

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND



BAGRE GROWTH POLE SUPPORT PROJECT (PAPCB)

BURKINA FASO

APPRAISAL REPORT

OSAN DEPARTMENT

April 2015

Translated Document

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Currency Equivalents

(January 2015)

UA 1 = USD 1.44881 = CFA.F 782,767 = EUR 1.19332

USD 1 = CFA.F 540.282

EUR 1 = CFA.F 655.957

Fiscal Year

1st January – 31st December

Weights and Measures

1 metric tonne	=	2204 pounds
1 kilogramme (kg)	=	2.2 pounds
1 metre (m)	=	3.28 feet
1 millimetre (mm)	=	0.03937 inch
1 kilometre (km)	=	0.62 mile
1 hectare (ha)	=	2.471 acres

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFD	:	French Development Fund
AgSS	:	2014-2014 Agricultural Sector Strategy of the AfDB
BD	:	Bidding Documents
CAADP	:	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (of NEPAD)
CFA.F	:	Franc of the African Financial Community
CILSS	:	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
DGCOOP	:	Directorate of Cooperation at the Ministry of the Economy and Finance
DRARHASA	:	Regional Directorate for Agriculture, Water Resources, Sanitation and Food Security
ECOWAP	:	ECOWAS Agricultural Policy
ESIA	:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessments
ESMP	:	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
IDA	:	International Development Association (of the World Bank)
IFAD	:	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	:	International Finance Corporation
IFODER	:	Rural Development Training Institute
IsDB	:	Islamic Development Bank
KFW	:	German Cooperation Agency
LTS	:	Long-term Strategy (of the Bank)
MARHASA	:	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, Sanitation and Food Security
NGO	:	Non-governmental Organization
NPV	:	Net Present Value
NTDs	:	Neglected Tropical Diseases
PAFASP	:	Support Project for the Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Sectors
PAP	:	Persons Affected by the Project
PNSR	:	National Rural Sector Programme
PO	:	Professional Organization
PPCB	:	Bagré Growth Pole Project
PUA	:	Public Utility Area
RAP	:	Reintegration Action Plan
RTMC	:	Regional Technical Monitoring Committee
SCADD	:	Accelerated Growth and Rural Development Strategy
SDAGE	:	Water Development and Management Master Plan
SP/CPSA	:	Permanent Secretariat for the Coordination of Agricultural Sector Policies
TFP	:	Technical and Financial Partners
TFP/DRSAE	:	Group of TFPs of the Rural Development, Food Security and Environment Sector
UA million	:	Million Units of Account
UA	:	Unit of Account
WADB	:	West African Development Bank
WB	:	World Bank

Project Information Sheet

Client Information

DONEE/BORROWER	:	Burkina Faso
EXECUTING AGENCY	:	Bagre Pole Integrated Development Corporation (Bagrêpôle)

Financing Plan

Source	Amount (UA million)	Instrument
ADF	6	Grant
	15	Loan
Other Donors	0	
Government and Beneficiaries	5	Own resources
TOTAL COST	26	

Important Financial Information on the ADF

Grant Amount	UA 6 million
Loan Amount	UA 15 million
Commitment Fee (loan)	0.5% per year on the undisbursed amount
Service Charge (loan)	0.75% per year on the outstanding amount
Loan Maturity	30 years
Grace Period (loan)	10 years
NPV (at a 12% rate)	CFA.F 22.4 billion
ERR (baseline scenario)	18.6%

Timeframe – Main Milestones (expected)

Approval of the Concept Note	10 July 2014
Project Approval	22 April 2015
Grant Effectiveness	May 2015
Programme Effectiveness	July 2015
Completion	April 2020
Closure of the Loan/Grant	April 2021

