



Project Information Document/ Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 14-Mar-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSC23138



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Burkina Faso	Project ID P164078	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name Strengthening Climate Resilience in Burkina Faso (P164078)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date May 17, 2018	Estimated Board Date Sep 10, 2018	Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et du Développement	Implementing Agency Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR), Secrétariat Permanent des Projets du Secteur Transport, c/o Ministère des transports, de la mobilité, Direction Générale des Ressources en eaux (DGRE), Agence nationale de la météorologie (ANAM), Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'aménagement hydraulique, Direction Générale de la Protection Civile (DGPC)	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to improve the country's hydro-meteorological, early warning and response systems and services in targeted areas.

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
Green Climate Fund	22.50
IDA Grant	8.50
Total Project Cost	31.00



Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Concept Review Decision

Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Burkina Faso is a landlocked country located in the middle of the West African Sahel region. It is located in the transition zone between the Sahara Desert to the north and the humid coastal areas at the Gulf of Guinea. With limited natural resources and a highly variable climate, Burkina Faso struggles to provide its population with food security and economic opportunity with a population of 18.5 million in 2015. One of the smallest economies in the world, Burkina Faso is deeply dependent on agriculture, with roughly 80% of employment linked to subsistence farming. Agriculture contributes to roughly a third of Burkina Faso's GDP. The country's soils tend to be poor in nutrients, have low water-holding capacity, and are often degraded. When rainfall declines, dust storms occur, or temperature spikes, food supplies/yields are immediately affected. The impacts of climate change are projected to increase both the frequency and severity of extreme weather and climate events.

Burkina Faso is characterized by adverse climate variability. Due to its geographical position, Burkina Faso is characterized by a dry tropical climate, which alternates between a short rainy season and a long dry season. Burkina Faso's climate is prone to strong seasonal and annual variation due to its location in the hinterland and its pronounced location in the Sahel belt. Burkina Faso is exposed to a variety of climate-related hazards, particularly droughts and floods. Since 1969 Burkina Faso has experienced several major droughts and floods. During the period 1969 to 2014, droughts affected a cumulative number of 12.4 million people (including 4 million in 2014). In the recent years floods have become more pronounced, whereas a cumulative number of more than 600,000 people were affected since independence (1960) with more than 100,000 people affected in 2007, 2009 and 2010. The most severe floods, which affected Burkina Faso in September 2009 more than 150,000 people, resulted in estimated damages and losses to the economy of more than US\$ 130 million.

The Government of Burkina Faso recognizes the importance of addressing climate and disaster risks for strengthening the country's economic growth and poverty reduction in a meaningful manner. Adapting to climate change and reinforcing the hydro-meteorological services is anchored in the national development and growth strategies, as well as sector policies related to transport (meteorology), water resources, social protection, agriculture and food security as well as civil protection. These policies underscore the urgency for adapting to climate change and enforcing hydro-meteorological services. The existing national development strategy (Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy/ Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Développement Durable, SCADD) for the years 2011 to 2015 has recognized the frequency of natural disasters and the urgency of key sectors, notably agriculture to adapt to climate change. Climate variability and change has been recognized as one of the key risks to sustainable development in Burkina Faso. SCADD is



followed by a new development framework starting in 2016 (National Social and Economic Development Programme / Programme National de Développement Economique et Social, PNDES), which has further recognized the risk of weather and climatic hazards and indicated the key measures for adapting to climate change. In the face of climate-related crises, the Government of Burkina Faso has developed numerous policy instruments, planning and action programs that often overlap with limited implementation planning. Over the last years, Burkina Faso devised the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), the Strategic Framework for the Fight against Poverty (CSLP), the Rural Development Strategy (SDR), the National Action Plan for Desertification Control (PAN/LCD), the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the Action Plan for Integrated Water Resource Management (PAGIRE), the National Strategy on Food Security, as well as other instruments aimed at regulating energy, cereal and agricultural and food security policies.

