



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 17-Apr-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSA21291

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Burkina Faso	Project ID P159476	Project Name Burkina Faso Livestock Sector Development Support Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 13-Mar-2017	Estimated Board Date 20-Jul-2017	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture
Lending Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance	Implementing Agency Ministry of Animal Resources	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The project development objective is to enhance productivity and commercialization of non-pastoral animal products in selected value chains, strengthen country's capacity to respond to severe crises affecting the livestock sector, and to provide immediate and effective response in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency.

The proposed Project will have a countrywide coverage. It will focus on the sedentary systems, which are not dealt with by PRAPS-BF. It will also focus on the main livestock commodity value chains, including meat (cattle and small ruminants), as well as milk and poultry (meat and eggs). Commercially attractive businesses regarding hog production, apiculture and aquaculture value chains may also qualify for project support as diversification areas.

Components

Component 1: Improved Access to Services and Inputs

Component 2: Livestock Value Chain Development

Component 3: Crisis Management and Project Coordination

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
Borrower	3.00
International Development Association (IDA)	60.00
Borrowing Country's Fin. Intermediary/ies	8.90
LOCAL: BENEFICIARIES	7.00
Total Project Cost	78.90



Environmental Assessment Category

B - Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Burkina Faso is a landlocked, low-income country with high demographic growth and poverty levels. Being a sahelian country, it has mainly a semi-arid climate. It faces difficult agro-ecological conditions aggravated by climate change and increasing human pressure. The rainfall is low overall (500 mm per year average in the sahelian zone and 800-1000 mm in the sudano-sahelian zone), irregular and poorly distributed; it is also experiencing a downward trend. Per capita gross national income (Atlas method) was US\$750 in 2014 and 45 percent of the population lived in poverty. The population is currently estimated at about 18.5 million. With average growth rates at around 3 percent, the population is estimated to reach 21.5 million by 2020. The country was ranked 181 out of 187 countries on the 2014 UN Human Development Index. Non-income indicators of poverty and welfare, particularly in the areas of education and health, are among the lowest in the world, and most of the Millennium Development Goals appear out of reach.

Economic performance has made progress over the past decade, but it has recently slowed down with negative impact on poverty. Over the last fifteen years, economic growth has averaged about 5.5 percent per year. The country has made progress in terms of structural reforms, sound economic policies, increased cotton and mining production, steady investments and a stable macroeconomic environment. Monetary and exchange rate policy has been well-managed, and, in 2012, inflation was held to about 3 percent. Burkina has a healthy banking sector. The country is also working toward an integrated and open regional economic space through the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and other African cooperative initiatives notably as part of Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). Burkina Faso's economy is still overly reliant on agriculture production (especially cotton) and gold which contribute a substantial part of export revenues. The recent fluctuation in gold and cotton prices, combined with drops in grain production and political instability, have contributed to a slowdown in economic development and increased insecurity. Hence, government efforts have not translated into substantial poverty reduction. The country also faces increasingly harsh climatic conditions due to climate change, which hinder efforts to reduce extreme poverty. In 2016, the country was ranked 72 out of 176 countries in the world according to the Corruption Perceptions Index¹, one of the best ranking in Sub-Saharan Africa; it ranked 146 out of 190 under the Ease of Doing Business Index².

¹ *Corruption Perceptions Index 2016*, Transparency International

² *Doing Business 2017, Equal Opportunity for All, Comparing Business Regulations for Domestic Firms in 190 Economies*, a World Bank Flagship Report, 2017.



The Government adopted in July 2016 a new national program for economic and social development (PNDES). From 2011 to 2015, the Government's interventions were predicated on the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustained Development (*Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et Développement Durable*-SCADD). SCADD focused on the promotion of growth poles to support agribusiness and small and medium-sized enterprises with pro-poor programs and critical structural reforms. The *Programme National de Développement Economique et Social* (PNDES) replaced SCADD, which expired at the end of 2015. PNDES is the current strategic document that lays out the Government's vision and action plan for the next five years (2016-2021). The document emphasizes the structural transformation of the economy as well as the key role for the agriculture sector as a driver of growth. It comprises three main strategic axes: (i) institutional reform and modernization of the administration; (ii) development of human capital; and (iii) promotion of growth sectors for the economy and job creation. The third axis calls for the development of the agro-forestry/ pastoral sector, as well as fisheries and wildlife, to become more productive, sustainable and market-oriented. The Bank's Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) under preparation acknowledges the PNDES/SCADD thrust as a solid basis for development planning.

The political situation has recently stabilized. Burkina Faso experienced major political crises in October 2014 and September 2015. The internal unrest associated with these crises was fueled by the unequal distribution of resources and a perceived lack of accountability in the management of public resources. This situation was exacerbated by recent upheavals in neighboring Mali, and the Sahel region in general. Owing to the difficult sub-regional situation, Burkina Faso received about 34,000 refugees³. In 2015, as the new election period approached, political uncertainty heightened. However, presidential and legislative elections were held successfully on November 29, 2015, giving promise of a more politically stable situation. The local government (LG) elections were also held successfully on May 22, 2016.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Eighty percent of the population derive their livelihood from agriculture. Burkina Faso is a mainly agro-pastoral country. The agricultural sector (crop and animal production) is one of the pillars of the Burkinabe economy. The sector's contribution to GDP has declined recently, from 35 percent in 1999 to 30 percent in 2011, due to the development of other sectors of the economy such as mining. However, farming and livestock rearing activities still occupy about 86 percent of Burkina Faso's workforce and constitute the main source of income for the poorest populations. On that account, the Government made agriculture a pillar of its 2010 SCADD; this was reconfirmed under the newly-approved PNDES. The Rural Development Strategy (RDS) adopted in 2003 still governs all public interventions in rural development, with the following objectives: (i) increase agriculture, pastoral, forestry, wildlife and fisheries production through improved productivity; (ii) raise income through diversification of rural economic activities; (iii) strengthen the link between production and market for all agriculture (plant and animal) value chains; (iv) ensure the sustainable management of natural resources; and (v) improve the economic and social status of women and rural youth.