Project Summary

General Overview of Project: The Bagré project dates back to the 1970s when the first State operations were initiated to bring economic development to areas rid of river blindness. The dam constructed on the Nakambé river in 1994 has a capacity of 1.7 billion m³. Downstream it has an irrigation area of 3,380 ha which is currently under cultivation. PAPCB will boost the Government's strategy which is based on the growth pole approach and implementation of the Bagré growth pole project has been retained as a key priority by the country's transitional authorities. It will extend the irrigation schemes by 2,194 ha (out of a total of 13,000 ha) and promote value chain development with a view to modernising agriculture. The project's sector objective is to contribute to robust and shared economic growth as well as food and nutritional security. Its specific objective is to boost agricultural productivity, output and income on a sustainable basis for men, women and the youth. The project will be located at the border with Ghana and Togo, approximately 250 km from the city of Ouagadougou. It will last for five years and have three main components, namely: (i) agricultural infrastructure development; (ii) value chain development; and (iii) project management. Its main expected outcomes are: extension of the primary canal on the right bank by 22 km; construction of a surge tank with a nominal water capacity of 114,000 m³; development of an irrigation area for small farmers (924 ha); rehabilitation of 1,200 ha on the right bank; construction of storage, processing and marketing facilities (storage warehouses, drying areas and markets); and value chain development activities.

The project, which will cost UA 26 million, will be financed by the ADF with a loan of UA 15 million and a grant of UA 6 million and by the Government and beneficiaries to the tune of UA 5 million. PAPCB will have a direct impact on approximately 2,219 farms (2,103 small farmers, 96 young sons/daughters of farmers and 20 graduates) and will directly benefit approximately 13,400 persons (including approximately 4,000 women). The additional annual output, estimated at 6,024 tonnes of paddy rice, 7,057 tonnes of maize and 10,374 tonnes of vegetables, will narrow the food and nutritional deficit and address growing demand for foodstuff. The project impact on small farmers is estimated at CFA.F 884,000 per farm in the area to be rehabilitated and CFA.F 2.4 million per farm in the new area to be developed. Its impact on young agricultural developers, is estimated at CFA.F 6.7 million and CFA.F 21 million for the young sons/daughters of farmers and graduates. Consultations with persons affected by the project and beneficiaries of the new project (identified since the preparation of the Re-integration Action Plan - RAP) will continue during the project through the information/guidance programme provided for by the project. The young developers to be selected on the basis of defined terms of reference will be involved in the same programme once they have been identified. The project will develop gender-specific actions to promote the strategic interests of women (land tenure; leadership in community-resource-management structures; access to inputs, equipment and infrastructure etc.).

Needs Assessment. To succeed in its mission of creating a sustainable growth economic area that has a catalytic effect on the rest of the Burkina Faso national economy, Bagrepolis saw the preparation of a Development and Implementation Master Plan (SDA) for the Public Utility Area (PUA) of Bagre, which outlines an overall development plan covering a period of 15 years, broken down into 3 (three) five-year plans. The financing requirement for priority infrastructure under the first five-year plan is CFA.F 137.948 billion based on detailed preliminary designs. Bagrepolis secured the sum of CFA.F 40 billion as financing from the World Bank and the Government transferred to it a bonded loan of CFA.F 30 billion and its own contribution of CFA.F 1.3 billion. The government intervenes through an integrated approach based on several related projects that boost private sector involvement (electricity connection, roads, basic amenities, etc.). ADF financing will reduce the financing gap. This

resource allocation option is deemed optimal and urgent given the significant contribution of the Bagre pole to the country's economic growth, estimated at an average of 0.5% growth points from 2018 to 2020.

Value-added for the Bank: The Bank has a definite comparative advantage in the areas of infrastructure, capacity-building and value chains. It has qualified staff at headquarters and in the Burkina Faso Field Office that can, not only monitor the operation adequately, but also continue to provide technical assistance and appropriate solutions to the executing agency. This assistance, initiated since the project identification mission, yielded adequate operational options. Besides, Bank support to Bagrepole is a logical continuation of its operations in the country and in the project area which have produced sound results on the ground. Improved agricultural infrastructure and capacity-building for both farmers and development stakeholders will reduce poverty as well as regional and social disparities, promote youth employment and boost resilience to climate change. Hence, through this large-scale project, involving a PPP-type synergy, the Bank intends to support Burkina Faso's efforts to transition its agricultural sector from a traditional peasant farming to a modern agricultural sector that is connected to national and regional markets and facilitate the implementation of its approach which focuses on developing growth poles geared towards regional integration.

