



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 26-Mar-2019 | Report No: PIDISDSA25736



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Burkina Faso	Project ID P169252	Project Name Scale-Up & Responding to the needs of Refugees and Host Communities	Parent Project ID (if any) P124015
Parent Project Name Social Safety Net Project	Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 01-Apr-2019	Estimated Board Date 29-May-2019
Practice Area (Lead) Social Protection & Labor	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Burkina Faso, Ministry of Economy and Finance	Implementing Agency Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The project development objective (PDO) is to provide income support to poor households and to lay the foundations for a basic safety net system in Burkina Faso.

Components

- Cash transfers and awareness programs for poor and vulnerable households
- Laying the foundations for an adaptive national safety net system
- Project management
- Productive Labor-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) Program
- Contingent Emergency Response Component

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	100.00
Total Financing	100.00
of which IBRD/IDA	100.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing



International Development Association (IDA)	100.00
IDA Credit	7.00
IDA Grant	93.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

B. Introduction and Context

1. The proposed second additional financing (AF2) to the Burkina Faso Social Safety Net Project (P124015) will provide an additional credit in the amount of US\$ 7 million and a grant in the amount of US\$ 93 million to Burkina Faso for scaling up the national social safety net (SSN) and supporting social and economic integration of refugees and host communities in the fragile Sahel region. US\$ 7 million credit and US\$ 7 million grant would come from the IDA 18 Refugee Sub-Window.

2. The AF2 would help finance the costs associated with (a) scaling up the project to additional geographic areas including, but not limited to, the provinces of Center-West, Boucle du Mouhoun Center-North as well as the fragile Sahel region and covering in excess of an estimated additional 625,000 individual beneficiaries; (b) implementing new activities aimed at refugees and host communities in the Sahel region of the country following a formal request by the Burkinabe government to this effect; (c) covering cost over-runs in the parent project; and (d) to meet additional project management, supervision, and incremental operating costs. The design of the project, including its components, would be modified to accommodate the new activities to support refugees and host communities in the Sahel region. The proposed scale-up would lead to increased targets in selected PDO and intermediary outcome indicators. The original project would also be restructured to extend the project closing date to March 31, 2024.

Country Context

3. Despite relatively high growth, the economy has not created sufficient jobs for the rapidly growing workforce, 80 percent of which is employed in agriculture with an annual income of less than \$350¹. Poverty remains widespread and vulnerability is high. In 2014, 40 percent of the population was living in poverty, down from 50 percent in 2003. The absolute number of the poor did not change significantly, however, standing at about 7 million people, due to rapid population growth. Clustering around the poverty line means that a large part of the population is vulnerable to falling into poverty. Two thirds of households report that they suffer from shocks each year, mostly related to natural hazards.² Poverty is largely a rural phenomenon with about 90 percent of the poor living in rural areas. Rapid population growth of

¹ World Bank. "Burkina Faso Systematic Country Diagnostic." 2017.

² Ibid



3.1 percent per year is putting pressures on the delivery of basic services.

4. Indicators of human development remain low and a large part of the population lacks access to basic services.³ For example, under-five mortality rate was 81.6 per 1,000 live births compared to an average of 76.5 in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Net school enrolment of children 6-11 was 66 percent compared to 79 in SSA. Acute malnutrition was 7.6 percent and incidence of stunting was 27.3 percent in 2016.

5. Burkina Faso hosts over 25,000 refugees, the large majority from Mali, and increasing numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Most Malian refugees in Burkina Faso live in the arid Sahel region. More than half of the refugees live in the Mentaou refugee camp near the town of Djibo and the Goudoubo refugee camp near the town of Dori. The remaining refugees live in host communities in Oudalan and Soum provinces. There are smaller numbers of refugees living in the urban areas of Ougadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso. A biometric census of the refugee population carried out by UNHCR and the Government in 2017 found that almost two-thirds of the refugees (64 percent) were under the age of 18. Adult women make up another 20 percent of the population.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Social Protection in Burkina Faso

