



Project Information Document/ Identification/Concept Stage (PID)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 14-May-2018 | Report No: PIDC145413



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)	Environmental Assessment Category	Project Name
P166596		C - Not Required (C)	Burkina Faso Improving Education of children with disabilities
Region	Country	Date PID Prepared	Estimated Date of Approval
AFRICA	Burkina Faso	14-May-2018	
Financing Instrument	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency	Initiation Note Review Decision
Investment Project Financing	Ministry of Economics and Finances	Ministere de l'Education Nationale et de l'Alphabetisation	The review did authorize the preparation to continue

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PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	0.00
Total Financing	0.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	3.00
Japan Social Development Fund	3.00

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- Burkina Faso is one of the poorest countries in the world.** Its gross national income per capita was only US\$640 in 2016. Burkina Faso is ranked 185th out of 188 countries on the UNDP Human Development Index. It has the lowest mean years of schooling of all countries for which data is available – a mere 1.4 years. Eight out of 10 citizens live on less than US\$ 3 per day.
- Demographic context:** Burkina Faso is a land-locked country in the Sahel region in West Africa and has a national territory that spans 274,200km. The population is currently estimated at 18.5 million,



with an annual population growth rate of about 3.2 percent. Burkina Faso is a young country, with most the population under 30 years of age.

3. **Political context:** Since Independence in 1960, Burkina Faso has experienced long periods of political stability interrupted by relatively short-lived crises. While these political crises have a range of causes, they can be partly explained by the high and increasing levels of concentration of political and economic power. In recent years, the political system has become increasingly unstable especially after the discovery of massive gold reserves which has created new revenue opportunities for the elites. The most recent episode of instability occurred in 2014, when former President Compaoré was expelled from power. The transition period lasted for one year, ending with the organization of free and fair presidential and legislative elections in November 2015.
4. **Economic context:** In recent years Burkina Faso has made progress with building a stable macroeconomic environment, and with working toward an integrated and open regional economic space. Over the past 15 years, the economy expanded by about 5.4 percent annually. Projections suggest that the contribution made by demographic change alone will more than double in coming years, reinforcing the potential of a demographic dividend, but also of a demographic crisis. As of 2014, an overwhelming 42.3 percent of the working-age population were under age 30. Three-quarters of this population had little to no education.
5. **Geographic context:** As the country is situated in the Sahel region, Burkina Faso experiences some of the most radical climatic variation in the world, ranging from severe flooding to extreme drought. The unpredictable climatic shocks that the country faces result in difficulties with being able to rely solely on agriculture. Due to the vulnerability of the agriculture sector, more and more families are having to seek other sources of non-farm income and often travel outside of their regions to find employment.
6. **Social context:** In a survey conducted in 2013, 79,617 children with disabilities aged 0 to 18 years were identified, of whom 48,126 were males and 31,491 were females, with one or more than one disabilities, and to varying degrees. Depending on the place of residence, there are 14,709 children in urban areas (18%) compared to 64,908 children in rural areas (82%), showing that the clear majority of children with disabilities live in rural areas.

The most affected regions are Boucle du Mouhoun with 8,799 children with disabilities, followed by Hauts-Bassins with 8,651 children. The Cascades region has the lowest number of children with disabilities, with 2,875 children with disabilities.

The largest age group in terms of numbers is 6-11 years old (39.2%), followed by 12-15 years (23.8%), suggesting that age-related disability Compulsory schooling (ages 6-16) is a major variable to consider in equitable programming exercises. No relevant data exist for children under age 5.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

In Burkina Faso, as in many West African countries, the general situation of children aged 3-6 is not always good. One out of five children, dies before reaching the age of five. The main causes of this mortality are due to malaria, the target diseases of the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), malnutrition, diarrheal



diseases and acute respiratory infections. A 2003 study found that 39 percent of Burkinabe children under 5 years of age were stunted, a sign of chronic global malnutrition. Nineteen percent of children under five were acutely malnourished.

In terms of early childhood care, children under three who are not at home with their mothers go to day care. Others are in orphanages operating particularly in Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso. Just over 1 per cent of children under 6 are placed in a *Bisongo*, a community center for integrated early childhood development for children aged 3 to 6 in rural and semi-urban areas. These centers help to free the girls from child care responsibilities so they can go to school, and their mothers to engage in income-generating or literacy activities.

In 2005, Burkina Faso had 265 schools attended by children under 6, including 213 public schools. Access to drinking water and sanitation is a major problem for young children who are at risk of water-borne diseases, especially in rural and peri-urban areas where household access to water is high. drinking water and sanitary and hygiene infrastructure remains insufficient. Many children also suffer from a lack of civil status. Despite the birth registration campaign conducted and its partners since 2003, only 33 per cent of children are registered at birth. The problem is particularly acute in rural areas. It should also be emphasized that girls in particular are subjected to various forms of abuse and exploitation, including female genital mutilation, bodily harm and sexual violence.

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Relationship to CPF

The proposed Project is fully in line with the consultations and findings of the new Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) for Burkina Faso (2016). The SCD underscores the need to address the low levels of human capital. The SCD identifies skills development as a key priority area for poverty reduction, shared prosperity and sustainability.

In addition, a proposed Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for the period FY18-FY21 for Burkina Faso is under preparation. Investments at all levels of education feature prominently as part of the policy dialogue in human development. The proposed Project is aligned with the objective of the proposed CPF to invest in human capital and social protection systems (CPF Focus area 2), and specifically, objective 2.1 that is to support the development of an inclusive and market-oriented education system. The focus is consistent with the findings of the SCD.

C. Project Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The project development objective is to increase the access to schooling of vulnerable children with a focus on children with disabilities.



Key Results

- 15% Children with dominant disabilities as well as all identified vulnerable children are enrolled in schools;
- At least 70% of these children has 90% effective annual attendance in preschool and primary classes.
- 7,00 parents including community support groups have taken at least two (2) modules on skills to support the schooling of children with disabilities.
- 140 teachers and ECD caregivers have taken at least three (3) training modules for the inclusion and psycho-pedagogical care of children with disabilities.

D. Preliminary Description

Activities/Components

Community Driven Activities

- Identification of children with disabilities to benefit from the project will be done at the community level by the communities supported by the social services technical bodies and the local NGO;
- School improvement plans to respond to the obstacles to the schooling of children with disabilities will be developed by school management committees at the school level, and they will identify the activities to be implemented and the modalities of implementation;
- Income-Generating Activities will be implemented at household level by the households themselves, grouped into cooperatives;
- Decentralized structures of the State and municipalities will be part of the steering committee to learn and appropriate the project;
- The implementing agency oversees monitoring and evaluation of the whole activities, training of the beneficiaries using a training of trainers’ approach to make sure the community really appropriates the project;
- A complaints management mechanism will be put in place to ensure that the project receives the beneficiaries’ feedback of the implementation of the projects and processes them without delay, etc.

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SAFEGUARDS

E. Safeguard Policies that Might Apply

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No	TBD
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01		X	



Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04		X	
Forests OP/BP 4.36		X	
Pest Management OP 4.09		X	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11		X	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10		X	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12		X	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37		X	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50		X	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60		X	

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