Knowledge Management: Experience and best practices in the development of key irrigation infrastructure, productivity improvement and product quality will be widely disseminated by the project. Hence, male and female farmers, craftsmen, traders, the youth and girls will acquire new techniques and skills that will help them to improve management of their affairs and living conditions. Knowledge will also be disseminated through the monitoring/evaluation system that will involve beneficiaries and groups of infrastructure users. This will enable them to grasp the concepts of management, governance and efficient use of community property. The State officials involved will have the opportunity of building their own capacity and broadening their experience in growth and innovative sectors of intervention such as involvement of young agricultural operators, irrigation, product quality enhancement, product processing, marketing, management, monitoring/evaluation, good governance, establishment of a rice-maize cluster in Bagre etc... The periodic reports of the monitoring-evaluation system, the mid-term review report as well as the completion report will enable the Bank to learn lessons from the project.

Results-based Logical Framework

Burkina Faso: Bagree Growth Pole Support Project						
Project Goal: Contribute to robust and shared economic growth and to food and nutritional insecurity.						
RESULTS CHAIN		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/ MITIGATIVE MEASURES
		Indicator	Baseline Situation	Target		
IMPACT	Contribution to robust and shared economic growth	Economic growth rate	6.9% in 2013	8% from 2017	SCADD results	
	The food and nutritional security of the people of Burkina Faso is improved	Prevalence rate of acute malnutrition, chronic malnutrition and low weight Food insecurity scale	14 %, 33% and 25%, respectively, in 2012 Extreme (5%), critical (50%), moderate (35%) and good (10%) in 2012	11%, 27% and 20%, respectively, in 2019 and 9%, 19% and 15%, respectively, in 2024 Critical (30%), moderate (50%) and good (20%) in 2019 and Critical (20%), moderate (50%) and good (30%) in 2020	Harmonized framework results (CILSS); SMART survey Reports and statistics from CILSS and the ministries concerned (EDS, MICS)	
EFFECTS	Agricultural productivity, output and income increased on a sustainable basis for men, women and the youth	Agricultural output in tonnes Paddy rice Maize in tonnes Vegetables in tonnes Increased output in T/ha Rice Maize Vegetable farming (PDT, tomato, onion, etc.) Incomes of small farmers, including women in CFA.F/year Income of young farming operators, including girls in CFA.F/year Number of permanent jobs created within the farming community Number of permanent jobs created within the agricultural business community	2014 Rice: 8,376 Maize: 143 Vegetables: 773 Rice: 4.5 Maize: 1.5 Vegetable Gardening: 12 T/ha Extension : 26,000 Current area: 676,900 Model M1 52,000 Model M2 130,000 3,600 0	2019 2022 Paddy rice 14400 14400 Maize 4442 7200 Vegetables 6727 11148 In 2019 Rice: 6 Maize: 3 in double cropping Vegetabl Gardening: 20 T/ha Extension: 2,426,000 Current area: 1,560,000 M1 6,752,000 M2 21,130,000 6372 6350	Cereal records and statistics from the ministries. Monitoring/evaluation results of Bagrepole Monitoring/evaluation report Plot distribution status	Risks: (i) Poor water management; (ii) Climate variability; (iii) Land conflicts; (iv) Dam water pollution; (v) Late execution of RAP; (vi) Procurement bottlenecks; (vii) Impact of the gold mine. Mitigating measures: (i) introduction of water billing and institutional capacity building ; (ii) Preparation of a Nakanbé Basin Integrated Management Master Plan; (iii) Application of the RAP prior to works commencement; (iv) The ESMP provides for mitigating measures; (v) RAP implementation resources have been allocated (2015 finance Act); (vi) Special waiver granted to Bagrepole to embark on specific procedures; (vii) The mine project financed by IFC should comply with international ESMP standards.

Burkina Faso: Bagree Growth Pole Support Project

Project Goal: Contribute to robust and shared economic growth and to food and nutritional insecurity.

