in the World Bank and country websites, respectively. The ESMF, including Labor Management Procedure (LMP), the RPF, and the Security Management Plan (SMP) will be updated no later than one month after the project effectiveness. The SEP will be updated within six months after effectiveness. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)/Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) required throughout the project shall be prepared, disclosed, consulted upon and adopted prior to the beginning of civil works. These instruments will integrate the risks and impacts associated with the AF new activities by providing guidance on potential E&S impacts for the new activities that would be financed, along with monitoring requirements and implementing arrangements. Partners (including WFP) will implement activities in accordance with the ESF requirements (as described in the ESF instruments), including the security requirements.
78. The participants of all consultation meetings agreed with the proposed environmental safeguards arrangements, emphasizing the importance of training and information dissemination of best agricultural practices and community capacity building. The project implementation team's E&S specialists have the relevant capacity to implement E&S safeguards issues, based on last World Bank implementation support missions (in March 2022), the project E&S performance is considered satisfactory. The PCU has full time E&S specialists and assistants deployed to the field by regions.
79. The ongoing effort for engaging with citizens through the established GRM for the parent project will be sustained. The existing GRM ensures that the project beneficiaries are aware of the GRM and understand how they can reach out for resolution of their grievances. The efforts will be made to adjust modalities of the current system for an expanded scope of activities and further publicize the existence of the GRM, its procedures, details of those to whom grievances should be addressed through community outreach and



public awareness raising. The project, in its turn, would use the feedback received from beneficiaries to better target interventions to improve the project's outcome. To date, there have been no grievances filed under the project, most of the feedback is collected through project activities, such as training. The feedback collected then is used to improve the project activities.

80. The project will build on the parent project existing GRM. It will enforce accessibility to all targeted communities and will ensure that all complaints are addressed in a timely manner. The GRM procedures are transparent, and communities will be informed on how to file a complaint and timeframe of the resolution through an awareness raising campaign. This will ensure that beneficiaries and other stakeholders can use the GRM and will also contribute to building trust and reinforcing accountability. The GRM is operational and currently handling complaints. Based on the last ISR, about 12 complaints were received and treated within the stipulated timeframe.

V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS

81. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level GRMs or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org



VI SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES

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

VII DETAILED CHANGE(S)

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Current PDO

The proposed PDO is to improve inclusive access of communities (including Internally Displaced Persons ("IDP")) to critical infrastructure and essential social services in Selected Areas.

Proposed New PDO

to improve inclusive access of communities (including Internally Displaced Persons ("IDP")) to critical infrastructure and essential social services, and enhance their access to food in project areas



COMPONENTS

Current Component Name	Current Cost (US\$, millions)	Action	Proposed Component Name	Proposed Cost (US\$, millions)
Improved access to basic social services	130.00	Revised	Improved access to basic social services	150.00
Improve Physical and Virtual Connectivity and Urban Resilience	120.00	No Change	Improve Physical and Virtual Connectivity and Urban Resilience	120.00
Community Level Economic Recovery and Empowerment	80.00	Revised	Community Level Economic Recovery and Empowerment	177.00
Community Engagement and Project Management	20.00	Revised	Community Engagement and Project Management	26.00
Contingent Emergency Response Component ("CERC")	0.00	Revised	Contingent Emergency Response Component ("CERC")	0.00
TOTAL	350.00			473.00

DISBURSEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Change in Disbursement Arrangements

Yes

Expected Disbursements (in US\$)

Fiscal Year	Annual	Cumulative
2021	0.00	0.00
2022	40,000,000.00	40,000,000.00
2023	100,000,000.00	140,000,000.00
2024	100,000,000.00	240,000,000.00
2025	100,000,000.00	340,000,000.00
2026	133,300,000.00	473,300,000.00



SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK-RATING TOOL (SORT)

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

LEGAL COVENANTS – Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project - Additional Financing (P178650)

Sections and Description

Schedule 2 Section I.A.2

The Recipient shall, no later than three (3) months after the Effective Date, or any later dated as agreed by the Association, establish and thereafter operate and maintain until the completion of the Project, a committee (“the Technical Committee”), with terms of reference and staffing satisfactory to the Association.

Schedule 2 Section I. A. 3. b.(ii)

The Recipient shall, no later than one (1) month after the Effective Date, or any later dated as agreed by the Association, recruit and appoint: the administrative and financial manager, the senior accountant, the accountants, the internal auditor, the rural development specialist, the environmental specialist, the social development specialist, the gender-based violence specialist, the security specialist, and the procurement specialists, referred to in sub-paragraph (i) of this paragraph.

Schedule 2 Section I. A.3,.b.(iii)

The Recipient shall, no later than one (1) month after the Effective Date, or any later dated as agreed by the Association, recruit and appoint an external auditor on the basis of terms of reference, qualifications and experience acceptable to the Association.



Schedule 2 Section I.A.3.b.(iv)

The Recipient shall, no later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, or any later date as agreed by the Association, the Recipient has hired for each Regional Antennas in Selected Regions: (i) a social development and environmental assistant, (ii) a procurement assistant, and (iii) an infrastructure assistant, each with qualifications, integrity, experience and terms of reference satisfactory to the Association.

Schedule 2 Section I.A.3.b.(v)

The Recipient shall, no later than one (1) month after the Effective Date, or any later date as agreed by the Association, enter into an agreement with ASCE-LC in form and substance satisfactory to the Association for the purposes of carrying out bi-annual audits of the Project.

Schedule 2, Section I, H

The Recipient shall ensure that not later than six (6) months after the Effective Date, a Preparedness Plan is prepared and adopted in form and substance acceptable to the Association.

Per the ESCP, the ESMF, RPF and SMP shall be updated, disclosed, consulted upon and adopted not later than one month after the effective date.”

Per ESCP, the disclosed appraisal stage SEP shall be updated 6 months after the Project Effective Date”

Per the ESCP, RPF will be updated and disclosed no later than one month after effectiveness

Conditions



VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING

Results Framework

COUNTRY: Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project - Additional Financing

Project Development Objective(s)

to improve inclusive access of communities (including Internally Displaced Persons ("IDP")) to critical infrastructure and essential social services, and enhance their access to food in project areas

Project Development Objective Indicators by Objectives/ Outcomes

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
Access to critical infrastructures						
Number of beneficiaries with access to communication infrastructures (all-season roads and mobile broadband signal) (Number)		0.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00	300,000.00
Women beneficiaries with improved income as a result of the project (number) (Number)		0.00	40,000.00	140,000.00	200,000.00	300,000.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised						
of which 30 percent are IDPs (Number)		0.00	12,000.00	21,000.00	30,000.00	90,000.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>						
Access to essential social services						
Beneficiaries who have received improved essential social services as a result of the project (number) (Number)		0.00	150,000.00	400,000.00	700,000.00	850,000.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>						
of which 50 percent are women (Number)		0.00	75,000.00	200,000.00	300,000.00	425,000.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>						
of which 30 percent are IDPs (Number)		0.00	150,000.00			283,000.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>						
Participation of Selected Communities (including IDP)						
Rate of satisfaction expressed by the beneficiaries for the project investments based on addressed feedback from annual iterative satisfaction surveys (Percentage)		0.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00
Inclusion of all groups of the community						
Communes integrating feedback from beneficiaries' consultations (including IDP and women) into the		0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
key strategic documents (budgets and development plan) (Percentage)						
Enhance access to food (Action: This Objective is New)						
Beneficiaries of emergency food and nutritional assistance in the project area during the lean season (number) (Number (Thousand))		0.00	400,000.00	800,000.00		800,000.00
Action: This indicator is New						