Livestock represents over a third of agriculture GDP; it contributes to food and nutrition security, as well as generation of foreign exchange. Burkina Faso has a comparative advantage for livestock. At the macroeconomic level, livestock is one of the largest productive sectors; it contributes about 35 percent

³ UNHCR, Refugee Global Trends 2015



of the agricultural GDP (2013). Its contribution to food and nutrition security is considerable; the national consumption of livestock products is approximately 46 million tons of red meat, 424 million liters of raw milk and 26 million eggs (see Table 1 below⁴). The export value of live animals and of hides and skins, more than compensate the milk and dairy, as well as chicken and egg, imports (see para 7 below), resulting in a positive trade balance overall for livestock products. Livestock importance is also predicated on the following factors: (i) it remains the primary source of cash income (39 percent) for rural households; (ii) it serves as a store of wealth to cope with climatic and economic shocks; it is resilient in the sense that it can rebuild or restock quickly after climatic shocks, particularly drought; and (iii) it contributes to the intensification of farming activities as it provides for crop-livestock integration through provision of animals for animal traction and manure for soil fertility.

The domestic demand for meat, dairy products and eggs continues to increase in Burkina Faso and throughout the West Africa sub-region; it provides a strong pull to mobilize livestock growth potential. The combination of population growth (overall and urban), increase in per capita income and incipient development of a middle class is resulting in a sharp increase in the demand for animal products in Burkina Faso and across the sub-region. Table 1 below gives the statistics for national production, consumption and surplus (deficit) of red meat, milk, chicken and eggs in 2014 with projections to 2025. For red meat (beef, mutton/ goat meat) the projected growth is expected to exceed the growth in domestic consumption leaving a significant surplus for export to the regional market. In contrast, for milk, chicken and eggs the projections of the national consumption would exceed production following a historical scenario, leaving substantial space for absorption of potential production by the domestic market. The demand on the sub-regional market is similarly expected to increase substantially providing outlets for potential surpluses that would not be absorbed by the domestic market. Livestock development in Burkina Faso can therefore contribute substantially to increasing exports of animals in the foot and substituting for imports of milk, dairy products, chicken and eggs. This in turn provides a large opportunity for production expansion, with potential to contributing greatly to the achievement of sustained economic growth and poverty alleviation.

Table 1: National Production, Consumption, and Surplus/Deficit:

Meat, Dairy Products, Chicken and Eggs (2014, 2025)

Commodity	Production		Consumption		Surplus (Deficit)	
	2014	2025	2014	2025	2014	2025
Beef and mutton/ goat (metric tons)	45,725	80,840	43,700	77,100	2,060	3,750
Milk (M liters)	424	749	717	1831	(293)	(333)
Chicken (M units)	134	180	147	200	(13)	(20)
Eggs (M units)	26	36	37	51	(11)	(15)

Source: Study on the Organization and Functioning of Livestock Value Chains in Burkina Faso: Cattle, Small ruminants, Milk and Poultry (chicken and eggs), August 2016 (in French).

Burkina Faso's has a large livestock population, and three main production systems. The national herd is estimated at about 9.1 million cattle (of which about 1.0 dairy cows), 23.2 million small ruminants, 33.7 million poultry and 2 million pigs⁵. Three main production systems of livestock farming

⁴ Study on the Organization and Functioning of Livestock Value Chains in Burkina Faso: Cattle, Small ruminants, Milk and Poultry (chicken and eggs), Project File, August 2016 (in French).

⁵ FAO/Stat and Burkina Faso DGES, 2014.



schematically coexist: (i) pastoral systems characterized by the mobility of animals (extensive systems of small ruminants and cattle); (ii) sedentary traditional production systems (under village conditions); and (iii) sedentary improved systems (under modern conditions, mainly peri-urban semi intensive and intensive poultry, pig, dairy production and cattle fattening)⁶. These three systems have very differentiated strengths and weaknesses and require specific support. Besides, fish farming and beekeeping are of lesser but significant importance. The main players in livestock production are smallholder livestock producers (95 percent); the other players are mostly small livestock enterprises, generally headed by men whose education rarely exceed secondary level. Producer Organizations (POs) include producers operating in particular value chains (small and large ruminants, milk, poultry, pigs and other non-traditional value chains), on a territorial basis (town, county, and region). Since pastoral systems in Burkina Faso are already supported by PRAPS-BF, the Project focuses on non-pastoral production systems, e.g., sedentary traditional mixed crop-livestock and improved commercial systems; it also encompasses diversification value chains such as fish farming, beekeeping, etc.

To mobilize its growth potential, livestock can count on its specific strengths and opportunities: (i) a significant scope for improvement in productivity, e.g., through improving animal health, livestock rearing conditions (feed supply/ forage and animal fattening practices/ facilities) and enhancing the genetic potential of local breeds; (ii) an increasing demand of animal products on the domestic market; (iii) a strong traditional know-how in animal husbandry in general and positive reputation in specific Value Chains (VCs) (e.g., traditional poultry); and (iii) export possibilities offered by the regional market, particularly in neighboring coastal countries (Ghana, Ivory Coast and Benin). As part of project activities, market surveys will be prepared to ascertain precisely the characteristics of the demand for livestock and animal products both on the domestic market and in the sub-region.