	RESULTS CHAIN	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/ MITIGATIVE MEASURES
		Indicator	Baseline Situation	Target		
PRODUITS	1. Agricultural Infrastructure Development 1.1. Extension of the primary canal and surge tank 1.2. Irrigation infrastructure 1.3 Rehabilitation of the irrigation area and primary canal existing in RD (PM) 1.4 Warehouses and post-harvest infrastructure constructed (taking gender specificities into account)	1.1.1 Length of primary canal in RD 1.1.2 Number of surge tanks constructed 1.2.1 Surface area developed in RD for small farmers, of whom 30% are women (excluding area reserved for PAPs) 1.2.2 Surface area developed by private operators (PM) 1.3.1 Length of primary canal rehabilitated in RD (PM) 1.3.2 Surface area rehabilitated in RD (PM) 1.4.1 Number of shops, drying areas and collection centres 1.4.2 Number of markets constructed with 50% of places reserved for women	1.1.1 15 Km 1.1.2 0 1.2.1 0 ha 1.2.2 0 1.3.1 0 1.3.2 0 1.4.1 10 shops, 10 drying areas, 0 collection centres 1.4.2 0	In end-2019 1.1.1 37 km 1.1.2 1 1.2.1 924 ha including 30% for women and excluding PAPs 1.2.2 1270 ha 1.3.1 15 km 1.3.2 1200 ha 1.4.1 19 shops, 13 drying areas, 10 collection centres 1.4.2 1 market with 50% of places reserved for women.	-Progress reports of technical services tasked with monitoring implementation -Contracts signed with enterprises -Reports of control firms -Project progress reports -Works acceptance reports.	Risks - Limited capacity of companies - Land risk - RAP implementation bottlenecks Mitigative Measures - All BDs are ready to be launched; - Compensation modalities are provided for in the RAP; - Commitment already made for RAP implementation prior to works commencement; mechanism already operational on the left bank -
	2. Value Chain Development <u>Boosting the production and productivity of small farmers</u> 2.1 Farmland developed 2.2 Consultancy-support actions conducted 2.3 Dissemination of new technologies <u>Capacity-building for stakeholders</u> 2.4 Irrigation-infrastructure-management committees set up 2.5 Capacity-building for the consultancy-support mechanism 2.6 - 2.7 Access to quality inputs guaranteed 2.8 Support for water and soil management provided 2.9 Training for groups and committees <u>Support to agricultural entrepreneurship</u> 2.10 Youth, including 30% girls, supported/helped to establish themselves 2.11 Support for the establishment of a rice cluster 2.12 Implementation of the activities of the Environmental and Social Management Plan 2.13 Implementation of the activities of the Resettlement Action Plan	<u>Boosting the production and productivity of small farmers</u> 2.1 Sown surface area (ha) 2.2 Number of farmers trained (ISC) 2.3 Number of techniques disseminated <u>Capacity-building for stakeholders</u> 2.4 Number of committees set up, including at least 30% for women 2.5 Number of persons trained 2.6 - 2.7 Number of input shops 2.8 The water and soil management system is in place 2.9 Number of groups set up/trained, including 50% of women <u>Promotion of agricultural sub-sectors and entrepreneurship</u> 2.10 Number of youths supported/helped to establish themselves 2.11 Modalities for establishment of rice clusters validated.	<u>Boosting the production of small farmers</u> 2.1 1,200 2.2 1,200 2.3 0 <u>Capacity-building for stakeholders</u> 2.4 12 2.5 9 2.7 0 2.8 0 2.9 0 <u>Promotion of sub-sectors</u> 2.10 0 2.11 0 2.12 0 2.12 : 0 2.13 : 0	<u>Boosting the production and productivity of small farmers</u> 2.1 2,124 2.2 2,500 (1,000 women) 2.3 10 new techniques disseminated <u>Capacity-building for stakeholders</u> 2.4 25 committees including 8 for women 2.5 25 2.7 5 2.8 1 2.9 25 including 8 for women <u>Promotion of sub-sectors and entrepreneurship</u> 2.10 250 2.11 1 2.12 1270 2.12 : 1 2.13 : 1	Contracts signed with service providers from associated services -Agreements and MoUs signed with partner structures -Project progress reports	Risks - Raising of counterpart funds - Limited ownership and management of the infrastructure - Farmer-stockbreeder conflicts Mitigative Measures - Participatory approach initiated - Involvement, organisation and training of local stakeholders - Consultative organization of communal land, creation of passageways and herding areas!