6. Burkina Faso's social protection strategy (*Politique Nationale de Protection Sociale*, PNPS) for 2012-2022 has a twofold objective: (i) the development of adequate and sustainable protection mechanisms against idiosyncratic and exogenous shocks through the use of safety nets, and (ii) the extension of social insurance coverage to informal/agricultural sectors. Institutional anchoring and responsibility for the PNPS is shared between the Ministry of Public Service for the contributory social protection programs and the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family (*Ministère de la Femme, de la Solidarité Nationale, et de la Famille*, MFSNF) for non-contributory ones. The overall coordination of the action plan arising from this strategy is entrusted to the National Social Welfare Council (*Conseil National pour la Protection Sociale*, CNPS), chaired by the Prime Minister.

7. The social protection system in Burkina Faso consists of programs with limited coverage, efficiency and coherence. Increased attention to social safety net (SSN) programs in recent years has translated in a rise in SSN spending, from 1 percent of GDP in 2010 to 2.3 percent in 2015.⁴ The largest SSN programs are: school children (school feeding program for primary schools and school supply program, representing about 15 percent of SSN spending), cash for work program (representing 11 percent of SSN spending), scholarships (for post-secondary schools, not targeted to vulnerable (with 86 percent of benefits going to the top quintile according to the EMC2014⁵, and accounting for 11 percent of SSN spending), targeted food subsidies and nutrition programs. Spending on unconditional cash transfers has been increasing in recent years but remains relatively low (about 1 percent of total SSN spending in 2016), and donor-driven.

8. The Government of Burkina Faso is aware of the situation and is taking steps to address the key challenges in the sector through gradually scaling up the Bank-supported cash transfer project "*Burkin-Naong – Sa Ya*", targeted to the poorest households. The government is also working on building a national social registry of vulnerable households, which will help consolidate SSN programs and channel support to the neediest.

³ Burkina Faso ranked 183 of 189 countries on the 2017 United Nations Human Development Index (UNDP 2018).

⁴ According to preliminary estimates of the ongoing SSN review

⁵ Household Survey - Enquete de Menages Continue (EMC)



Refugee Situation

9. The refugee population is highly vulnerable and dependent on food and other cash and in-kind assistance from the humanitarian community, particularly those living in the camps. The World Food Program (WFP) is providing food and nutritional assistance in camps. Continued budget cuts, however, have led to increasing cuts in rations.

10. Women and girl refugees are disproportionately vulnerable. While the Government has made an effort to sensitize citizens about the illegality and negative consequences of child marriage, some girls are still married off as young as 12, with lifetime negative consequences for the health and education of both the mothers and their children. Fertility rates are high (6.7 children per woman), coupled with a high risk of maternal mortality. UNHCR has identified 6 percent of the female refugee population as being at risk.

11. Some refugees practice traditional master-servant relationships that meet the ILO definition of 'forced labor' as wages are commonly withheld⁶ and which are illegal under Art. 2 of the Burkinabe constitution and other laws⁷. The Bella ethnicity among the *Tuareg*, and the *Rimaibe* ethnicity among the Burkinabe host population, have traditionally been used as unpaid house servants and have historically accepted these relationships to escape poverty. While the practice is outlawed and has become very rare in Burkina Faso, it is widespread among refugees and psychologically anchored in the minds of many 'master' and 'servant' families.

12. The relationship between the refugees and host communities is by and large one of peaceful co-existence, although there are potential stresses. While of different ethnic composition, both hosts and refugees are overwhelmingly pastoralists, with a long history of mobility and interaction between communities. UNHCR and other partners have made their basic service delivery open to Burkinabe, which has further supported local tolerance of refugees. However, with both populations relying on scarce natural resources to feed their livestock, and with increased insecurity in the region at times associated with refugees, this positive relationship has come under increased pressure.

13. The Burkinabe Government has adopted a progressive approach to managing the refugee situation. Burkina Faso is a party to several international conventions related to refugees. These include the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 United Nations Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees as well as the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. The government adopted a Refugee Law in 2008 and two implementing decrees in 2011.