The important constraints that impede livestock development need to be removed. In order to mobilize the potential of the livestock sector and capitalize on its comparative advantage the following major constraints must be addressed: (i) institutional, legislative and regulatory constraints: support services are weak, legal texts governing the sector regulatory framework are often inadequate, or, if they are adequate, are insufficiently enforced, and information systems are grossly undeveloped; and public funding earmarked to the livestock sector accounts for only ten percent of agricultural sector spending and only one percent of the entire State budget⁷; (ii) weak level of organization and low degree of expertise (including literacy) of actors operating in the livestock value chains; (iii) limited access to inputs (feed supplies, and zootechnical and veterinary inputs), and to grazing resources due to the marked fluctuation in quantity and quality of pastures depending on the season⁸; (iv) weakness of adaptive research, in particular lack of an adequate breeding program in view of the need to improve the low genetic potential of local breeds for intensive production systems⁹; (v) insufficient productive infrastructure, weak technical support services and lack of access to financial resources; (vi) unsettled land tenure and land insecurity; and (vii) absence or weakness of national mechanisms for preventing

⁶ Sedentary traditional production systems are by far the most important nationally in terms of number of animals (about 80 percent), whereas sedentary improved systems are the least important (3 percent). Pastoral systems account for the remainder, or about 17 percent of the national herd. Source: Study on Livestock Value Chains, August 2016

⁷ Agriculture Public Expenditure Review, 2012.

⁸ Regarding feed, the problem is not just access but production of sufficient quantity to meet animal requirements year-round. In the Sahel, about 60 percent of livestock diets come from grazing. Pastures have to be improved in terms of primary productivity otherwise increasing livestock productivity will still remain a big challenge.

⁹ The local breeds are suited for pastoral and agro-pastoral systems as they are well adapted to harsh climatic conditions and have relatively low feed requirements. With the new improved breeds, suited for more intensive systems, there is the added challenge of meeting feed requirements.



and managing climate-induced and other types of crises; and persistence of domestic and transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses.

Burkina Faso has a comprehensive livestock policy and strategy. Burkina Faso’s livestock policy and strategy orientations are laid out in three main documents: (i) the National Policy for Sustainable Livestock Development (PNDEL, 2010-2025), is a key document, setting the framework and blueprint for livestock development; (ii) the Action Plan and Investment Program for the Livestock Sector (PAPISE, 2010-2015), developed within the framework of the Livestock, Poverty and Growth (IEPC) initiative under the Alive initiative¹⁰; and (iii) the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Livestock Sector (PNDEL, 2013). PNDEL overall objective is to enhance livestock contribution to national economic growth, as well as to food and nutrition security, and, in doing so, improve the living conditions of the Burkinabe population. PNDEL implementation is organized around four strategic axes, namely: (i) capacity building of sector stakeholders; (ii) security and sustainable management of pastoral resources; (iii) enhanced animal productivity and production; and (iv) improved competitiveness and marketing of animal products.

Institutions in the livestock sector remain weak. The Ministry for Animal Resources and Fisheries (MRAH) is responsible for the livestock sector, with the following functions: (i) traditional livestock support activities through training and extension for producers; (ii) development of pastoral areas, promotion of feed-processing industries, and support to fodder production, to spur intensive animal production; (iii) strengthening of animal health infrastructure and services; (iv) improvement of quality control of animal products; (v) support of the processing industries of livestock by-products: food products, hides and skins, and manure of animal origin; and (vi) identification of stable and remunerative markets for livestock products. Whilst MRAH staff are sufficient in numbers, there are insufficiently trained and lack capacity and resources to perform their duties efficiently. Each livestock value chain has its own professional organizations starting with Producer Organizations (POs) at field level, associations and unions at provincial and regional level, and federations at the national level. These organizations are meant to represent value chain stakeholders and deal with the major issues facing the stakeholders they represent. However, they have limited representativeness and operational capacity. MRAH recognizes that the successful implementation of PNDEL must involve both the State and the other stakeholders in the sector either public (including relevant ministries and development partners) or private (including professional organizations). MRAH directorates and professional organizations will be strengthened under the Project to address their key institutional weaknesses and improve the livestock sector management.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)



Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The project development objective is to enhance productivity and commercialization of non-pastoral animal production in selected value chains, and strengthen country’s capacity to respond to severe crises affecting the livestock sector, and to provide immediate and effective response in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency.

¹⁰The study benefited from the technical and financial support from the Bank and the FAO Investment Centre.



The proposed Project will have a countrywide coverage. It will focus on the sedentary systems, which are not dealt with by PRAPS-BF. It will also focus on the main livestock commodity value chains, including meat (cattle and small ruminants), as well as milk and poultry (meat and eggs). Commercially attractive businesses regarding hog production, apiculture and aquaculture value chains may also qualify for project support as diversification areas.