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
Improve the offer of basic social services						
Newly built or rehabilitated social infrastructures (education and health) with new electricity access from renewable energy power supply (Number)		0.00	50.00	90.00	100.00	105.00
Simplified Drinking Water Supply System and Community boreholes for Drinking water equipped with Solar Energy (Number)		0.00	55.00	135.00	150.00	160.00
SGBV response center supported to provide integrated care in		0.00	80.00	90.00	95.00	100.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
beneficiary communes (Percentage)						
Action: This indicator has been Revised						
Schools and Health centers adequately staffed and equipped (Percentage)	0.00		80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00
Internal displaced persons identified and registered within three days of arrival. (Number)	0.00		75.00	75.00	80.00	85.00
Action: This indicator has been Marked for Deletion						
People who have received essential health, nutrition, and population (HNP) services (CRI, Number)	0.00		25,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00
People who have received essential health, nutrition, and population (HNP) services - Female (RMS requirement) (CRI, Number)	0.00					100,000.00
Number of children immunized (CRI, Number)	0.00					0.00
Number of women and children who have received basic nutrition services (CRI, Number)	0.00					55,000.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised						
Number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel (CRI, Number)	0.00					5,000.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
Students benefiting from direct interventions to enhance learning (CRI, Number)		0.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	75,000.00	100,000.00
Students benefiting from direct interventions to enhance learning - Female (CRI, Number)		0.00				33,000.00
Community Level Economic Recovery and Empowerment						
Number of economic infrastructures constructed or rehabilitated by the project (Number)		0.00	100.00	300.00	400.00	620.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised						
Beneficiary with increased revenue because of income generating activities (Number)		0.00	50,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00	400,000.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised						
Beneficiary participating in trainings in life-skills or livelihood (Number)		0.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00	15,000.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised						
Number of young women (Number)		0.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00
Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services (CRI, Number)		0.00	40,000.00	80,000.00		125,000.00
Action: This indicator is New						
Farmers reached with		0.00				62,500.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
agricultural assets or services - Female (CRI, Number)						
Action: This indicator is New						
Community Engagement and Project Management						
Communes with an dedicated budget and management committee in place for the infrastructures financed by the project (Percentage)		0.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	100.00
Number of beneficiary commune with fonctional Grievance Redress Mecanism and Conflict Management (Number)		0.00				15.00
Annual revenue of Beneficiary Communes (Percentage)		0.00	3.00	5.00	10.00	15.00
Grievances received and addressed through the project GRM system (Percentage)		0.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00
Attacks or alerts of attacks in neighboring communes (Number)		30.00	25.00	20.00	15.00	5.00
Action: This indicator has been Marked for Deletion						
Improve Physical and Virtual Connectivity and Urban Resilience						
Rural or Inter-Urban Roads Rehabilitated or Improved into climate resilient all-season roads (Kilometers)		0.00	250.00	550.00	700.00	1,100.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
Construction or Curing of Storm Water Drainage Channel in flood prone locations in beneficiary urban communes (Kilometers)		0.00	25.00	50.00	75.00	100.00
Beneficiary employed through labor intensive works (Number)		0.00	50,000.00	75,000.00	200,000.00	300,000.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised						
Beneficiary Commune with at least one digital center (Percentage)		0.00	80.00	80.00	90.00	100.00

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Number of beneficiaries with access to communication infrastructures (all-season roads and mobile broadband signal)		annual	Communes	A 2-kilometer buffer zone along the project roads and the list of villages located in the buffer zone. The population of these villages is then drawn from the population census and adjusted for population growth with a rate of 3.6% per year.	PIU
Women beneficiaries with improved		every six	Beneficiary	Reports from the	DGDT



income as a result of the project (number)		month	Communes	communes are centralized and committed to the Bank and the review committee.	
of which 30 percent are IDPs					
Beneficiaries who have received improved essential social services as a result of the project (number)		every six month	Beneficiary Communes	The regional antenna of DGDТ produce a report by region. The reports are centralized and shared with project review committee.	DGDТ
of which 50 percent are women					
of which 30 percent are IDPs					
Rate of satisfaction expressed by the beneficiaries for the project investments based on addressed feedback from annual iterative satisfaction surveys		annually	survey	The survey will be conducted using ICT and independent focal point.	DGDТ
Communes integrating feedback from beneficiaries' consultations (including IDP and women) into the key strategic documents (budgets and development plan)	The number of beneficiary communes which has organized outreach consultation with all groups of the population (IDP, Youth, all the ethnic groups) to taken into account their needs / total number of beneficiary communes of the project	Annually	Beneficiary Communes	Minutes of the consultations	PIU



Beneficiaries of emergency food and nutritional assistance in the project area during the lean season (number)	Annual	Annual	STCNSA, WFP		PCU
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Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Newly built or rehabilitated social infrastructures (education and health) with new electricity access from renewable energy power supply		every six month	Communes	Provisional acceptance report of the supervision engineer	DGDT
Simplified Drinking Water Supply System and Community boreholes for Drinking water equipped with Solar Energy		every six month	Beneficiary Communes	Provisional Acceptance Report of the supervision engineer	DGDT
SGBV response center supported to provide integrated care in beneficiary communes					
Schools and Health centers adequately staffed and equipped					
Internal displaced persons identified and registered within three days of arrival.					
People who have received essential health, nutrition, and population (HNP) services					
People who have received essential health, nutrition, and population (HNP) services - Female (RMS requirement)					



Number of children immunized					
Number of women and children who have received basic nutrition services					
Number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel					
Students benefiting from direct interventions to enhance learning					
Students benefiting from direct interventions to enhance learning - Female					
Number of economic infrastructures constructed or rehabilitated by the project		Annually	Communes	Provisional acceptance	DGDT
Beneficiary with increased revenue because of income generating activities		bi-annually	NGO Survey	Reports	DGDT
Beneficiary participating in trainings in life-skills or livelihood					
Number of young women					
Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services	This indicator measures the number of farmers who were provided with agricultural assets or services as a result of World Bank project support. "Agriculture" or "Agricultural" includes: crops, livestock, capture fisheries, aquaculture, agroforestry, timber, and non-timber forest products. Assets include	Annual	PCU	M/E	PCU



	property, biological assets, and farm and processing equipment. Biological assets may include animal agriculture breeds (e.g., livestock, fisheries) and genetic material of livestock, crops, trees, and shrubs (including fiber and fuel crops). Services include research, extension, training, education, ICTs, inputs (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, labor), production-related services (e.g., soil testing, animal health/veterinary services), phyto-sanitary and food safety services, agricultural marketing support services (e.g., price monitoring, export promotion), access to farm and post-harvest machinery and storage facilities, employment, irrigation and drainage, and finance. Farmers are people engaged in agricultural activities or members of an agriculture-related business (disaggregated by men and				
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	women) targeted by the project.				
Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services - Female		Annual	Ministry of Agriculture, PCU		PCU
Communes with an dedicated budget and management committee in place for the infrastructures financed by the project		annually	Communes	Once the O&M validated by the project	DGDT
Number of beneficiary commune with fonctional Grievance Redress Mecanism and Conflict Management		every six month	Communes GRM registry	percentage of complaints treated in a less than 15 days divided by the total number of complaints	Communes
Annual revenue of Beneficiary Communes		annually	Communes	Reports	DGDT
Grievances received and addressed through the project GRM system		Annual	Data from communes	Reports	DGDT
Attacks or alerts of attacks in neighboring communes		Monthly	Ministry of interieur		Ministry of interior
Rural or Inter-Urban Roads Rehabilitated or Improved into climate resilient all-season roads		Annually	Provisional Acceptance Report	Communes	DGDT
Construction or Curing of Storm Water Drainage Channel in flood prone locations in beneficiary urban communes		Annually	Report	Provisionnal Acceptance	DGDT
Beneficiary employed through labor		Annually	NGO Report	Counting each person	DGDT



intensive works				employed	
Beneficiary Commune with at least one digital center		Annually	PIU	PIU	PIU