Sectoral Context

Water resources and agriculture are the sectors most vulnerable to natural hazards and climate change in Burkina Faso.

Burkina Faso has experienced ‘quasi-drought’ conditions since the early 1970s. These conditions are most pronounced between November and December when humidity averages 10%, and in the north where rain only comes during two months out of the year. Many of the country’s rivers are intermittent. The country relies on rainfall for almost all of its water needs, including for agriculture; when water supplies dry, populations, especially in the Central Plateau, migrate to the east and west in search of better living conditions. This migration leads to overcrowding and environmental degradation of the receiving areas. Continuous water deficits cause acute water shortages, low yields, food insecurity and under nutrition, desertification, and the decimation of both livestock and wildlife.

Food security remains a challenge. Burkina’s physical conditions along with factors of social, economic, political, and environmental vulnerability leave the country at risk to several climate related hazards, most notably droughts, floods and pest invasions. While these hazards are a natural occurrence in the country, they nevertheless pose serious constraints on development and food security. Crop failure is common and current food crop production is unable to adequately provide for local needs due to persistent threats from these hazards. Burkina’s poorest and most vulnerable populations are predominantly farmers and agro-pastoralists who practice dryland subsistence farming to feed their families, and contend with a **poor** and increasingly degraded resource base as well as limited access to basic services. With more than 80% of Burkina’s population dependent on predominantly rain fed agriculture for their livelihood, the country is extremely vulnerable to the effects of weather variability and climate change.

Recurrent flood events have significant impacts on population and assets in Burkina Faso. Burkina Faso’s wet season is characterized by heavy and often relentless rain that can wreak havoc on the country’s poorly constructed informal settlements and degraded landscape, disturb the entire water sector, and destroy or reduce infrastructure services. Over the past 30 years, severe flooding has occurred repeatedly especially in the north and center of the country, resulting from successive drought periods. Major events were recorded in 1972/73 and 1983/84, and minor in 1990/91, 1995/96, and 1997/98. In addition to the impact on urban areas and building, flooding leads to extensive impacts on farmlands. In 2007, the National Agricultural Statistics and Forecasting Services reported at least 33,000 hectares of farmland completely inundated by floods between August and September. Two years later in 2009, heavy rainfall once again flooded crops and washed away 22,220 hectares of farmland, breaking 15 dams, and destroying 42,000 homes. The September 2009 floods events caused losses and damages to the economy amounting to more than US\$ 130 million.

Climate change is expected to exacerbate the impacts of weather and climate extremes, as these are likely to become more frequent and severe. Burkina Faso’s vulnerability to droughts and floods is projected to increase as the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events increases. Given the country’s dependency on agriculture, droughts and floods can quickly turn into emergency situations. In particular, rain deficiencies in the north have grown dire. Droughts deplete water reserves, reduce or eliminate crop yields, affect the stability of market and financial mechanisms, exacerbate



poverty, and decimate livestock. When the wet season finally comes, torrential rain storms often cause flash flooding and damage to infrastructure. Climate change projections foreseen a change in several parameters, including the significant variation in rainfall from one year to the next and the increase in potential evapotranspiration (PET) represent definite risks to the uninterrupted growth cycle of rain-fed crops; (ii) more frequent and more serious flooding, with a destructive impact on infrastructure and makeshift housing, loss of crops and destruction of biodiversity in the lowlands and an increase in waterborne diseases such as cholera and other parasitic diseases; (iii) shortage of pasture land and bodies of drinking water will force pastoralism to move further and further southwards; (iv) faster degradation of ground vegetation and thus a reduction in infiltration for groundwater recharge. With Burkina Faso's population doubling over the past 25 years and as population continues to increase, additional demand for water resources and added deforestation pressure are expected to be compounded by the increasing climate variability and change.