Key Results

Progress toward the achievement of the PDO will be measured by the following results indicators:

- a) Percentage increase of yields produced by targeted beneficiaries among selected value chains
- b) Incremental sales in targeted value chains (aggregated over all the targeted value chains)¹¹
- c) Time to reach 50 percent of the targeted beneficiaries as foreseen in inclusive crisis intervention plans
- d) Farmers reached with assets and services (of which 30 percent women and 20 percent youth)
- e) Beneficiary satisfaction rate with services provided by the Project for the livestock sector (of which female)

D. Project Description

Overall project approach. PADEL-B is structured as an Investment Project Financing (IPF) of a total cost of US\$78.9 million, funded partly by an IDA credit in the amount of US\$60 million over five years to support selected sedentary livestock value chains (cattle, small ruminants, poultry and milk, as well as diversification VCs such as hogs, fish farming and beekeeping/ honey production). The Project will support livestock development activities all along the selected value chains from production to market; these activities are recognized to have the potential to provide significant beneficial spillover effects for Burkina Faso's national population. The Project will build solid alliances by pooling the expertise and resources of various projects and actors in the selected value chains, i.e., the Government, the private sector, Producer Organizations (POs), etc. PADEL-B will enhance the fora for concerted action to develop consolidated value chains and incentive frameworks serving as platforms for multiple actors to promote sustainable actions that support sedentary livestock. This support is fully aligned with Burkina Faso's priorities as presented in PNDEL and other national strategic documents.

Key problems addressed. The Project will approach problems in an integrated fashion for each selected VCs, and across VCs whenever possible. It will address the key problems facing Burkina Faso's sedentary livestock sector, including: (i) weak productivity of sedentary production systems caused by inadequate access to services and essential inputs (such as veterinary services, animal nutrition, improved breeding stock) and related advisory services tailored to producers' circumstances; (ii) poor access to markets and low investment level due to the lack of production and processing facilities, market information and credit resources; and (iii) increasing vulnerability owing to increased risks (climate change, animal diseases including zoonotic diseases, economic hazards, conflicts, and insecurity).

¹¹ Rate of increase of sales in targeted value chains; this indicator will be measured for every targeted value chain. However, only the average value over all the targeted value chains will be reported.



Complementarity between PADEL-B and PRAPS-BF. The Sahel Pastoralism Support project (PRAPS) is a regional operation currently implemented in the six Sahel countries (including Burkina Faso, through the PRAPS-BF) to support improved productivity, sustainability, and resilience of pastoral livelihoods, as prioritized in the Nouakchott Declaration on Pastoralism (2013)¹². The PRAPS-BF is to foster rapid progress in securing pastoral activities, contribute to increasing the economic weight of the livestock sub-sector, and sustainably raise the incomes of pastoral and agro-pastoral groups. It will achieve these goals through activities aimed at animal health improvement, natural resource management (essentially rangeland and water), market access facilitation, and pastoral crisis management. It is active in the six regions of Burkina Faso bordering Mali and Niger. The PADEL-B is designed to complement PRAPS-BF, focusing on sedentary livestock systems and a number of value chains, instead of mobile ruminant herding. Beyond the different geographical and beneficiaries targeting of the two projects, programmatic complementarities will touch upon animal health activities, feed production and supplementation, access to market information, as well as livestock sector crisis management. Pooling of technical expertise, and sharing of managerial capacities at central and field implementation level, and similar overall implementation arrangements, will not only ensure a sector wide approach within MRAH, but also guarantee no overlapping in project activities.

Components

The project includes three components: (a) improved access to livestock services and inputs; (b) livestock value chain development; and (c) crisis management and project coordination.

Component 1: Improved access to livestock services and inputs – US\$24.0 million from IDA

The component's objective is to enhance livestock productivity in the selected value chains, through improved access of producers to animal health services and inputs, and institutional strengthening of MRAH's operational capacity to efficiently deliver its core responsibilities. It comprises three sub-components: (i) access to animal health services; (ii) access to quality inputs; and (iii) institutional strengthening.

Sub-component 1.1: Improving livestock producers access to animal health services - US\$11.0 million.

The sub-component will build on the results from the OIE Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS Pathway) to enhance the long-term capacity of the country in order to sustainably reduce livestock mortality and other losses caused by animal diseases, thereby contributing to increased livestock productivity. To this end, Sub-component 1.1 will improve farmers' access to efficient animal health services provided by both public and private veterinary services under their respective responsibilities (including the "sanitary mandate" for private veterinarians)¹³, as part of two sets of activities complementing PRAPS-BF's activities: (i) enhanced animal disease prevention and control capacities; and (ii) strengthened disease surveillance and animal health information system.

Sub-component 1.1 will contribute the reduction of the burden caused by major trans-boundary animal diseases to smallholder farmers within sedentary livestock systems, and in complementarity with the

¹² Pastoralism is the extensive, mobile rearing of livestock on communal rangelands, which is the prevailing livelihood and production system practiced in the world's arid and semi-arid lands, notably in the Sahel.

¹³ As part of the "sanitary mandate" private veterinarians are entrusted by the State with the delivery of public services (vaccinations essentially), as recommended by the OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) tool (2009).



efforts deployed by PRAPS-BF in pastoral systems. Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in cattle and Fowlpox in poultry, as well as Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) were given priority due to their particularly severe impact on livelihoods. In this regard, the Project will finance: (i) vaccines purchase and delivery, as well as vaccination campaigns; and (ii) the implementation of a mass communication and sensitization campaign to reach out to all targeted beneficiaries; (iii) conducting studies on disease prevalence through the National Livestock Laboratory (LNE); (iv) rehabilitation of one regional laboratory (Bobo-Dioulasso) to produce and repackage vaccines in a more efficient manner within the LNE; (v) strengthening LNE capacities to assess and advise on antimicrobial-resistance and drugs residues; (vi) providing technical assistance to the General Directorate of Veterinary Services (GSV) to develop animal disease control strategies prioritizing foot and mouth disease, new castle disease and fowlpox and disseminate along with updated sheep and goat plague (*peste des petits ruminants*) and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia control strategies to field veterinarians; (vii) strengthening of national veterinary services, specifically of surveillance systems to ensure early reporting, notification and effective response to disease outbreaks, with particular focus on African swine fever, highly pathogenic avian influenza and foot and mouth disease. In addition, the project aims to strengthen the surveillance system by focusing on ASF, FMD, and HPAI¹⁴ thus maintaining high vigilance to ensure early reporting, notification and effective response to any outbreaks.