Annex 1. Institutional Arrangements and Implementation Support

1. The parent project is using an institutional arrangement put in place by the GoBF to implement the emergency program for the Sahel. This arrangement is currently being used by other donors with success. A steering committee chaired by the Ministry of Finance gives strategic directions and approves and annual budgeted work plan. A technical committee chaired by the DGDТ and including all the key central technical services of relevant ministries (such as infrastructures, education, health, and social action) is in charge of the technical oversight. The DGDТ plays the role of PCU in charge of coordinating activities among actors, fiduciary, environmental, social and GBV management, monitoring, and evaluation. Additional recruitments will be made so that there are competent and dedicated personnel in charge of the implementation of the project at the central level.
2. The parent project institutional arrangements will remain in place for the AF. Key players involved in food security have been added to participate in the project implementation. The PCU will be required to conclude conventions or implementation protocols with the new implementing partners. The PCU will also be required to draw these actors into the technical committee, aiming for full alignment. Also important will be mechanisms for coordinated planning and action between the development and humanitarian segments of the parent project and AF.

Table 1.1: Project Institutional Roles and Responsibilities by Sub-Component

Components	Sub-components	Institutions	Roles	Responsibilities
Component 1: Improved Access to Basic Social Services	Sub-component 1.2: Supporting demand for basic social services	PCU	Lead	Coordinate implementation of activities
		WFP	Implementing partner	Deliver cash transfer services on behalf of the Government
		CONASUR	Implementing partner	Targeting of emergency beneficiaries and coordination
		SONAGESS	Implementing partner	Coordinate ensure activities related to food strategic stock
		CTCNSA	Implementing partner	Food security emergency response and coordination
		Deconcentrated technical services	Implementing partners	Contribute to implementation of activities
Component 3: Community Level	Sub-component 3.1: Empowerment	PCU	Lead	Coordinate implementation of activities



Components	Sub-components	Institutions	Roles	Responsibilities
Economic Recovery and Empowerment		General Directorate of Plant Production (<i>Direction Générale des Productions Végétales</i>)	Implementing Partner	Contribute to activities related to agri-inputs distribution and extension services
		General Directorate of Animal Production (<i>Direction Générale des Productions Animales</i>)	Implementing Partner	Contribute to livestock kits distribution and extension services
		Center for the Promotion of Village Poultry Farming (<i>Centre de Promotion de l'Aviculture Villageoise</i>)	Implementing Partner	Contribute to activities related to poultry development
		AGRODIA	Implementing partner	Contribute to activities related to fertilizer distribution
	Sub-component 3.2: Construction and Rehabilitation of Productive Infrastructure	ANEVE	Lead	Coordinate implementation of activities related to ESF.
		PCU	Lead	Coordinate implementation of activities
		SONATER	Implementing Partner	Contribute to activities related to agricultural infrastructure
	Sub-component 3.3: Replenishment of National Strategic Stock	PCU	Lead	Coordinate implementation of activities
		SONAGESS	Implementing Partner	Implement activities related to food strategic stock and distribution



Components	Sub-components	Institutions	Roles	Responsibilities
		WFP	Implementing Partner	Procurement of food for strategic reserves and capacity building for SONAGESS
Component 4: Community Engagement and Project Management	4.1 Citizen's voice and participation and positive state presence 4.2 Project management	PCU	Lead	Coordinate, implement, account, Knowledge management and learning

3. **Implementation Support.** As for the parent project, the AF will be technically supported by a cross Global Practice technical team. Team members specialists in agriculture and safety nets specialists will play a crucial role in supporting the AF implementation. They will participate in thematic review meetings as well as in regular the Implementation Support Missions of the project.



Annex 2. Comprehensive Financial Management Mitigation Plan

1. The FM arrangements of the AF will follow the same approach as the implementation arrangements in place for the parent project.
 - (i) **Internal control system and internal audit:** The assessment revealed that DGDT has a weak internal control function. To complement those controls, the PCU hired an internal auditor fully dedicated to the parent project. The TORs of the internal auditor will be updated to include the AF project scope of work.
 - (ii) **Planning and budgeting:** The PCU will prepare a detailed annual work plan and budget and a disbursement forecast which should be approved by the Project Review Committee no later than two weeks after effectiveness and each following year submitted to the World Bank no later than November 30, N-1. The work plan and budgets will identify the activities to be undertaken and the role of respective parties in implementation.
 - (iii) **Accounting policies:** The prevailing accounting policies and procedures in line with the West African Francophone countries accounting standards—SYSCOHADA—in use in Burkina Faso for ongoing World Bank-financed operations will apply. The accounting systems and policies and financial procedures will be documented in the project's administrative, accounting, and financial manual.
 - (iv) **Interim financial reporting:** The PCU will submit audited IFR to the World Bank within 45 days after the end of each quarter. The IFRs will include (a) an introductory narrative discussion of project developments and progress during the period, to provide context to (or other explanations of) financial information reported; (b) a Sources and Uses of funds Statement, both cumulatively and for the period covered by the report, showing separately funds provided under the Project; (c) a use of funds by components statement, cumulatively and for the period covered by the report; (d) the DADA reconciliation, including bank statements and general ledger of the bank account; (e) the disbursement forecasts of the upcoming six months; and (f) an explanation of variances between the actual and planned. The quarterly IFR will reflect the activities implemented by other partners involved in the project.
 - (v) **Annual financial reporting:** In compliance with International Accounting Standards and IDA requirements, the project will produce audited annual financial statements. These include (a) a Balance Sheet that shows assets and liabilities; (bi) a Statement of Sources and Uses of Funds showing all the sources of project funds and expenditures analyzed by project component and/or category; (c) a Statement of Commitments; (d) notes related to significant accounting policies and accounting standards adopted by management and underlying the preparation of financial statements; and (e) a Management Assertion that project funds have been expended for the intended purposes as specified in the relevant Financial Analysis.
 - (vi) **External auditing:** An external auditor, with experience and qualifications satisfactory to the World Bank, will perform an audit of annual financial statements. If possible, the same external auditor of the parent project will be used by extending his TORs to include the AF project. If necessary, the



PCU in accordance with the World Bank, may consider recruiting an individual consultant to perform additional and independent ex-post verifications. The cost of external audit and independent verification, if any, will be met by the AF project under the Project Management Component. The project will comply with the World Bank disclosure policy of audit reports.

- (vii) **The project will submit audited financial statements satisfactory to the World Bank (IDA) every year.** A single opinion on the Audited Project Financial Statements in compliance with International Standards on Auditing will be required. In addition, a Management Letter will be required. The audited financial statements must be submitted to the World Bank within six (6) months after closure of the fiscal year.
- (viii) **Governance and anti-corruption:** The risk of irregularities and corruption within the project activities is Substantial given the nature and implementation arrangements of the project activities. The following measures are envisaged to mitigate the risk of misuses, irregularities, and corruption (i) the TORs of the external auditor will comprise a specific chapter on fraud and corruption auditing; (ii) measures to improve transparency such as providing information on the project status to the public and public disclosure of audit reports on Project annual financial statements are built into the project design; and (iii) the GRMGRM will highlight the possibility of anonymously reporting suspected fraud.
- (ix) **Support to the implementation plan:** FM supervisions will be conducted over the project's lifetime. The project will be supervised on a risk-based approach. The objective of the implementation support plan is to ensure the project maintains a satisfactory FM system throughout its life. Based on the current risk assessment, which is Substantial, we envisage two supervision missions per year. The supervision will include a FM rating of the project. An implementation support mission will be carried before effectiveness to ensure the project readiness. The supervision intensity will be adjusted over time considering the project FM performance and FM risk level. The implementation support plan will follow the same approach as under the parent project.