Burkina Faso: Bagree Growth Pole Support Project						
Project Goal: Contribute to robust and shared economic growth and to food and nutritional insecurity.						
RESULTS CHAIN		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/ MITIGATIVE MEASURES
		Indicator	Baseline Situation	Target		
	3. Project Management 3.1 Reinforcement of the Executing Agency 3.2 Planning and monitoring of activities 3.3 Efficient project management	3.1 Compliance with the project implementation schedule 3.2. Quarterly reports on periodic activities Rapports d’audit produits 3.3.1 Annual audit reports produced and approved 3.3.2 % disbursed 3.3.3 Project procurements are consistent with the rules of procedure		3.1. Works are completed in Year 3 and operations start in Year 4; 3.2 4 quarterly reports 3.3.1 Audit reports submitted before 30 June of each year 3.3.2 Average disbursement rate of 20% per year; 3.3.3 Strict application of rules and procedures	<u>Sources:</u> Periodic project progress reports; Project supervision; Mid-term review; Completion report	<u>Risks</u> - Weakness of the Executing Agency in the areas of financial management and procurement <u>Mitigating Measures</u> - Additional competitive recruitments performance contracts, - Bagrepole has internal procurement procedures (waiver granted by the Government).
ACTIVITÉS CLÉS	COMPONENTS			RESOURCES		
	<u>Component 1: Agricultural Infrastructure Development:</u> (i) Extension of irrigation infrastructure. (ii) Rehabilitation of existing infrastructure. (iii) Production, storage and marketing infrastructure			<u>Financing Sources:</u>		
	<u>Component 2: Value Chain Development:</u> (i) implementation support; (ii) marketing support (iii) entrepreneurship support <u>Component 3: Project Management</u> -Coordination, procurement, management, monitoring-evaluation and communication activities.			ADF : UA 21 million Govt/beneficiaries : UA 5 million TOTAL : UA 26 million		

Project Implementation Schedule

No.	ACTIVITIES	Project Implementation Years																				Closing				
		2015				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				2021
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q ₂	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q ¹
1	Board Approval																									
2	Publication of General Procurement Notice																									
3	Effectiveness (Signature of Memoranda of UnderstandingMoUs)																									
4	Authorization of First Disbursement																									
5	Launching of Project																									
6	Award of Works Contracts																									
7	Implementation of RAPs																									
	Implementation of ESMP																									
8	Implementation of Key Infrastructure Works + Implementation of Development Works (area of 924 ha)																									
10	Implementation of Capacity-Building and Value Chain Activities																									
11	Mid-term Review																									
12	Audits																									
13	Completion Report																									
14	Project Closure																									

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF BANK GROUP MANAGEMENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PROPOSED LOAN/GRANT TO BURKINA FASO FOR THE FINANCING OF THE BAGRE GROWTH POLE SUPPORT PROJECT (PAPCB)

Management submits this report and recommendations on a proposal to award an ADF grant of UA 6 million and an ADF loan of UA 15 million to Burkina Faso to finance the Bagre Growth Pole Support Project.

I – STRATEGIC THRUST AND RATIONALE

1.1 Project Linkage with Country Strategy and Objectives

1.1.1 The objective of the 2011-2015 Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (SCADD), confirmed by the transitional authorities, is to achieve robust, sustained and quality economic growth that is respectful of the principle of sustainable development (average real GDP growth rate of 10% per year). Its specific objectives include: (i) reducing extreme poverty and hunger; and (2) maintaining a sustainable environment. Its strategic pillar I focuses on developing accelerated growth areas mainly through promotion of growth poles, private sector involvement, business development niches and clusters and agricultural sector development through irrigation around the major dams. The approach adopted has been confirmed by the transitional government. It focuses on spatial inclusion by developing economic growth poles to reduce regional disparities and boost development of the potential of the various regions. The poles of Bagre, Sahel, Sourou and Samandini are at various stages of development. Besides, the 4th pillar of SCADD focuses on the reduction of gender inequality ("Promote equal rights and opportunities for women and men as regards access to and control of resources and equitable sharing of income").