Sub-component 1.2: Improving livestock producers access to quality inputs in order to raise better livestock - US\$1.8 million. Sub-component 1.2 will improve the productivity of targeted sedentary livestock value chains by increasing the availability of and access to high quality inputs for the benefit of producers. The Sub-component will also cover improved animal nutrition and access to genetic materials. In these areas, the Project will specifically: (i) enhance animal feed quality control by developing feed quality standards and animal nutrition guidelines intended to be used by feed producers; (ii) facilitate the production and distribution of certified and improved forage seeds; (iii) strengthen the national genetic improvement program by distributing high performance bulls to selected farmers for breeding purposes; (iv) boost Artificial Insemination (AI) services by upgrading the facilities and equipment of the *Centre de Multiplication des Animaux Performants* (CMAP); and (iv) support the development and implementation of the regulatory and institutional framework for animal genetic resources. The Project will also support the introduction of improved fingerlings to promote the production of sustainable fish ponds through the supervision of DGSV.

Sub-component 1.3: Institutional strengthening - US\$11.2 million. Sub-component 1.3 will contribute to (i) building immediate and long-term human, technical, organizational and institutional capacity of MRAH in order to allow this ministry to carry out effectively its core responsibilities of sector and policy analysis, monitoring and evaluation, and coordination; and (ii) support the implementation of the national extension strategy. To achieve its objectives, the sub-component will have a five-fold intervention: (i) development and dissemination of technical guidelines for selected value chains intended to be used by developers of productive alliances; (ii) transfer of new farming techniques and technologies through demonstrations; (iii) student training at veterinary schools abroad as well as specialized training for MRAH's staff, with specific attention to female staff; (iv) preparation of quality standards and labels for livestock products and supporting awareness campaigns for local animal

¹⁴ ASF: African Swine Fever; HPAI: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza; FMD: Foot and Mouth Disease



products; and (v) rehabilitation of livestock infrastructure such as veterinary posts and fish and livestock markets. The Project will also support the establishment of a central procurement unit of veterinary medicines (CAMVET) to fight counterfeit veterinary drugs through the financing of a central building for CAMVET storage rooms and related equipment fight counterfeit veterinary drugs.

Component 2: Livestock Value Chains Development - US\$41.9 million (US\$26 million from IDA; US\$7.0 million from Beneficiaries; US\$8.9 million from PFIs)

The component's objective is to strengthen the efficiency and competitiveness of selected livestock value chains (pig, poultry, beef, small ruminants, milk, honey, and aquaculture) increase production and meet the national and regional markets demand while generating higher incomes for value chains actors and employment. The component will provide support for private sector development in the livestock sector, by (i) enhancing the sector's private investment climate; and (ii) providing resources to livestock investors in the form of matching grants.

Sub-component 2.1: Enhancing the investment climate in the livestock sector – US\$3.5 million from IDA. Subcomponent 2.1 will create an enabling environment in which stakeholders and investors (producers, buyers, input suppliers, transporters, processors and financial institutions) in targeted value chains can build efficient and sustainable business relationships through their professional organizations. The sub-component will finance studies, workshops, training, technical assistance and consulting services, in support of the following activities: (i) *knowledge development*: preparation of VC production and market surveys to characterize supply and demand, map out operators and analyze strengths/ weaknesses of VC participants; (ii) *facilitation of business exchanges and dialogue*: organization of business platforms, fora and roundtables to facilitate business deals between VC stakeholders; preparation of strategic business plans for targeted VCs; strengthening of Unions/ Federations and inter-professional bodies so that they can take over responsibilities for these activities following project completion; (iii) *promotion of livestock products*: participation in international livestock trade fairs, commercial tests, support for certification and norm compliance with international trade regulations processes for specific products, etc.; and (iv) *access to financial services*: analysis of supply and demand of financial services for livestock, mobilization of Partner Financial institutions (PFIs), signing of multiyear Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) between the Project and PFIs including capacity building of PFI staff in credit appraisal and risk analysis, development of financial products tailored to livestock investors, promotion of innovations and best practices for credit delivery, as well as strengthening of environmental, social and climate risk assessment in loan appraisal processes.

Sub-component 2.2: Support to investment sub-projects – US\$38.4 million (US\$22.5 million from IDA; US\$7.0 million from beneficiaries; and US\$8.9 million from PFIs).

Sub-component 2.2 will provide financial resources to support private investors in the livestock sectors for both (i) large investment initiatives in partnership between different business partners (“productive alliance-PA sub-projects”) bringing together producer organizations and other partners upstream and downstream of production; the number of individual partners in a PA will be typically about twenty individuals; and (ii) small investment initiatives (“micro-investment sub-projects”), typically in support of a single individual investor each. The sub-component will support two main groups of activities: (i)



selection, preparation, appraisal and M&E of investment subprojects (SPs); and (ii) co-financing of investment subprojects.

SP selection, preparation, appraisal and M&E. The Project will finance consulting services, training and workshops to facilitate the emergence of eligible SP ideas, provide training in participatory methods and software for preparing and analyzing Business Plans (BPs), including environmental and social screening, verification of technical and financial norms, bio-security and waste management, overall quality control, etc.; support the preparation and pre-negotiation of BPs with potentially interested PFIs; perform ex-ante review and environmental screening of SPs before their submission to the grant approval committees; establish and support the arrangements for the SP selection and approval process; monitor and assess the impact of approved SPs; and establish a reference database by value chain and production systems.