Table 2.1: FM Action Plan and FM Risks Mitigation

Action	Responsible Party	Deadline and Conditionality
1. Update the parent project PIM and the FM manual to include the AF activities in particular additional measures to ensure safeguard and stock replenishment transparency under supply chain of the National Strategic Food Security Stock	PCU	Done
2. Recruit on a competitive basis two accountants with qualifications and experiences satisfactory to the World Bank	PCU	No later than one month after AF effectiveness
3. Sign an addendum to the memorandum of understanding with ASCE-LC to include the AF in performing bi-annual ex-post verification of the project expenses including activities implemented by other agencies (WFP, SONAGESS, etc.)	PCU	Not later than one month after AF effectiveness



4. Customize the accounting software to record transactions and financial reporting for the AF	PCU	Expected by the disbursement of the initial advance
5. Update the parent project external auditor and internal auditor TORs to include the audit of the AFAF including activities implemented by other agencies	PCU	One month after AF effectiveness
6. Agreement with UN agencies will include arrangements to ensure accountability on funds received such as: (i) provide the PCUPCU with a non-audited IFRIFR on a quarterly basis including the use of funds and implementation of activity; (ii) use direct payment or special commitment engagement for disbursement.	PCU	Expected by the signature of the agreements
7. Open DA for AF at the BCEAO and a transaction account in a commercial bank under terms and conditions acceptable to IDA.	PCU	Expected by the first request for disbursement

Table 2.2: FM Implementation Support Plan

FM Activity	Frequency
<u>Desk reviews</u>	
IFRIFRs review	Quarterly
Audit report review	Annually
Review of other relevant information	Continuous as they become available
<u>On site visits</u>	
Review of overall operation of the FM system	Bi-annually
Monitoring of actions taken on issues highlighted in audit reports, auditors' management letters, internal audit and other reports	As needed
Transaction reviews	As needed
<u>Capacity building support</u>	
FM training sessions	As needed

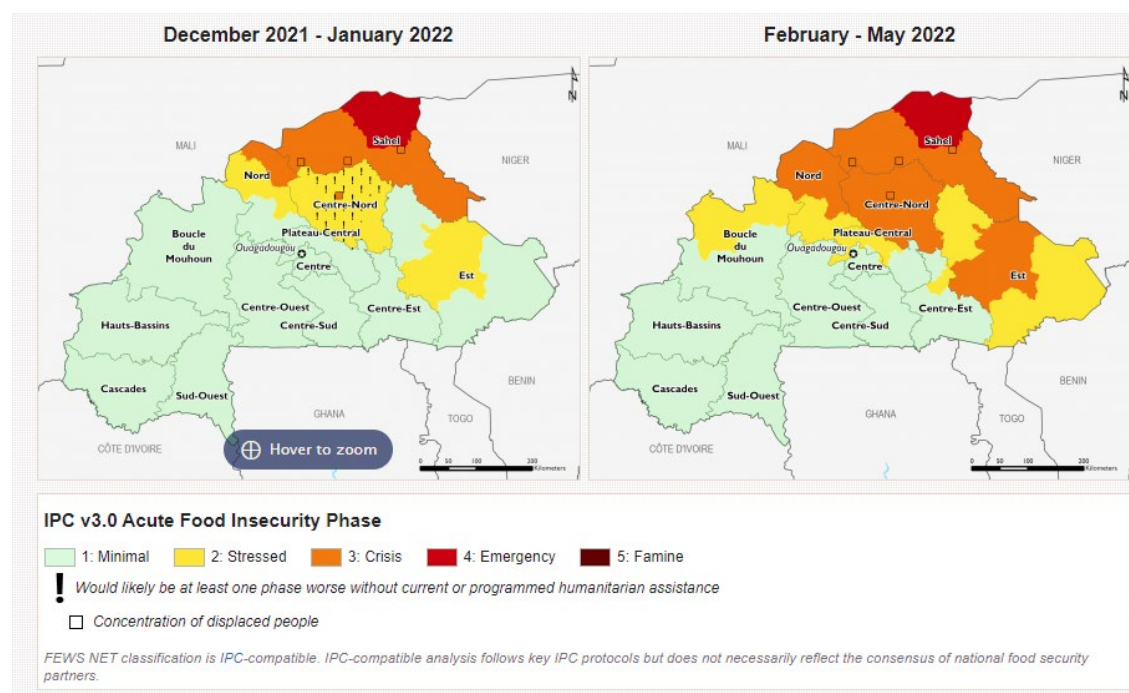


Annex 3. Description of Targeting, Transfer Value, Beneficiary Coverage, and Procurement Tonnage

Targeting

1. Food security crisis response targeting in Burkina Faso involves multiple steps in a government led process. The CH process allows classification of communes according to IPC phases 1 to 5, along with estimates of the number of food insecure people during the lean season (June-August). Following the CH, and using disaggregated information on prices and market conditions, agricultural production prospects, and risks of weather events (e.g., drought and flooding), the Food Security Cluster prioritizes communes classified as IPC phase 3 and above. Once the communes are prioritized, households are targeted using a mixed approach that analyzes data on household vulnerability (e.g., the HEA), the results of which are validated at community level. Based on the validated household beneficiary lists, physical registration commences, followed by transfer of assistance, monitoring, and evaluation. WFP and other humanitarian actors have implemented this methodology for several years.

Map 3.1: Current and Projected Acute Food Insecurity in Burkina Faso (source FEWSNET)



Cash Transfer Values

2. The value of the cash transfer is based on the food gap, which, in turn, is based on the estimated cost of the food basket. The cost of the food basket increased from FCFA 9,050 (US\$15) to FCFA 12,500 (US\$21) between the 2021 Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) evaluation and the analysis based on prices in December 2021. Based on price forecasts, the MEB could reach FCFA 15,000 (US\$25) during the month of July 2022, up 20 percent from December 2021. The food gap facing food insecure households in December 2021 was FCFA 6,717 (US\$11.20) per person per month, compared to FCFA 4,863 (US\$8.10) per person per month resulting from the evaluation of June 2021. Based on anticipated price increases, the gap is



expected to reach FCFA 8,060 (US\$13.43) during the month of July 2022.

3. The Government Response plan (PRSPV) has set the monthly unconditional cash transfer amount for the lean season at FCFA 47,250 (US\$78.75) per household of seven people (i.e., US\$11.25/person/month). This transfer value of US\$11.25/person/month – which is very close to the recently calculated food gap of US\$11.20/person/month – is used to compute beneficiary numbers under Sub-component 1.2 (see below).