Better management of hydro-meteorological (hydromet) and climate risks is critical to support the country's sustainable development. Burkina Faso, as a Sahelian country, has an inherent vulnerability to adverse climate events, which might be exacerbated by future climate change. Increase in the number of severe events such as droughts and floods are anticipated in the forthcoming decades. In order to cope with this evolving scenario, notably in terms of improved food production and early warning, it is necessary to support efforts from the government to improve the production and delivery of hydromet services adapted to the needs of all communities. A number of economic sectors in Burkina Faso could specifically benefit from more accurate, relevant and timely hydromet information, forecasts, warning and services. Greater understanding, monitoring and forecasting of severe weather and weather events could result in reduced loss of life and property, economic gains and prevention of losses, and most importantly, improved adaptation capacity within sectors having to cope with the negative impacts of climate variability and change.

Strengthening of hydro meteorological services is a flagship program of the Africa Climate Business Plan presented at the 21st United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties (COP21). The Africa Hydromet Program, launched in June 2015 as a partnership framework for the World Bank, the African Development Bank, WMO and other partners, will support the enhancement of climate- and disaster-resilience capacity in targeted Sub-Saharan countries, by strengthening hydromet services, end-user services (including early warning), and knowledge and advisory services. It also aims to promote regional integration by linking national hydromet systems with regional and global counterparts. The program aims to mobilize financial resources over time to strengthen national hydromet services by providing the investment, technical assistance, and capacity building needed for integrated modernization.

Burkina Faso has also adopted a climate change framework to guide climate and disaster resilience building activities. Burkina Faso has formulated in 2007 its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). The NAPA provides a summary of the potential climate change impacts and proposes twelve main adaptation interventions. The proposed project is a direct contribution to the twelve interventions identified in the NAPA; whereas support to early warning mechanisms have been spelled out as the most urgent and cost effective adapting method. Burkina Faso has also finalized its NAP in 2015. The Burkina Faso NAP comprises: (i) adaptation plans for each development sector and; (ii) a global adaptation plan for the entire country. The proposed project will continue to support Burkina Faso in implementing and monitoring the NAP.

Institutional context

A number of institutions are responsible for weather, climate and disaster risk management services in Burkina Faso.

The National Meteorological Agency (ANAM), under the Ministry of Transportation, Urban Mobility and Road Safety, is responsible for weather and climate services, including agro-climatology. ANAM is a publicly funded technical and scientific service with legal status and financial autonomy. It has the mandate to provide reliable and timely weather, and climate information and appropriate services to public and private users from various socio-economic sectors. Technical discussions with ANAM revealed the overall fragile status of the agency's main observation infrastructure; significant



needs for institutional strengthening; and capacity building needs for its staff. ANAM produces a limited range of services such as basic weather forecasts with 24 hours lead time, with low accuracy and reliability. At the same time, ANAM's clients (agriculture, civil protection, water resources, etc.) have expressed great need for improved agro-meteorological services such as extreme weather bulletins based upon cascading forecasting methodology, now-casting for severe rainfall events, regular updates of forecast bulletins to better monitor hazardous events and improved seasonal outlooks. ANAM does not have the human, financial and equipment resources to operate 24/7, even during the rainy season.

The Directorate General of Water Resources (DGRE), part of the Ministry of Water and Sanitation, is responsible for surface and groundwater monitoring. Within DGRE the Directorate for Studies and Information on Water (DEIE) is in charge of all aspects of monitoring water resources, both surface and groundwater, and their uses through the National Information System on Water. It is responsible for the collection, storage and analysis of hydrometric data. Overall, the monitoring network is too sparse and most stations are not properly functioning or abandoned; data collection and transmission is poor. Instruments and equipment for discharge measurements are scarce and not often calibrated. The payments of field observers is too low to ensure a reliable and consistent monitoring. There is limited hydrological and hydraulic modeling or flood forecasting capability in the country. Also, there is limited operational data exchange with ANAM, which can contribute to the development of such products.