SP Matching Grant co-financing. The Project will provide co-financing for the implementation of sub-projects in the form of matching grants with two windows respectively for (i) Productive Alliance SPs: the project will fund about 80 PA SPs over five years at an average cost of US\$350,000 each, through matching grants (MGs) covering up to 60 percent of eligible expenditures; funding by PFIs (30 percent) and provision of individual contribution funding in cash (10 percent) will be conditions of MG disbursement; support will be provided as part of PA preparation to access funding from PFIs; and (ii) individual micro-projects: the Project will fund matching grants for a total of about 1,200 micro sub-projects of average size of US\$3,000 each; the matching grant will amount to maximum of 60 percent of eligible expenditures and up to 70 percent for women and youth, with individual contributions amounting to a minimum of 40 percent and 30 percent for women and youth; bank credit will not be required for MG disbursement. The aggregation of the micro-projects and enlarging of the partnership base are expected to lay the basis for creating additional PAs. Sub-project eligible expenditures will include (i) the required capacity building of SP investors, and implementation support for each subproject to ensure successful outcomes; and (ii) equipment, small-scale civil works, live animals, inputs, and local consultancies as spelled out in the BPs. Consideration will be given to set favorable (“affirmative action”) conditions in favor of women and youth, in the form of softer conditions for granting matching grants. The eligibility and selection criteria, as well as the procedures for appraising and approving matching grants, will be detailed in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

Component 3: Crisis Management and Project Coordination – US\$13.0 million (US\$10.0 million from IDA; US\$3.0 million from the Government)

The objective of this component is not only to strengthen mechanisms for preventing and responding to severe crisis and emergencies in the livestock sector, but also to strengthen project coordination capacities within the MRAH. It includes two sub-components: (i) crisis management; and (ii) project management.

Sub-component 3.1: Crisis management – US\$3.1 million (US\$2.4 million from IDA; US\$0.7 million from the Government). Sub-component 3.1 aims to support (i) the operationalization of the Permanent Secretariat in charge of Crises and Vulnerabilities Management (SP/CVEL¹⁵): the Project will provide the

¹⁵ SP/CVEL was created by Article 20 of Decree No.2016-298/PRES/PM/MRAH dated April 29, 2016 regarding the organization of the MRAH; its mandate is defined by ministerial Arrêté, and covers all crises in the livestock sector (including sanitary crisis,



SP/CVEL with operational means (computer hardware and software, office furniture, vehicles, etc.), training, and resources for specialized studies and communications; and (ii) the development of crisis management tools: the sub-component will organize operational fora at different geographic scales (local, national, and contribution to regional fora), and establish a specific Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism as well as a Contingent Emergency Response Component. The Project will ensure full collaboration with PRAPS-BF which contributes to the management of pastoral crises under SP/CVEL. Crisis responses plans will be developed with a view to reaching the most vulnerable members in affected community (including youth, women and elderly people) as a priority.

The project's CERC will have an initial financial envelope equivalent to US\$2.0 million (jointly provided by IDA resources -US\$1.5 million, i.e. 75 percent- and government resources -US\$0.5 million, i.e. 25 percent) so that it is immediately operational in the event of a severe crisis affecting the livestock sector¹⁶. In the event of a crisis having a major impact on sedentary animal production and/or project value chains, the Government may request the World Bank to reallocate project funds to cover the costs of emergency response and recovery. Detailed operational guidelines acceptable to the World Bank for implementing the project Contingency Emergency Response Component will be prepared during the first year of project implementation. All expenditures under the Project's specific CERC will be in accordance with paragraph 11 of World Bank OP 10.00 (Investment Project Financing) paragraphs 12 and 13; they will be appraised, reviewed, and found to be acceptable to the World Bank before any disbursement is made. Disbursements will be made against an approved list of goods, works and services required to support crisis mitigation, response, recovery and reconstruction.

Sub-component 3.2: Project Coordination – US\$9.9 million (US\$7.6 million from IDA; US\$2.3 million from the Government). Sub-component 3.2 focuses on all aspects related to project management and coordination activities, essentially the operations of the PCU set-up to be established as a sharing arrangement with the PRAPS-BF/PCU; it also supports the steering committee meetings. The Subcomponent will fund *inter alia* all PCU activities required for management of IDA funds and procurement of IDA-funded goods and services, as well as project monitoring and evaluation including safeguard mitigation measures in accordance with agreed upon procedures. It will support the PCU set-up through provision of operational means (computers, software, office furniture, vehicles, etc.) and training, as well as some equipment support to the regional directorates of the MRAH. In addition, a budget will be allocated for data generation on the livestock sector in Burkina Faso, knowledge management, advocacy for livestock sector financing and communications. Activities under this component will be geared to benefiting women and youth in every aspect possible.

E. Implementation

Responsibility for project implementation, including management of environmental and social risks, will rest with the Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources (MRAH).

The project's governance structure will be modeled after Sahel Regional Pastoralism Support (PRAPS-BF)'s structure, including a Steering Committee (COFIL) and a Technical Committee (CT), meeting at regular intervals, with all

crisis induced by natural disasters, and market crisis).