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary numbers vary across sub-components as follows:

4. **Sub-component 1.2: Supporting demand for basic social services** – Given the budgeted amount of US\$20 million under Sub-component 1.2 and the Government-approved transfer value of US\$11.25/person/month, the AF will support up to 67,700 households (500,000 people) with unconditional for the three-month lean season (July-September). The amount of the cash transfer is fully aligned with transfer levels in other projects. Adjustments in the transfer value may be required following the CH review in April 2022, with an associated change in the beneficiary number.
5. **Sub-component 3.1: Empowerment** – This sub-component is budgeted at a level of US\$30 million. The package of support to targeted crisis-affected crop, livestock, and fish producing households includes procurement and delivery of seeds, fertilizers, planting materials, farm equipment and labor, advisory services, breeding nuclei, animal feed, veterinary products, and fish fingerlings. Fertilizer will be provided most widely and therefore establishes the reach of this activity within the sub-component. Based on the 35,000 mt of fertilizer planned for procurement under the AF, up to 125,400 agricultural households will be targeted for support under this sub-component (see Annex 4 for details). These 125,400 farmers will include a sub-set of the 67,100 households supported under Sub-component 1.2. The total value of this package of input support to crop, livestock, and fish farmers will be US\$17.5 million. Sub-component 3.1 also includes three months of targeted income generating cash transfers to up to 10,000 households (70,000 people).
6. **Sub-component 3.2: Construction and Rehabilitation of Productive Infrastructure:** This sub-component is budgeted at a level of US\$20 million. Focusing on farmers and pastoralists in lowland areas, the package of support to targeted households includes procurement and delivery of production and post-harvest infrastructure, extension services, veterinary kits, vaccines, deworming supplies. A FEWSNET livelihoods zoning and profiling report found that very poor households pursuing livelihoods with heavy dependence on livestock comprise 20 percent of the population in the targeted regions.¹⁴ This translates into 520,000 crisis-affected people (20 percent of the 2.6 million crisis-affected people), 74,300 households, and 1.14 million cattle, sheep, and goats.

¹⁴ Livelihood Zoning and Profiling Report: Burkina Faso. FEWSNET.
https://fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/bf_profile_en.pdf

**Procurement Tonnage**

7. **Sub-component 3.3: Replenishment of National Strategic Food Security Stock:** This sub-component is budgeted at a level of US\$47 million of which US\$2 million will be allocated to SONAGESS. Based the agreement with the Government, WFP will procure grain (maize, rice, and sorghum/millet) on behalf of the Government from local or international markets as dictated by availability and prices. At current prices, the US\$45 million can support approximately 70,000 mt of purchases as detailed in the table below.

Table 3.1: Cost of procuring and delivering 70,000 MT of grain

Commodity	Price (US\$/MT)	Quantity (MT)	Total Cost (US\$)	Lead Time (months)
Sorghum/Millet (Local traders)	631	10,000	6,311,400	3
Rice (Local traders)	723	15,000	10,837,950	3
Sorghum/Millet (Regional traders)	914	15,000	13,702,950	4
Sorghum/Millet (Local farmer organizations)	421	10,000	4,213,000	9
Sorghum/Millet (Local traders)	421	15,000	6,319,500	9
Maize	417	5,000	2,082,961	9
TOTAL		70,000	45,000,000	



Annex 4. Details of the Economic and Financial Analysis

1. To assess the profitability of the project actions, a financial analysis based on comparing “with- project” and “without-project” situations, allowing the calculation of the FIRR as well as the NPV, and more other relevant indicators to facilitate the comparison and to shows the impact on the beneficiaries” income. The analysis covers activities of nearly 86 percent of the project budget. In addition, the GHG analysis allowed for assessing the mitigation using the EXACT tool to calculate the Economic NPV.
2. The FIRR from this exercise shows all activities are profitable with different levels of benefits addition accruing to the targeted households. A summary of the financial analyses for the different productive investments are presented below. All activities have a positive NPV with FIRR ranging from 19.9 to 39.7 percent and thanks to its mitigation potential, the project records an average economic NPV of US\$130.83 million. The following assumptions were considered:
 - (a) Models were based on information provided by the relevant departments of the MARAH.
 - (b) A discount rate of 10 percent.
 - (c) In the absence of baseline studies, assumptions about the “without-project” scenarios were based on relevant literature and discussions with available experts.
 - (d) Taxes were not included as the sector is considered informal and no taxes are currently collected within the context of targeted project activities. A recently enacted law that submits the agriculture sector to taxation might pose some risk for future income and sustainability. Sensitivity analysis is used to test the robustness of the beneficiary incomes.
 - (e) For labor, we considered the minimum wage (SMIG) of US\$51.7 per month (CFAF 30,000 per month).
 - (f) The exchange rate of March 31, 2022 considered is US\$1 = CFAF 579.17.
 - (g) The impact horizon is 20 years.
 - (h) We consider that a direct beneficiary is representing a HH, and when applicable, a group of beneficiaries is composed of 20 women/youth.
 - (i) The official average size of a rural Burkinabe household is seven members, with four active members.
3. The analysis focuses on the financial returns for selected productive activities. Specifically, the analysis covers plant production, animal production, and fishing, in addition to processing units for groups of women/youth. Plant production consists of major crops in Burkina Faso, such as maize, rice and black-eyed peas. These crops were identified by MARAH as having high potential for development [1]. Livestock includes poultry units, small ruminants for reproduction and for fattening, in addition to the aquaculture and replenishment of fish stock in selected bodies of water.



Table 4.1: Key information on direct beneficiaries from plant production

Crop	Households (number)	Area (ha)
Irrigated rice	77,463	14,288
Rainfed rice	30,198	6,098
Maize	11,433	11,433
Black eyed peas	15,005	15,005
Total	127,099	46,763

4. **Plant production.** The project would provide fertilizers (NPK and Urea) at lower prices and improved seeds to fortify poor soils and increase yields as well as technical advisory and trainings on good practices to ensure the sustainability of the activities and the right dosage for efficient production. The analysis shows that the project would contribute to a decrease of 16 percent in the cost of producing 1kg of rice paddy in the irrigated fields (from 131 to 110 CFAF/kg), and of 3 percent when it is rainfed (from 105 to 103 CFAF/kg). Maize records the largest decrease in the cost of production, from CFAF 171 to CFAF 113 (-34 percent). For black eyed peas, the analysis relied on a Center for International Cooperation in Agricultural Research for Development (*Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement*) study, to measure the additional benefit of the project^[2]. Overall, the results show that the crop production (all crops combined) is profitable, as the NPV is approximately US\$248.4 million (CFAF 143.9 billion) over the total lifespan, or US\$98 per household per year. The return on land indicates an annual return per hectare of US\$266 (CFAF 153,819).
5. **Animal production – poultry.** The recent outbreak of avian influenza hit the poultry sector hard and at all levels. The project aims to restore some of the production capacity by targeting (i) traditional farming through provision of 10 hens and 1 rooster; (ii) modern production units for both eggs and broiler meat of different sizes (see table below); and (iii) providing veterinary kits. All poultry production has high potential profitability, with an FIRR of 23.9 percent and NPV of US\$5.3 million (CFAF 3.1 billion). The analysis shows that the project would have additional benefit of US\$266,453 per year (CFAF 153.3 million).

Table 4.2: Key Information on Beneficiaries from Poultry Production

Type	Number of units	Capacity (head/production unit)
Traditional	5,305	11
Broilers – medium size	7	2,000
Broilers – small size	21	500
Egg production – large size	1	15,000
Egg production – medium size	3	5,000
Egg production – small size	43	500

6. **Animal production –small ruminants.** The project will provide 10,000 vulnerable households with five animals to kick-start livestock production, veterinary care services and inputs, animal feed, and training on the feed production/valorization, aiming to ensure sustainability of the activity and optimal use of feed.