Food security and nutrition monitoring is carried out by the Early Warning System (SAP) of the Ministry of Agriculture. SAP is responsible for the continuous monitoring of situation regarding food production and availability, determining areas at risk, and identifying vulnerable populations. SAP coordinates information obtained from over 20 members of its network, including both regional agencies and some international organizations and NGOs. Data collection, in line with both the Household Economy Approach and the CILSS Harmonized Food Security and Nutrition Household Vulnerability Framework, involves rainfall, crop yield evaluation, livestock, and market prices, migration of populations, their habitats and food stocks, as well as their health status. Information is collected from administrative and technical departments, civil society and local elected officials from municipal level to district capitals as well as regional capitals at national level. Major gaps in how SAP currently operates include: (i) lack of inclusion of urban and peri-urban areas although recent actions to include these zones are being developed, (ii) inadequate information management systems, and (iii) ineffective communication of early warning and actions directly to the affected population. Improved efficiency of SAP requires the development of enhanced tools to manage data and more efficient use of climate data to provide a more precise basis for analysis.

The Directorate General of Civil Protection (DGPC) is attached to the Ministry for Territorial Administration and Homeland Security, and is the coordinating body for disaster risk reduction, including emergency preparedness, response and longer-term prevention activities. It is responsible for issuing early warning to populations at risk, supporting communities to prepare and respond to warnings, sharing lessons learned from past disasters, and ensuring inter-ministerial coordination for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation among sector-specific and crosscutting activities. The strengthening of technical (meteorological, hydrological, and food security) services brings major benefits in terms of life saving and resilience if civil protection services are engaged in the process. The DGPC's current profile does not allow for effective implementation of its coordination mandate, advocacy, and facilitation of interventions as well as sectoral actors involved in disaster risk management. Its current organization and human resources are primarily oriented towards relief operations. Civil protection services also lack critical infrastructure to be able to work with their focal points from different ministries to prevent, prepare for or respond to a disaster.

CONASUR, the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation is the coordination and execution body responsible for disaster prevention, emergency relief management and rehabilitation. It is attached to the Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity. CONASUR is notably in charge of: (i) the formulation of politics and strategic orientations regarding disaster risk management; (ii) the coordination of humanitarians' activities; and (iii) adoption of plans and strategies for interventions; (iv) implement measures for disaster risk reduction. CONASUR with a current



annual budget of about US\$400,000 and limited staff is in need of support in the fields of training, infrastructures and organizational support mainly for: (i) analysis and mapping of events and risks at national level; (ii) implementation of National Action Plan and; (iii) operationalize the information system for early warning.

Relationship to CPF

The Systematic Country Diagnostic dated March, 2017, highlights dependence on the low productive agriculture sector as a key vulnerability and focuses on improving the management of natural, including land and water.

The Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for FY16-19 includes an elaborated resilience pillar focusing on developing human capital, strengthening safety nets, improving risk management mechanisms for the poor and vulnerable and mitigating climate shock, and improve basic services by developing infrastructure and connectivity.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to improve the country's hydro-metrological, early warning and response systems and services in target areas.

Key Results (From PCN)

- 1 - Enhanced hydro-meteorological observing, monitoring and impact and impact forecasting services
- 2 - Enhanced food security early warning system
- 3 - Establish flood early warning services
- 4 - Enhanced civil protection response capacities

D. Concept Description

The proposed Project would have the following component structure to support achievement of the PDO:

Component 1 - Capacity building and institutional development – US\$5.22 million

(i) Training and capacity building programs for agencies' staff and management; in-situ training, education at universities, study tours, distance learning program and training in WMO regional and other relevant training centers. Targeted training programs will also be developed for specific agency needs, such as simulation exercises for the DGPC and CONASUR, forecasting models for ANAM and DGRE, and food security and livelihood impact analysis methodologies for SAP. Twinning arrangements with developed hydro-meteorological services and South-South cooperation will be a key aspect of the training and capacity building program. The creation of regional communities of practice, e.g. Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo etc. on enhanced hydromet, forecasts, warning services and end-user service delivery will be promoted. In addition, training is also planned as field "on-the-job" training sessions, each activity will be considered as a training opportunity, and firms hired to provide guidance on institutional development, equipment, software and hardware will all contribute to training of staff with a sustainable approach.