1.1.2 The assessment of one decade of economic and social development (2000-2009) reveals the persistence of poverty (43.9% of the total population and 50.7% of the rural population live below the poverty line) and limited transformation of the agricultural sector, which remains dominated by subsistence farming and poor diversification. The sector is also constrained by high factor costs and limited infrastructure. Hence, agricultural production, especially for cereals, remains insufficient and there is a steady rise in imports of agricultural and agro-food products. The National Rural Sector Programme (PNSR), whose ECOWAP/CAADP Pact was signed in 2012, implements SCADD in the area of rural development and addresses sector constraints. It basically focuses on the following priorities: (1) Improvement of food security and sovereignty; (2) Improvement of rural incomes, which includes facilitating relations between rural communities and market stakeholders, and promoting agricultural and agro-business entrepreneurship.

1.1.3 The project is consistent with strategic pillar 1 of SCADD since it supports a priority growth pole of the country, contributes to the development of irrigation around a major dam, boosts the private sector and ensures agricultural sector modernization. It also contributes to the implementation of strategic pillar 4 of SCADD since it contributes to the reduction of gender inequality through several activities that promote access to and control of resources and means of production for women and the youth. The project is also consistent with the major thrusts of the 2012-2016 Country Strategy Paper, especially its pillar 1 entitled: "Development of Key Infrastructure that Supports Growth" and Outcome 4 assigned to this pillar and titled "develop agricultural and marketing infrastructure, especially around economic poles for the establishment of agro-industrial businesses and services, just like in the irrigation areas of Bagre, as a pilot programme".

1.2 Rationale for Bank Intervention

1.2.1 The ongoing PPCB is a priority for the senior authorities of Burkina Faso (SCADD and PNSR) and is consistent with the development approach that focuses on growth poles to accelerate growth, develop skills, create employment and stimulate private sector involvement. The Bagre growth pole, through its innovative approach focuses on ensuring the emergence of a generation of agricultural entrepreneurs who would transform the agricultural sector and using public finance as a catalyst to boost private investments, seeks to develop value chains in order to achieve food security and economic profitability and to establish a platform for the promotion and development of public-private partnership projects (electricity, roads, incentives to the establishment of private businesses, banks, grassroots social services...etc). Private sector participation in the management organ of “Bagrepole” guarantees sustainability through the active involvement of private operators not only in the implementation but also in the design and definition of major guidelines/adjustments. Since 1989, the Bank has supported the development of Bagre and especially participated in the financing of the irrigation areas currently under cultivation. ADF financing is urgent to reduce the financing gap of Bagre pole and thus intervene on the right bank (works on the left bank have already commenced with IDA financing) and contribute to the attainment of the accelerated growth objectives of SCADD. The contribution of Bagre pole to economic growth from 2018 to 2020 is estimated at 0.5% per year on average.

1.2.2 The project is consistent with the Bank's strategies (2013-2022 Long-term Strategy [LTS] and the 2010-2014 Agricultural Sector Strategy [AgSS]) which focus on key infrastructure development, good governance and private sector development and aim at inclusive growth, food security and regional integration. It is consistent with Pillar 2 on the economic empowerment of women under the Bank's gender strategy. The Bank has a definite comparative advantage in the areas of infrastructure, capacity-building and value chains. It will continue to provide technical assistance to the executing agency through its field office. The Bank's intervention on the right bank constitutes additional financing to the funds provided by the Government and the World Bank on the left bank. As of the portfolio review of June 2014, the Bank's active portfolio in Burkina Faso comprised 11 operations for a net commitment of UA 317.41 million, composed of 7 national projects costing UA 177.28 million (56%) and 4 regional projects costing UA 140.13 million (44%). The average age of projects is 4.2 years and the total disbursement rate is 42%. The current portfolio has no problem operations (the operation deemed to be potentially problematic after the portfolio review is currently running satisfactorily) compared to 30% of problem operations in 2013. National public portfolio performance was deemed satisfactory in 2014 with a score of 2.43 on a scale of 3, which marks an improvement compared to 2013 (2.22). The agricultural sector portfolio comprises three operations (6%).