Table 4.3: Key information on plant production of direct beneficiaries

Type	Number of units	Capacity (head/production unit)
Sheep reproduction	2,652	1 male + 4 females (adult)
Goat reproduction	2,652	1 male + 4 females (adult)
Sheep fattening	4,244	5 lambs
Goat fattening	1,061	5 kids

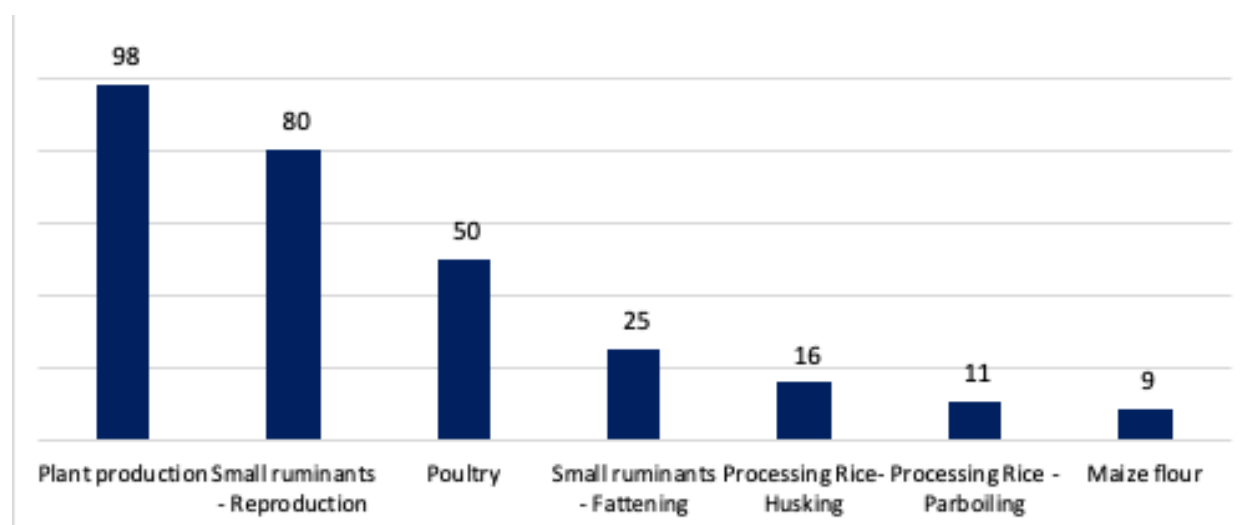
7. **Small ruminants – reproduction units.** For the reproduction units, the project would provide one male and four female sheep or goats, with the choice of the species left to the preference of the beneficiaries. The feed mix would consist of cottonseed meal and fodder for feeding adult animals all year round and selling the young after 18 months (for lambs) and 12 months (for kids)^[3]. The adult animals will be culled at six years of age. The analysis shows that reproduction units average an FIRR of 36.6 percent and a positive NPV of US\$8.5 million (CFAF 4.93 billion), or US\$80 per unit per year (CFAF 46,464).
8. **Small ruminants – fattening units.** It is assumed that this activity would be run by the HH and consists of feeding lambs with cottonseed meal (produced locally^[4]) for three-month periods, three times per year. The financial results show that the gross margin per animal sold is US\$11 (CFAF 6,320) and US\$9 (CFAF 5,480) for sheep and goat respectively. The fattening activity is profitable with an FIRR of 22.1 percent and an NPV of US\$2.617 million (CFAF 1.5 billion), and an annual additional benefit per unit of US\$25 (CFAF 14,290).
9. **Fishing and aquaculture.** Fishing activity will be promoted through addition of 5,000 alevins to 53 selected bodies of water. The estimation of profitability at beneficiary level is constrained by the nature of the activity as Considering the nature of this activity as public good, the estimation of profitability at beneficiary level is the financial profitability at beneficiary level. The estimation of the benefits is based on the following assumptions:
 - (a) 70 percent of the fish is exploitable; the rest is assumed to keep the population level at sustainable levels.
 - (b) The duration of fishing season is four months.
 - (c) The average weight of fish is 250 grams, at the price of 1,200 CFAF/kg.
 - (d) Despite the lack of data, if a fisherfolk can get 3 kg/day he/she will be able to ensure an income of US\$6.2 per day (3,600 CFAF/day), lower than the minimum daily wage.
 - (e) One day value of the equipment and permit needed to fish is estimated at 1,038 CFAF/day.
10. The additional stock would provide then a revenue of 1,813 US\$/year (FCFA 1,050,000) corresponding to 875 kg of fish made available thanks to the project per body of water. The FIRR estimated at 33.5 percent and an average annual NPV of US\$442 per body of water (FCFA 255,984).
11. As a promising activity, aquaculture might be considered under Sub-component 3.1. It consists of four fish tanks of 10 m³, starting with 4,000 alevins (in each tank) and to be sold at a final weight of 0,5 kg over a cycle of six months. The analysis shows a benefit starting the first year of US\$22,641 that can be minted for the subsequent years.
12. **Processing units – parboiled rice.** The project would equip each of 182 groups of 20 women with a parboiling kit (*étuveuse*) and a destoner. Each unit would process a minimum of 700 kg of rice paddy to



produce 680 kg of parboiled rice (68 percent yield) for a total period of seven months per year. The financial analysis shows a promising profitability, as the annual additional benefit per unit is US\$213 and per women is US\$10.7 (CFAF 6,179). This activity records a FIRR of 34.8 percent.

13. **Processing units – husking.** The main targeted beneficiaries are processing units for husking and destoning 700 kg of rice per day for a total duration of nine months for a group composed of 20 women. The NPV is positive and US\$880,136 (CFAF 509.8 million) and shows that the additional benefit per year and per unit is US\$311 (CFAF 180,363), or US\$15.6 (CFAF 9,018) per women.
14. **Maize flour** - The beneficiary group would process a sack of 50 kg/day, and with a margin of 26 CFAF/kg on top of the cost of processing 1 kg of maize of 189 FCFA/kg. This activity records an FIRR of 16.5 percent and an NPV of US\$214,715 (CFAF 124.36 million), corresponding to US\$176 (CFAF 101.661) per processing unit and per year. To ensure sustainability of this activity, the number of women working in these units should be controlled and well estimated, due the lower margin in this unit.
15. **Summary.** A comparison between all the benefits of different productive investments considered within the project is shown below.

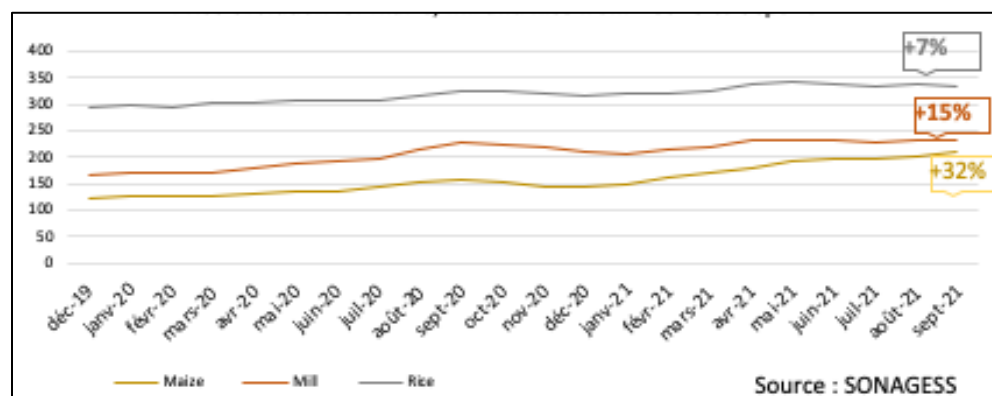
Figure 4.1: NPV per Individual Beneficiary (US\$/year)



16. **Replenishment of national strategic food security stock.** Global and local conflicts, climate change, and the COVID-19 pandemic are increasing the volatility of prices of basic food commodities prices. US\$45 million of the AF is allocated to the procurement of strategic quantities of key cereals (rice, maize, and millet) through WFP.