(ii) Enhancing institutional and regulatory frameworks: strengthen institutions of hydro-meteorology, food security and civil protection through institutional development and strategic planning, and development of adequate legal and regulatory frameworks, including development of Standard Operating Procedures to ensure early action in relation with early warnings.

(iii) Providing support for system integration of project activities: this activity includes developing detailed project design, including initial and detailed concepts of operations, ensuring integration and interoperability of systems and providing implementation support including development of technical specifications/ tender documents.



Component 2 – Improvement of hydromet and early warning infrastructure – US\$11.55 million

(i) Modernization and upgrading of hydromet observation networks: This activity will support the modernization and upgrading the surface meteorological network (automatic Weather Stations, rain gauges, lightning detectors, standard equipment, power supply, telecoms for field stations, etc.), the agro-meteorological network, hydrological stations (automatic stage recorders) and specialized hydrological equipment (Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler, bathymetric instruments, sediment measurement instruments, current meters, boat) for rivers and small flood-prone watersheds.

(ii) Enhancing data collection & transmission, forecasting and decision support systems: Upgrading data collection and communication equipment and devices, data storage and management systems, and computers and software for remote sensing, as well as software and customized tools for GIS and modeling and forecasting.

(iii) Strengthening preparedness and emergency response facilities and operations: To enable agencies to carry out their operational mandates for disaster preparedness and response, this activity will include the design, building and equipment for critical facilities, such a national Operational Center for Crisis Monitoring, Activation and Management to withstand all disaster scenarios, an emergency operations center in DGPC, the strengthening of SAP operations through Early Warning Systems, a forecasting center for ANAM, and the provision of specialized vehicles and search and rescue equipment.

Component 3 - Enhancement of service delivery and warnings to communities – US\$12.23 million

(i) Supporting the implementation of the national framework for climate services: to broaden and strengthen stakeholder engagement and provide a platform for the exchange of knowledge and climate information needs, which will guide the improvement of services by DGPC, CONASUR, SAP, DGRE and ANAM. This activity will support the implementation of the National Framework for Climate Services with sector working groups, including local farmer’s organizations for the vulgarization, transmission and taking actions on climate information and warnings. It will also scale up direct service delivery through mass media including cell phone service providers and traditional communicators for vulnerable user groups. The activity will strengthen citizen engagement and end-user feedback mechanisms, through the development of baseline surveys on end-user requirements of hydromet services in user groups, and the development and rollout of face-to-face and ICT-enabled citizen engagement and end-user feedback mechanisms.

(ii) Improving flood and drought forecasting and warnings: the objective of this activity is to improve the lead time and accuracy of weather, climate and hydrological forecasts and develop timely and actionable warning services through improved numerical weather prediction, flood modeling and weather forecasting, including participation in WMO Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project (SWFDP), and development of impact based warnings. Forecast accuracy verification system will be developed and operationalized. The activity will also include field campaigns for validation of stage/discharge rating curves and collection of topographic data.

(iii) Developing new products for sector specific needs: this activity supports the development of specialized weather, climate and hydrological products and services tailored to sector specific needs (agriculture, health, energy, transport, water resources management, disaster risk management, etc.). The emphasis is placed on the user driven process to define new services and the activity will also institutionalize a mechanism to provide user feedback. Development of direct service delivery to beneficiaries through piloting of weather, water and climate forecasts and warnings dissemination with mass media including cellphone service providers and traditional communicators.