14. The 2008 Refugee Law reflects the main provisions of the 1951 Convention and OAU Convention. Article 11 of the law grants refugees the same treatment as nationals with respect to: (a) freedom of religion and worship; (b) the right to property; (c) the right of access to justice, including legal aid; (d) the right to work; (e) the right to housing; (f) the right to education, including free education in basic education and access to university; (g) freedom of movement; (h) the right to transfer assets; and (i) the right to public assistance. Article 11 also specifies that refugees may, subject to conditions applicable to foreigners in general, be granted: the right to obtain identity documents and travel documents; the right to acquire citizenship; and freedom of association for non-political activities

15. The Government established the National Commission for Refugees (*Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés*, CONAREF) in 2008, which is responsible for refugee issues, including: registration of asylum seekers; refugee status determination; provision of identity documents and attestations for various purposes (employment, purchase of

⁶ ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)

⁷ E.g. Loi no. 029-2008/AN Portant Lutte Contre La Traite Des Personnes Et Les Pratiques Assimilées



property); and camp administration. The Commission sits in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and works closely with UNHCR in the management of refugee affairs.

Situation of the host population in the Sahel region

16. The host communities in the Sahel region are facing severe difficulties in addition to those related to the refugee presence. The region has been structurally underserved by the central government for years and has for example 439 citizens per civil servant compared to the national average of 160. Generally, there is a high gap in access to services such as water, food markets, electricity, roads and schools. This combines with higher aridity and inclement weather to expose inhabitants to food insecurity.

17. The area has a high rate of child marriage. The average age at marriage for women is lowest among all regions, with 16 years, compared to 18 nationally and 20 in Ouagadougou. The first pregnancy also comes early, at 18 years compared to 19 years nationally and 20 years in the country's central region. 40 percent of 15-19-year-old women have already given birth and with more than 7 children per woman, this region has the highest fertility rate in Burkina. Consequently, the Sahel population is overall younger than the rest of the country.

18. Women are markedly disempowered in the Sahel, also with respect to the rest of the country. 65 percent of married women in the Sahel do not participate in any key decisions of the household, for example concerning their own healthcare, shopping or visiting relatives, compared to 41 percent nationwide. Only 6 percent participate in decisions on their healthcare, compared to 24 percent nationwide.

Security situation

19. Since 2016, extremist armed groups have been active in northern Burkina Faso and launched attacks on other parts of the country. Two terrorist attacks in Ouagadougou in January 2016 and August 2017 carried out by these groups killed 49 people and wounded many more. Security along the borders with Mali and Niger has been deteriorating with marked intensification of security incidents in the past year. The number of attacks and kidnappings has shown a worrying upward trend making it more difficult to operate in border provinces. The World Bank staff have been unable to travel to the Sahel region since May 2018. Other development partners have also restricted staff travel to the north of the country and have introduced varying security protocols.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

20. The project development objective (PDO) is to provide income support to poor households and to lay the foundations for a basic safety net system in Burkina Faso.

Current PDO

21. The PDO is to increase access of poor and vulnerable households to safety nets and to lay the foundations for an adaptive safety net system in Burkina Faso.

Key Results

22. The project aims to provide a safety net to about 625,000 people (102,000 households) through cash transfers and public works, including to refugees and host communities in the fragile Sahel region. It aims to increase consumption



of the poorest households and achieve a greater targeting efficiency (of no less than 60 percent of benefits accruing to the poorest 2 wealth quintiles). It also aims to provide accompanying activities related to nutrition, early childhood development (ECD), primary education, and economic activities to the beneficiary households. Moreover, the project aims to continue to build safety net systems and build household resilience, including to the climate change. Therefore, the project will help strengthen results related to the establishment of a payment system, a targeting system, and a temporary adaptive benefit whose technical parameter allows it to scale up and down quickly in response to shocks.

D. Project Description

23. The social safety net project will benefit from additional financing of USD 100m, which is intended to expand the activities of the on-going project and to increase the access of poor households in refugee and host communities to earnings and human capital building opportunities. Specifically, the additional financing will consist of 5 components as follows.