Figure 4.2: Price evolution for Maize, Millet, and Rice (December 2019-September 2020)



17. Regarding the cash transfers planned under Sub-components 1.2 and 3.2, evidence from all around the world shows that the cash transfer programs have long term beneficial impacts. For instance, in 2016, the University of California conducted a study on the subject in two localities in Tigray, Ethiopia. The beneficiaries were found to have higher social capital, with an estimated additional benefit of US\$252,258 (birr 4.1 to 5.1 million) in one locality and US\$49,355 in the other. For each birr added to the HH income would have an average increase of 1.585 in the household real income. For the same program, Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO, 2016) conducted a two-year impact evaluation and found robust evidence of improved food security as beneficiary households were 4 percentage points significantly less likely to consume seed stock in the seven days prior to the survey and were 8 percentage points less likely to suffer shortages of food in the last rainy season. Adults and children eat significantly more meals a day in the last week as compared with those in control households. The cash transfer program also decreases the number of months (in the last 12 months) in which there are problems satisfying food needs". Other benefits include, less hours spent on child labor activities.

18. Since the aim of the cash transfers (of US\$11.67 US\$/person/month) is to cover the food gap (estimated at US\$11.2/person/month) for a period of three months, each targeted HH would have 81.7 US\$/HH/month, which translates to an avoided 47 days at minimum wage of extra work per HH and per month just to cover for the food gap, thus assuring adequate nutrition and reducing the likelihood of child labor activities. Given four members of a rural HH are active, the number of extra days work is estimated at 12 days/member. At the target population level, this activity would reduce a total of 3.8 million extra days of work/month just to meet the basic minimum needs for a total of 81,609 households.



Annex 5. GHG emissions analysis

Background and methodology

1. In its 2012 Environment Strategy, the World Bank adopted a corporate mandate to conduct GHG emissions accounting for investment lending. The quantification of GHG emission is an important step in managing and ultimately reducing GHG emission and is becoming a common practice for many international institutions. The World Bank adopted the Ex-Ante-Carbon-balance-Tool (EX-ACT) developed by the FAO in 2010. In fact, EX-ACT is an excel based appraisal tool that allows the estimation of the impact of agriculture and forestry development projects, programs and policies on the carbon balance. The tool contributes to project design through the assessment and prioritization of project activities expressing the benefits in both economic and climate change mitigation terms. It is based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) methodology.
2. Using the same assumptions and scenarios in the financial analysis, establishing *with* and *without project* scenarios, and the planned project implementation one, the analysis presented here will use EX-ACT to estimate the net carbon-balance, expressed in equivalent tons of CO₂ per year per hectare, representing the carbon stock changes as emissions or sinks. The project will start in 2022 for a three-year period and we consider a capitalization period of 17 years.
3. The data source is based on information generated through interviews and studies shared by the MARAH, providing a summary description of the planned investments and inputs by the project, the evolution of the technical parameters for the “with project” and “without project” situations are based on average data obtained from the MARAH experts. Burkina Faso has poor soils, and we consider LAC soils under tropical dry climate.
4. The project will improve the resilience of beneficiaries and food security through improved access to means of production mainly, credit, feed, fertilizers and plant protection input, land reclamation measures (soil and water conservation and soil defense and restauration) as well as securing strategic stock of main cereals. The GHG analysis covering 20 years estimates a mitigation potential of **43.51 million tCO₂e**. in Business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, the emissions would reach **3.7 million tCO₂e**, while in the “with project” situation, the tool shows that the project **would be emitting only 173,277 tCO₂e** (see table below).

Table 5.1: Project mitigation potential tCO₂e (total; per ha and per ha/year)

Situation	Total (tCO ₂ e) over 20 years	tCO ₂ e/ha	tCO ₂ e/ha/year
Balance	- 3,513,782	- 66.6	- 3.3
With Project	+ 173,277	+ 3.3	+ 0.2
Business as usual	+3,687,059	+69.9	+3.5

5. The project would be a sink over the next 20 years, by the sequestration of carbon at a rate of **175,689 tCO₂e** per year. Thanks to the large area of the crops and the contribution of the project, the total emissions per ha and per year are estimated at **- 4.4 tCO₂e**. The activity that contributes the most to the mitigation potential of the project is crop production. The project would result in major reduction in carbon emissions. The main sources of greenhouse gases are small ruminants and poultry



followed by inputs. While the crop production (maize and pulses) and investment in land rehabilitation play the role of GHG sink in the project. Main findings shown in the figure below.

Figure 5.1: Results of the ex-ante GHG analysis in tCO₂e (output of EX-ACT tool)

GROSS FLUXES <small>In tCO₂e over the whole period analysis</small>				SHARE PER GHG OF THE BALANCE <small>In tCO₂e over the whole period analysis</small>					AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS <small>In tCO₂e/year</small>		
PROJECT COMPONENTS	WITHOUT	WITH	BALANCE	CO ₂ BIOMASS	CO ₂ SOIL	N ₂ O	CH ₄	ALL NON-AFOUL EMISSIONS ¹	WITHOUT	WITH	BALANCE
Land use changes											
Deforestation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afforestation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other land use	0	-309 524	-309 524	-81 400	-228 124	0	0	0	0	-15 476	-15 476
Annual	180 356	-654 097	-434 403	0	-827 848	-6 555	0	0	9 015	-92 795	-41 720
Cropland											
Perennial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flooded rice	3 170 927	125 405	-3 045 322	0	0	0	-3 045 322	0	158 546	6 280	-152 266
Grasslands & Livestock											
Grasslands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock	52 467	704 815	652 148	0	0	32 741	619 408	0	2 633	35 241	32 607
Forest mgmt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inland wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inputs & Invest.	283 160	306 478	23 318	0	0	10 023	0	13 295	14 158	15 324	1 166
Total emissions, tCO₂e	3 687 059	173 277	-3 513 782	-81 400	-1 955 971	36 208	-2 425 914	13 295	184 353	8 664	-175 689

- For processing units, we consider that any additional use of energy would be offset by the reduction of produce losses. The analysis used the default Tier 1 coefficients and according to the calculation of the EX-ACT Tool under sensitivity analysis shows that the level of uncertainty is 39 percent.

Catalogue des filières agricoles porteuse. 11/2021. MARAH

^[2] Performance technico-économique des associations maïs/niébé et maïs/mucuna en situation réelle de culture au Burkina Faso: potentiels et contraintes. K. Coulibaly et al. Tropicultura, 2012, 30, 3, 147-154, <https://bit.ly/3q0OkQA>

^[3] Milk production is not accounted for sheep (as it is not developed in Burkina Faso), as for goat it was estimated as consumed, increasing nutrition status of the beneficiaries' households.

^[4] Prices and quantities and other cost structures were taken from: Référentiels technico-économiques (RTE) sur l'emboûche ovine au Burkina Faso. Programme d'appui aux filières agro-sylvo-pastorales. "Technical and Economic Referential on beef fattening in Burkina Faso. Support for Agro-Silvo-Pastoral Program" September 2013. For goat fattening, we relied on input from local expert.

^[5] Aquaculture production in tonnes has increased lately. Activity that has been in the beginning of the 00's as virtually inexistant. Latest figure: 548 tons in 2018.