(iv) Strengthening “last mile” connectivity to ensure appropriate understanding and use of information: enhancing end-to-end early warning systems reaching down to the municipal and community level. Strengthening last mile connectivity includes mobilization and sensitization of the community, and importantly, establishing effective feedback mechanisms for communities at risk. Given this design, warning systems will not only disseminate information to appropriate users, but also allow input from farmers and vulnerable communities (i.e. women, and poor and socially marginalized groups) into climate service delivery. The activity will engage the end user community and implement training activities (workshops, roundtables, etc.) for major users and communities. It will also built gender sensitive awareness response capacity. and A communication strategy will be developed within the first year of the project start and implemented to



support the dissemination of products to end-users (bulletins, forecasts, warnings and advisories).

Component 4 - Project management – US\$2 million

This component will include support for all four entities for project coordination, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, financial management, procurement and environmental and social safeguards, technical and financial audits, development of project implementation manuals, and communication materials.

SAFEGUARDS

A. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project supports the central hydrological, meteorological, food security and early warning institutions with rehabilitation of its capacities to observe, monitor and forecast weather, flooding and climate; and to indirectly deliver services to end-users with support from dissemination channels (either existing or supported by other projects). The exact location of activities has not been identified during the project preparation.

The project will have limited, if any, environmental or social impacts, and is confirmed as Category B. The project will finance rehabilitation/upgrading of existing installations. New installations will be constructed only on public lands held by the Government. No land will be acquired that would lead to economic or physical displacement of people.

B. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

At national level, Burkina Faso has a legislative and regulatory framework which is conducive to good environmental and social management. Burkina Faso has signed a number of international treaties and conventions and has experience with the Bank’s Safeguard Policies due to Bank-funded projects across different sectors. However, implementation capacity remains limited. Environmental policies and their compliance are governed by the Bureau National des Evaluations Environnementales BUNEE. The BUNEE is responsible for safeguards compliance of all projects in the country, but with emphasis on environmental category A project. This office is familiar with the World Bank safeguard instruments such as the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Environmental Management Plans (EMPs). However BUNEE is understaffed and has limited capacity. Despite several donor-funded capacity building initiatives, the unit still largely relies on donor funds to carry out its field supervision duties. At the provincial level, government agencies often do not have the equipment necessary to monitor social and environmental impacts, their staff lacks training, and management capacity is very thin.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Abdoul Wahabi Seini, Social Safeguards Specialist
Leandre Yameogo, Environmental Safeguards Specialist
Gertrude Marie Mathilda Coulibaly Zombre, Social Safeguards Specialist

D. Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
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Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	This policy is triggered as the project activities and mainly those related to component B may have environmental and social impacts. The scope, nature and scale of these potential impacts are not known at this project concept stage. The exact nature and location of activities could not be identified during the project preparation. An ESMF was already prepared and disclosed as prerequisite for Green Climate Fund endorsement. The ESMF guides the way that potential negative environmental and social impacts of future activities will be identified and mitigated during the project implementation. The project will also ensure that wastes including electronic are properly managed.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project activities are not expected to threat critical natural habitats. Most the activities will be located in the existing sites.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project activities are not expected to critical natural habitats nor promoting forest logging activities. Most the activities will be located in the existing sites.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will not procure nor induce the use of chemical pesticides
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The proposed operation will involve excavations and movement of earth for the building facilities. The ESMF provided physical cultural resources protection provisions that will be part of bidding documents including clear procedures that will be required for treatment of discovered artifacts and handling with "chance finds" during implementation project activities.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	No indigenous people in the sense of this Policy are located in the project areas.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	The project does not anticipate land acquisition or resettlement that would lead to economic or physical displacement of people; nor, will project activities take place on lands traditionally. New installations will be constructed only on public lands held by the Government.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	



E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Nov 30, 2017

Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

The ESMF is already adopted and published.

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APPROVAL

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