¹⁶The PRAPS-BF has already developed an IRM dedicated to pastoral crisis, also managed by MRAH (SP/CVEL)



necessary representative membership. COPIL will be chaired by the Secretary General of MRAH and serve as a guidance body; it will approve project's Annual Work Plans and Budgets, as well as its progress reports. The CT will be the responsible body to monitor project implementation; it will be chaired by project's National Coordinator, and comprise all relevant technical stakeholders. At local level, the existing regional agricultural project coordination committees will be involved in project's implementation and contribute to assess field progress. The project implementation mechanism will comprise a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) based in Ouagadougou and field correspondents based in MRAH's regional directorates. In addition, it will involve Focal Points in MRAH's central directorates, as well as in the Ministries in charge of Environment and Social Affairs, to facilitate project implementation, including adherence to environmental and social safeguards.

The PCU will be fully mainstreamed into the MRAH structure as advocated by authorities. The PCU will be set up as part of a sharing arrangement with PRAPS-BF/PCU. The two project teams will operate in close synergy and will be housed in the same building. The two PCUs combined are expected to be the precursor of what will be called "sector PCUs" which have been agreed in principle with the Government to serve on-going and future projects in given sectors. The PCU will work in close coordination with MRAH's technical directorates at central and regional level to execute and monitor project implementation. The National Coordinator who will head the PCU will be competitively recruited and remunerated using IDA resources; his/her signature will be required to commit project financing. S/he will be assisted by a team of high caliber, competitively-recruited consultants, covering all technical or administrative functions deemed critical for proper project implementation and management. The project management cross-cutting functions, including the fiduciary functions, will be pooled and the project technical expertise will be shared between the two projects, to the extent possible¹⁷.

At the technical level, PRAPS-BF's current expertise¹⁸ will be complemented to cover additional project's needs, including experts in animal health, animal production, livestock value chains and rural finance; the animal health expert will be shared by the two projects. Regarding cross-cutting project management functions, the pooling will include: (i) financial management: a joint Administrative and Financial Officer, a joint Financial Controller, as well as an Accountant with an accounting assistant for each project; (ii) auditing: the internal audit function will be shared with the pooling of the internal auditor and the two projects will possibly use the services of the same external audit firm; (iii) procurement: a joint Procurement Officer, and a Procurement Assistant for each project; (iv) M&E: a joint part-time M&E consultant to support MRAH's General Directorate for Statistics, and an M&E Officer for each project, as well as a team of 11 field staff to cover all 13 regions¹⁹ where the Project will be operating; (v) information technology, communications, gender, social safeguards and environmental safeguards: an expert in each of these fields shared by both projects. All above staff positions will be funded by IDA, either under existing PRAPS-BF arrangements, or under new project's arrangements; for administrative simplification, shared PCU staff at central and field level will have joint TORs but will be financially supported by a single source²⁰. Support staff at central and regional levels will be financed by national counterpart funding.

At MRAH's central level, relevant technical directorates will appoint focal points to support implementation of both

¹⁷ In order to achieve this, the PRAPS-BF will be reclassified to Category B and the TORs of some current PRAPS-BF/PCU staff will be revised accordingly.

¹⁸ Which includes an assistant to the National Coordinator (or technical director), a natural resource management expert and a crisis management expert.

¹⁹ Eleven field staff will cover all 13 administrative regions as some regions will be combined together for the purpose of project management (i.e., Cascades et Hauts Bassins, and Centre et Plateau Central). Since PRAPS-BF already has field units in 3 regions, additional staff financed by PADEL-B will be eight only.

²⁰ Staff funding will be supported either by PRAPS-BF or PADEL-B depending on positions, as detailed in annex 1. Drawing on respective IDA credit amounts, approximately two-thirds of the pooled staff will be financed by PADEL-B, and one third by PRAPS-BF



this project and PRAPS-BF’s activities. The PCU will sign partnerships or technical agreements with these technical directorates to carry out project activities within their mandates. At the regional level, this project and PRAPS-BF joint field staff will serve the purpose of collecting data, monitoring and reporting project activities all over the national territory. Field staff will be located in the Regional Directorates of MRAH.

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

Country-wide

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Abdoul Wahabi Seini, Leandre Yameogo

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	This project is likely to be small-scale and site specific typical of category B projects. More specifically, it aims at improving animal health, by supporting plans to control key diseases, including the related capacity building of field veterinary services and the supply of drugs. In addition, the project will be focused on technical advisory services, genetic improvement, and access and/or production of animal feed, as well as related zotechnical and extension services. Furthermore, the support of the modernization of activities along the targeted value chains (VCs) will also be part of project activities. These types of interventions are usually site specific and have little or no adverse impacts. At the time of project conception, the sites of sub-projects to be financed are not known. Then, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared, reviewed,



		consulted upon and disclosed in-country and at the Bank Infoshop prior to the appraisal.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project activities will not be implemented in areas hosting natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project will not support activities related to forest exploitation or management or might not have potential adverse impacts on forested areas.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The project aims at supporting plans to control key diseases, including the supply of drugs (component 1). In addition, it intends to support the provision of specialized equipment and laboratory equipment (sub-component 1.4). By their nature, these activities will use or lead to the use of chemical products. However, based on their small scale of use, there is no need to develop a specific safeguard instrument. The ESMF to be developed in line with OP/PB4.01 has included a chapter dealing with all issues related to the use of such chemical products.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project activities are not expected to infringe or impact any physical cultural artifacts in its implementation areas
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no indigenous people in the project intervention areas as defined by the World Bank.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared and will be used as a guide to prepare specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) as needed to meet the Strengthening Prevention and Response Mechanisms to crises and emergencies requirements.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The implementation of the project will not entail the construction of new dam, neither will any of the project activities rely on the performance of an existing dam or a dam under construction (DUC) that draw directly from a reservoir controlled by an existing dam or a DUC; diversion dams or hydraulic structures downstream from an existing dam or a DUC, where failure of the upstream dam could cause extensive damage to or failure of the new Bank-funded structure.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This project will not involve extraction of water from any international waterways (any river, canal, lake, or similar body of water that forms a boundary between, or any river or body of surface water that flows through, two or more states, whether Bank



members or not). In addition, the project will not impact any tributary or other body of surface water that is a component of any waterway described above.

Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60

No

The project is not located in Disputed Areas as defined by OP/BP 7.60.

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:

No irreversible adverse impacts are anticipated as described in the components (Improved access to livestock services and inputs, Livestock Value Chains Development, Crisis Management and Project Coordination). Crisis Management is to strengthen mechanisms for preventing and responding to severe crisis and emergencies in the livestock sector in a climate change context. Indeed, the Project intends to support plans to control key animal diseases, including the related capacity building of field veterinary services and the supply of drugs. In addition to that, the Project will focus on technical advisory services, genetic improvement, including related applied genetic experiments, and access and/or production of animal feed, as well as related zootechnical and extension services. Potential adverse impacts, as water consumption and land use, are expected to be moderate and reversible under appropriate mitigation measures because the proposed project will concern the sedentary systems, and this help to avoid or minimize adverse impacts in terms of measures taken. On the social part, conflicts between breeders and farmers could rise due to competition for land use. These risks can, however, be substantially reduced by using appropriate environmental and social safeguards measures.

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

The livestock sector is subject to climate change-related threats in Burkina Faso. No long-term adverse impacts due to project activities are foreseen. On the contrary, the proposed project is supporting access to livestock services, inputs and livestock value chains development (pig, poultry, beef, small ruminants, milk, honey, and aquaculture). Potential indirect impact can be the security level in the north of the country.

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

Each candidate sub-project location will be subject to an environmental and social screening prior to selection for investment.

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

The borrower has established an environmental and social safeguards management capacity under previous Bank funded projects: PPAO, PAFASP and PRAPS. Qualified environmental consultants were hired to monitor safeguards



compliance throughout the Project implementation period; they documented progress, identified issues of concern and provided recommendations to address issues identified. Furthermore these projects provided (i) extensive training to producer organizations, community-based organizations and private sector service providers in the areas of pastoralism, soil conservation, environmental and social screening of sub-projects. This project is also expected to work closely with ongoing PRAPS and share some staff including environmental and social safeguards specialists.

The proposed project is rated as EA category “B” and triggers four safeguards policies which are OP 4.01(Environmental Assessment); OP4.09 (Pest Management); OP4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources); and OP/PB 4.12(Involuntary Resettlement). Considering that the exact geographic locations of project specific interventions are not yet determined with certainty, the borrower prepared two environmental and social safeguards instruments, namely an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), in compliance with the core requirements of the triggered safeguards policies. The ESMF has also made provision to address basic requirements from both OP 4.09 (Pest management) and OP 4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources). Both the ESMF and the RPF were reviewed and cleared by the Bank and the Government and disclosed both in-country on February 9, 2017 and at the World Bank site on February 20, 2017 for the ESMF and on February 9, 2017 and March 1, 2017. The Project will continue strengthening the environmental and social management capacity of the borrower, at project unit level, as well as at the level of breeders. The beneficiary breeders will be provided with environmental and social safeguards sensitization, including safe waste management that may result from drugs use.

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

The key stakeholders are the beneficiary communities, agro-processors, farmers, ministries in charge of livestock, water resources and environment, as well as their relevant agencies/departments, municipalities, NGOs and other relevant institutions.

One of the key principles of this project from the outset is to foster participation of all relevant stakeholders. This approach will be sustained throughout project implementation. The environmental and social assessment studies, namely the ESMF and RPF, have been also carried out according to the same principle, using broad-based public consultation approach, involving the above stakeholder groups. The objective was to raise awareness of project activities and impacts and foster ownership on their part. All the relevant bodies have been adequately informed of the Project. Concerns of the communities and some details of consultations have been taken into account in the body of the different reports and other results provided as annexes. The key concerns raised during the consultation process included: (i) permanent information and sensitization of the population, (ii) compensation process for those impacted by the project, (iii) participation of local population as employee on works they qualify for, (iv) the involvement of NGOs and state technical services during the execution of works. All these concerns have been addressed in the alternatives proposed through the developed safeguards instruments.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission to InfoShop	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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20-Jan-2017	20-Feb-2017	
<p>"In country" Disclosure Burkina Faso 09-Feb-2017</p> <p>Comments Document has been disclosed within country</p>		
<p>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</p>		
Date of receipt by the Bank 26-Jan-2017	Date of submission to InfoShop 01-Mar-2017	
<p>"In country" Disclosure Burkina Faso 09-Feb-2017</p> <p>Comments The document has been disclosed in the country</p>		
<p>Pest Management Plan</p>		
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal? NA	Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission to InfoShop
<p>"In country" Disclosure</p>		
<p>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.</p> <p>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:</p>		



C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

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 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Yes

Is a separate PMP required?

No

If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

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

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?

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

World Bank

Nicolas Ahouissoussi
Senior Agriculture Economist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Ministry of Finance

Implementing Agencies

Ministry of Animal Resources
Jocelyne Some Boutoulougou
Charge de Mission
sgmra2012@gmail.com



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Nicolas Ahouissoussi
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Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:		
Practice Manager/Manager:	Simeon Kacou Ehui	19-Apr-2017
Country Director:	Cheick Fantamady Kante	19-Apr-2017

Note to Task Teams: End of system generated content, document is editable from here.