<https://donnees.banquemondiale.org/indicateur/ER.FSH.AQUA.MT?locations=BF>

^[6] étude diagnostique de la filière maïs dans les régions de l'est, du centre-est et du centre-ouest y compris leurs liens avec les centres de transformation et commercialisation dans les villes de Ouagadougou et de Bobo-Dioulasso dans le cadre de l'intervention du programme de croissance économique dans le secteur agricole (PCESA, mars 2017).



Annex 6: Summary of Adaptation and Mitigation Benefits under the Project

1. The PDO of the Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project AFAF (P178650) financing is “to improve inclusive access of communities (including IDPs) to critical infrastructure and essential social services and enhance their access to food in project areas.” The AF builds on the strong foundations of climate adaptation and GHG mitigation and seeks to further strengthen and scale up these initiatives. Given in the table below is a summary of each of the sub-components and activities and the specific adaptation and mitigation benefits that they would achieve.
2. The locations selected for investments are at high risk and already experiencing water scarcity, extreme heat, wildfires. The Sahel, Est, and Boucle du Mouhoun are at high risk of river flooding.¹⁵ Weather stations observations since 1902 show that the dry zone has been extending southwards over the last century. Extremes in temperatures are occurring with monthly high temperature averages now regularly exceeding the previous maximums of 35°C, particularly in the north of the country.
3. Temperatures are projected to increase 3-4°C by 2080-2099 in comparison to the 1980-1999 time periods. Projected temperatures will increase in the north at a relatively higher rate than in the south. There is high level of uncertainty associated with precipitation projections. However, according to the IPCC 4th assessment report, the number of extremely dry and wet years will increase during the present century.¹⁶
4. Drought, extreme heat, and river flooding impact agriculture production, reducing yields, and impact livestock rearing and fish stocks. With the reduction in food yields, the population resorts to available food stocks that deplete overtime, if not replaced.

Table 6.1: Adaptation and mitigation benefits under the project

Component 1: Improved Access to Basic Social Services (original project US\$130 million; AFAF US\$20 million; total US\$150 million)		
Sub-component 1.2: Supporting demand for basic social services (US\$20 million)		
Sub- components and activities	Climate Adaptation Benefits	Climate Mitigation Benefits
In this sub-component, the AF proposes to scale up unconditional in-kind and/or cash transfers to vulnerable food insecure agricultural households and IDPs during the 2022 lean season in IPC3+ crisis-affected zones of the Sahel, North, Central-north, Boucle du Mouhoun, and East regions.	Households will have greater scope to meet their food, feed, and fuel needs from market sources, thereby reducing environmental degradation through such activities as tree-cutting and over-grazing of rangelands. In addition, cash transfers will contribute to households' adaptive capacity by meeting existing basic needs, thereby reducing short-term vulnerability and livelihood deficits, helping climate crisis-impacted households respond to	These emergency activities will help avoid negative coping strategies, including environmental degradation through over-grazing of rangelands and tree-cutting for income. The project is expected to enhance carbon capture and sequestration resulting in net emissions reduction of 3.51 million tCO₂e .

¹⁵ ThinkHazard consulted on May 2022 (URL: <https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/42-burkina-faso>)

¹⁶ Climate change Knowledge Portal, Consulted on May 2022 (URL: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2018-10/wb_gfdr climate_change_country_profile_for_BFA.pdf).



	climate-related shocks, helping vulnerable households to better manage risk and therefore consider investment decisions and innovations to increase their adaptive capacity, transferring money for investment in long-term livelihood and adaptive capacity improvement, and facilitating mobility and livelihood transitions.	
Component 3: Community Level Economic Recovery and Empowerment (original project US\$80 million; AFAF US\$97 million; total US\$1177 million).		
Sub-component 3.1: Empowerment (US\$30 million)		
The AF will scale up sub-component activities in the target areas with a special focus on provision of climate-resilient crop, livestock, and fish production inputs in vulnerable food insecure areas, along with conditional cash transfers for livelihood protection and promotion for crisis-affected households in areas where rangelands and watering points are depleted, fisheries are over-exploited, pest-related crop losses are significant, and available crop varieties are poorly adapted to drought and flooding.	Activities will: reduce drought-related crop losses; reduce depletion of rangelands and over-exploitation and fisheries; improve animal health and thereby reduce herd sizes, fodder requirements, and over-grazing; and reduce pest-, drought-, and flood-related crop losses. Where possible, the project will also work with communities to reduce loss of biodiversity and local crop varieties and livestock breeds.	Diversifying sources of income will reduce recourse to practices detrimental to the environment, including tree cutting to sell wood or charcoal, among others. The project is expected to enhance carbon capture and sequestration resulting in net emissions reduction of 3.51 million tCO₂e .
Sub-component 3.2: Construction and Rehabilitation of Productive Infrastructure (US\$20 million)		
The AF will finance activities to improve productive income-generating agricultural infrastructure focusing on eligible crisis-affected farmers and pastoralists in lowland areas where rangelands are over-grazed and depleted, water availability is constrained, flooding events are increasingly frequent, and soil erosion is expanding.	Activities will boost water availability and water-use efficiency and diversify and expand water sources; improve drainage and thereby reduce flooding and soil erosion and associated crop losses; improve animal health and thereby reduce herd sizes, fodder requirements, and over-grazing.	Solar powered small-scale irrigation will reduce GHG emissions. The project is expected to enhance carbon capture and sequestration resulting in net emissions reduction of 3.51 million tCO₂e .
Sub-component 3.3: Replenishment of National Strategic Food Security Stock (US\$47 million)		
The AF will support procurement and delivery of 70,000 mt of food to replenish the national food-stock managed by the <i>Société</i>	Such emergency support will allow the Government to support people most impacted by the drought to better weather the current shock and recover more rapidly, allowing them	These emergency/recovery activities will help avoid negative coping strategies, including environmental degradation through over-



<p><i>nationale de gestion des stocks de sécurité alimentaire</i> (SONAGESS), Burkina Faso's state-owned national food security stock management enterprise. The stock is composed of major staple cereals: maize, rice, and sorghum/millet. A stock management plan will be developed to take in consideration the projected demands during the lean period, and considerations for replenishment of foot stocks when harvests so permit. The food distribution capacity and plans will consider the location of climate impacted hotspots to ensure the most vulnerable and impacted communities receive the assistance needed.</p>	<p>to also reduce their vulnerability to future climate crisis.</p>	<p>grazing of rangelands and tree-cutting for income. The project is expected to enhance carbon capture and sequestration resulting in net emissions reduction of 3.51 million tCO₂e.</p>
<p>Component 4: Community Engagement and Project Management (original project US\$20 million; AFAF US\$6 million; total US\$26 million).</p>		
<p>Under this component, the AF will scale up disaster preparedness at community level by strengthening the market information system and early warning system implemented by MARAH, including support for monitoring climate-related disaster risks and for communication and timely information on food security to affected communities and other stakeholders.</p>		
<p>Project management capacity will be boosted concomitant with the scaled-up and new activities, including in such areas as food security analysis, M&E, procurement, accounting, and administration.</p>	<p>Improved M&E capacity and technical support will ensure the adequate implementation and improvement of project interventions, including with respect to climate mitigation and adaptation (trainings, sharing best practices, deriving lessons learned)</p>	<p>Improved M&E capacity and technical support will ensure the adequate implementation and improvement of project interventions, including with respect to climate mitigation and adaptation (trainings, sharing best practices, deriving lessons learned)</p>



Annex 7. Project Intervention Areas

Map 7.1: Project intervention areas