Component 1: Cash transfers and awareness program for poor households (US\$ 83 million)

24. The additional financing will allow the project to expand its cash transfers and accompanying measures from the current East, Center East, Center West, and North Regions to additional regions. These regions have been identified in line with the Government's Program to Strengthen Local Economies (PADEL) and in addition include those that host substantial refugee populations. Specifically, the regions the additional financing will allow to cover include all four provinces of the Sahel region (Oudalan, Séno, Soum, and Yagha), Centre-Ouest, Centre-Nord and Boucle de Mouhoun regions.

25. The component also includes accompanying measures in participating communities to assist households to improve practices related to human development and in particular nutrition. Furthermore, given the prevalence of child marriage, gender-based violence (GBV) and master-servant relations in newly selected regions and among certain parts of refugee communities, the additional financing allows to expand the project's accompanying measures to influence behaviors in the direction of preventing GBV and social stigmatization and abuse, enabling due follow-up for victims, as well as reducing the practice of child marriage. In addition, given the closure of schools in the Sahel region as an effect of violence, and children being out of school, the accompanying measures will also include radio-based primary schooling. Targeting both the beneficiaries of the cash transfers as well as those of labor-intensive public works, this is expected to reach around 82,000 children in the Sahel.

Component 2: Laying the foundations for a basic national safety net system (no additional allocation under additional financing)

26. This component assists the country in designing and developing operational building blocks that can be used for coordinating safety net programs and increasing their effectiveness through a systemic approach. The objective is to contribute to the establishment of a long-term effective and sustainable (institutionally, politically and financially) system of safety nets anchored in the national social protection strategy. No additional funding is foreseen for this component, but by expanding the use of the existing safety net system and including refugees and host communities as potential beneficiaries, the current beneficiary database can take a step towards becoming a social registry. Given the close collaboration with actors of the humanitarian community, such as UNHCR, WFP and others, the additional financing could encourage these actors to include their beneficiaries in the integrated national system.



Component 3: Productive Labor-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) Program (US\$ 7.5 million)

27. This new component targets refugees and host communities in the Sahel region. Beneficiaries will receive income-generating employment opportunities while rehabilitating and maintaining infrastructure in both rural and urban settings and creating economic activity that would create additional job and income opportunities. The LIPW component would be implemented in 5 communes in the Sahel region, both urban and rural, but an expansion to other regions could be envisioned in the future. While all public works will take place outside of refugee camps, self-selected participation will be open to refugees and host communities alike.

Component 4: Project management (US\$ 9.5 million)

28. This component contributes to the management and coordination activities related to the first three components.

Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component (No initial allocation)

29. Given the deteriorating security situation, increased displacement and climate-related shocks, a Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) is added to the project. Following an eligible crisis or emergency, the Borrower may request the Bank to re-allocate project funds to support emergency response and reconstruction. This component would draw from the uncommitted grant resources from this project (and other projects at the decision of Country Management) to cover emergency response. An eligible crisis or emergency is an event that has caused, or is likely to imminently cause, a major adverse economic and/or social impact, associated with a natural or man-made crisis or disaster.⁸ Additional criteria for the activation of the CERC include the declaration of a state of emergency (or equivalent) by the competent national or subnational authority in accordance with Burkina Faso's emergency response laws and regulations.⁹ Consistent with the operational policies of the World Bank Group, the CERC does not finance humanitarian assistance or relief but focuses on (a) rebuilding and restoring physical assets; (b) restoring the means of production and economic activities; (c) preserving or restoring essential services; (d) establishing and/or preserving human, institutional, and/or social capital, including economic reintegration of vulnerable groups; (e) facilitating peace building; (f) assisting with the crucial initial stages of building capacity for longer-term reconstruction, disaster management, and risk reduction; and (g) supporting measures to mitigate or avert the potential effects of imminent emergencies or future emergencies or crises in countries at high risk.¹⁰

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

30. Project execution is entrusted to the project implementation unit (*Unité de gestion du projet*, UGP), a semi-autonomous unit under the authority of the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family (*Ministère de la Femme, de la Solidarité Nationale, et de la Famille*, MFSNF). A multi-sectoral steering committee presided by the General Secretary (*Secrétaire Général*) of the MFSNF and a vice president from the Ministry of Economy and Finance will oversee the project. In view of the security situation in the Sahel region that prevents the Bank from supervising activities on the

⁸ Operational Policy 8.00 on "Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies" revised on 1 July 2014 provides definitions and guidance.

⁹ Activation criteria for the CERC are specified in the CERC Annex to the Project Operations Manual.

¹⁰ See Operational Policy 8.00 on "Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies" revised on 1 July 2014



ground, the project will enter in a third-party monitoring (TPM) arrangement with credible partners that are able to field missions to Sahel and provide reports back to the PIU and the Bank. The TPM partner will be identified through an open tendering process.

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

The project already operates in some of the most disadvantaged regions of the country - where chronic monetary poverty and chronic malnutrition (stunting) are the highest. These regions include the Est, Nord, and the Centre-Est. The expansion under the Additional Financing will prioritize Boucle du Mouhoun and the fragile Sahel region. Boucle de Mouhoun is particularly affected by poverty and food insecurity, and the Sahel is the country’s most fragile region with the lowest density of services. The LIPWs would be limited to the Sahel region at this stage and therefore the safeguard analysis also focuses on this region. The relief in the Sahel region is closely related to the geological context and dominated by the dune system, thalwegs and depressions, mounds and hills, large areas of glacia. There are four types of soils: sands on Aeolian sands, deep clay soils or eutrophic brown soils, deep alluvial soils, soils with medium and low depths. The vegetation is essentially characterized by four types of vegetation: a steppe, a tiger bush, a shrub savannah and a tree savannah respectively. The Sahel region is characterized by frequent rainfall deficits with severe ecological crises. The hydrographic network is relatively dense. The desert and the arid steppes are rarely embellished with a watercourse (usually seasonal) or a natural or artificial water body. The fauna is therefore less numerous and less varied. The landscapes however remain impressive within these large spaces. With the exception of the Oursi Pond, a wet ecosystem of great importance for local wildlife and migratory birds, the protection of the spaces in northern Burkina Faso is mainly aimed at reducing the impact of intensive exploitation.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Fatoumata Diallo, Social Specialist
Leandre Yameogo, Environmental Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The beneficiaries will be both the host and refugee communities and between the Project Components, some will have risks and negative environmental



		impacts due to Productive Labor-Intensive Public Works (LIPWs) to improve sanitation and establish collective productive infrastructures, or maintain urban infrastructure in the targeted communes. Overall, the impacts of the project on the target areas and populations are expected to be positive in terms of solutions to ecological and livelihood problems, conservation of biodiversity, soils and physical cultural heritage. Nevertheless, it is also anticipated that project activities may result in minor negative environmental impacts and risks. LIPWs activities such as bottom-land development and other small rural investments may have small potential negative environmental impacts that may include the loss of vegetation, an increase in solid wastes to be managed (linked to street and drainage systems cleaning).
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	The Project will not finance Private Sector Activities.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project is not intending and will not support investments in natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The Project will not finance subprojects with activities dealing with commercial use of forest and deforestation.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will not support the implementation of agricultural activities.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The Project will not involve Physical Cultural Resources during the minor civil works in general. Component 3 of the Project, particularly will finance among other activities, the establishment of collective productive infrastructures in the context of rural labor intensive public works. However, in the region, the rock art of the Burkinabe Sahel is manifested in Markoye (commune located at about thirty km from the border of Mali) by rock paintings on several sets of rocks engraved in two villages: Sorbaia and Tondiedo). The prepared Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) includes a section on Physical Cultural Resources in case of "Chance findings".
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no indigenous people in the country.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The Component 3 of the Project will finance among other activities, the establishment of collective productive infrastructure in the context of rural labor intensive public works (LIPWs). These planned



activities may involve acquisition of land that would lead to losses of property, losses or limitations of access to means of production or sources of income, restrictions on access to natural resources for categories of persons among host populations or refugees. Although, it is expected that the sub-projects will have agreements or land tenure arrangements established before commencing of civil works, however the implementation of these activities may lead to involuntary resettlement operations. Since exact types of activities and specific locations of expected investments are not yet known at this stage of project preparation, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been therefore, prepared by the Borrower as a precautionary measure. The RPF will serve as a guide for developing and implementing of the subsequent Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) as needed. The prepared RPF will be reviewed, consulted upon, approved by the Borrower and the World Bank and will be disclosed within the country and on the World Bank website prior to project appraisal.

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not involve dams in its components.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	It will not support activities that require extraction of water from or will induce pollution discharge in any international waterways (river, canal, lake or any water body that flows through two or more states).
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	There are no Disputed areas in the country.

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

The environmental assessment Category of the project is “B” and the risk is rated moderate. The first phase of the project does not involve any physical investments and therefore does not have any environmental or social impacts. However, the subsequent phases will involve minor civil works and to this end, the Borrower has prepared an ESMF as part of the project implementation to analyze the potential risks, impacts and describe their mitigation plans. At this stage, the actual locations have not been identified and the impacts are not known. Once the sites are identified, environmental and social screening mechanisms, related to potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts, will be used to determine the type of instruments to be developed prior to project implementation.



2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: The potential long-term impacts by and large are anticipated to be positive. Project activities will lead to improved access to earning opportunities for refugee and poor local households either through temporary employment or through access to productive assets, and improve their human capital. Overall, there are no major negative environmental impacts expected from the proposed project. However, LIPWs activities such as bottom-land development and other small rural investments and/or their productive use may have small potential negative environmental impacts that may include loss of vegetation, an increase in solid waste (linked to street and drainage systems cleaning). Potential adverse environmental and social impacts of project activities are generally small scale and site specific, and thus easily manageable to a satisfactory level.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. Analysis of alternatives will be conducted as part of the sub-project environmental and social impact screening during implementation. The project's approach is however to avoid impacts on dwellings and livelihoods through identification of alternative site and other technical considerations. Since specific locations and designs are undetermined at this stage, an ESMF and RPF have been prepared and will be disclosed prior to appraisal.

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

Based on the risks profile, the project triggers OP/BP 4.01, OP/BP 4.11 and OP/BP 4.12. In order to comply with these policies, the project has prepared an ESMF and RPF since specific locations and designs are undetermined at this stage. The ESMF and RPF provide the framework and guidance for environmental and social due diligence, impact assessments and mitigation planning once the project intervention areas are identified during implementation. The project has made provision of a social and environmental screening for each sub-project. The borrower is required to prepare, publicly disclose and implement sub-project level ESIA's, RAPs as needed prior to commencement of any civil works. In terms of responsibility, the PIU at MFSNF will have the ultimate responsibility for ensuring successful project implementation including adherence to safeguards measures and compliance. At the national level, an environmental and social safeguards specialist will be recruited to the staff of the PIU to support, coordinate and supervise all safeguards related activities. At the regional level (Sahel region), all implementing partners will be required to have a safeguards specialist who will be responsible to follow all relevant ESMF and RPF procedures. The PIU will make arrangements to strengthen the capacity of the commune and local staff to identify and address safeguards issues in accordance with the ESMF and RPF. Roles and coordination among the various actors supporting safeguards implementation will be detailed in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

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

Key stakeholders include the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family, the project implementation unit, and once sites have been chosen, the affected people can also be identified, including local and international NGOs and associations in the region. Social protection sector stakeholders and taking into account gender aspects and vulnerable groups is an important part of this issue. The mechanisms for consultation will follow the cultural aspects of communication in the region; disclosure on safeguard policies will be done on the local radios, focus-groups and by local leaders in the markets and in the refugees camps.



B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
04-Mar-2019	14-Mar-2019	

"In country" Disclosure

Burkina Faso

12-Mar-2019

Comments

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
04-Mar-2019	14-Mar-2019

"In country" Disclosure

Burkina Faso

12-Mar-2019

Comments

If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.

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

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?



Yes

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Yes

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Yes

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

No

Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)

TBD

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes



All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Rebekka E. Grun
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Approved By

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Practice Manager/Manager:	Jehan Arulpragasam	15-Mar-2019
Country Director:	Pierre Laporte	03-Apr-2019