1.3 Aid Coordination

1.3.1 ADF involvement will support the Government in the implementation of the National Rural Sector Programme (PNSR) with the participation of TFPs (IFAD, WB, IsDB, KFW, AFD, Danish Cooperation...). The WB intervenes to support the agro-sylvo-pastoral sub-sectors (PAFASP) and major irrigation operations (PPCB). The PPCB commenced in November 2011 and will run for 5 years. It focuses essentially on the extension of irrigable lands by approximately 13,000 ha. A first segment of 2,582 ha was started in January 2015. Despite certain difficulties, the project status is deemed to be satisfactory with a commitment level of approximately 50% and a disbursement rate of about 20% (cf. Annex A5). Agricultural sector planning is piloted by SP/CPSA. There is a dialogue framework for rural development, food security and the environment (TFP/DRSAEV) whose lead donor has been the European Union since May 2014. The Bank, represented by its field office, is a member thereof.

Table 1.3
Aid Coordination

Sector or Sub-sector*		Significance (in 2012)		
		GDP	Exports	Labour
Agriculture and Rural Development		34.3%	80%	86%
Stakeholders – Annual Public Expenditure (in CFA.F billion)*				
Government (2011-2013 average)	Donors	(2011-2013 averages)(*)		
15.76% (10.83% of total expenditure) (**)	ABEDA	173,342,784.6		
	IsDB	21,816,007.75		
	IDA	12,724,211,238		
	IFAD	2,504,017,279		
	ADF	12,558,496,388		
	WADB	2,822,646,679		
	European Union	2,924,530,118		
Aid Coordination Level				
Existence of thematic working groups		Yes		
Existence of a global sector program		A NAIP (PNSR) prepared and accompanied by a detailed investment plan, the medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF) is underway.		
AfDB role in aid coordination		Member (non-lead donor):		
(*) Sources: DGCOOP				

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The sector objective of the project is to contribute to robust and shared economic growth as well as food and nutritional security.

Its specific objective is to boost agricultural productivity, output and income on a sustainable basis for farmers, including women and the youth.

2.1 Project Components

2.1.1 The project will support Bagrepole's programme to extend irrigation areas, intensify agro-sylvo-pastoral production and establish an agro-industrial pole with the coexistence of artisanal and private irrigation facilities. The selection of development sites is based on water availability, the output of the electricity power plant, the potential of irrigable lands and the facilities as defined in the Land Development Master Plan for the Priority Urbanization Area (PUA) of Bagre. The selection of technical options is based on various available studies and lessons learnt. This operation will be conducted in synergy with ongoing IDA-funded activities on the left bank. It will contribute to value chain development in the rice, maize and vegetable sectors. These sectors have been identified by the government's strategy as promising and they are competitive thanks to full availability of domestic factors (paragraphs D1.16; D1.25 and D1.27 of the technical annexes). Project design focuses on the value chain approach, in an inclusive manner, with special emphasis on the processing and marketing of produce. It also focuses on the gender approach by promoting the participation of women and the youth in mechanisms for decision-making and sharing of growth dividends.

2.1.2 The project will be executed over a period of five years and will comprise three components whose main activities are detailed in Annex B3 and summed up in the table below:

<i>Component</i>	<i>Costs</i>	<i>Description</i>
<u>Component A</u> Agricultural Infrastructure Development	UA 20.4 million (78.6%)	<u>Extension of irrigation schemes:</u> Key infrastructure: Extension of the current primary canal on the right bank by 22 km for irrigation of 2,194 ha (924 ha for small farmers and 1,270 ha for private owners); construction of a surge tank with a capacity of 114,000 m ³ , as well as the main drainage network, embankments to protect the facilities against floods and development of 924 ha for small farmers and young agricultural operators (secondary and tertiary canals, drainage network and network of internal roads). Works control costs are borne by IDA under a comprehensive contract covering 13,000 ha. <u>Rehabilitation of current facilities:</u> Rehabilitation of the primary canal over 15km and the existing area of 1,200 ha. <u>Construction of storage and marketing infrastructure:</u> 9 storage warehouses, 3 drying areas, 10 purchase cooperatives, half of which belong to women's groups and 1 region-wide market that is gender-sensitive and located along the Koupela-Bitou regional road currently being rehabilitated with ADF financing.
<u>Component B</u> Development of value chains	UA 3.8 million (14,7%)	<u>Development support:</u> Consultancy support to farmers and structuring of professional organizations (POs); support for access to certified seeds, supply of inputs and approved pest control products, access to agricultural equipment, water and soil management as well as capacity-building (50% of women). <u>Product processing and marketing support:</u> Provision of agro-food processing units (including time-saving equipment for women) and support of contracting between processing entities and farmers in synergy with the ongoing activities conducted by Bagrepolé; technical assistance in marketing to develop produce trade and boost regional integration; support in produce marketing. <u>Entrepreneurship support:</u> support the emergence of para-agricultural trades and services; technical assistance for the establishment of rice-maize clusters and innovative business incubators/nurseries; nutrition support: best practice dissemination, IFODER capacity-building, support to school canteens; <u>ESMP implementation:</u> impact mitigation measures; measures relating to biodiversity protection, enhancement of positive impact, environmental and social monitoring and capacity-building (50% of women trained). <u>Implementation of RAPs:</u> compensation for the property of households (including those of women) and compounds, improvement of resettlement sites, compensation for collective and community property, assistance to PAPs and host communities and support to herders.
<u>Component C</u> Project Management	UA 1.7 million (6.7%)	Reinforcement of the Bagrepolé team through the recruitment of additional staff (an agricultural engineer, a socio-economist responsible for gender and job promotion, an administrative officer in charge of accounting and finance and an accountant), coordination and management activities, communication and monitoring/evaluation. It will aim at ensuring efficient results-based Project management and pay special attention to cross-cutting gender integration.

2.2 Technical Solutions Adopted and Alternative Solutions Considered

2.2.1 The technical solutions adopted for the irrigation schemes on the right bank (RB) depend on the potential of available irrigable lands, the water intake capacity of existing facilities within the dam, which has a flow rate of 10 m³/s, the pedology and topography of the soil. These are what determine multiple cropping and encourage the use of gravity-fed irrigation for low-lying areas and pumping for highlands, adoption of technical standards which guarantee the sustainability of investments, the efficiency of the network and the promotion of localized irrigation for private operators.

2.2.2 Hence, to irrigate the extension area, the project will construct the following key infrastructure: extension of the primary canal which will be covered with concrete to reduce water loss through percolation; construction of a surge tank for water storage and regulation, water intake structures and pumping basins; securing of the network and crossing structures. Consequently, the project will build a gravity-fed irrigation facility over 924 ha in the low-lying areas reserved for small farmers. The construction of this facility will be entirely financed by the project and, in addition to the above-mentioned key infrastructure, will comprise secondary, tertiary and quaternary facilities which include irrigation networks, drainage networks, roads as well as crossing and water control structures. However, the development of the land reserved for private operators is left to the initiative of each investor, who will be selected through a

competitive procedure (108 applications from private operators have already been selected following a call for proposals and the operators will be geographically positioned towards the end of development works).

Table 2.2
Alternative Solutions Considered and Reasons for Rejection

Alternative solution	Brief Description	Reason for Rejection
Development of 677 ha for small farmers on the left bank	Construction of part of the gravity-fed irrigation network for small farmers. These areas have to be irrigated through the feeder canal to be financed by IDA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of control over the works schedule for the irrigation areas in case of delay in the construction of the feeder canal. ▪ Risks linked to the coordination of several companies on the same bank in case of concomitant commencement of works.
Drip irrigation or semi-Californian irrigation for small farmers	The project will construct all the facilities right up to the last plot for small farmers: pumping equipment, irrigation pipes etc...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This mode of irrigation is not adapted for small-farmer agriculture. ▪ Since the project approach is to finance all small-farmer irrigation systems, the initial investment costs turned out to be high.
Non-concreted canals.	Build earthen irrigation canals	Poor efficiency of the network; maintenance and repair difficulties
Small-scale irrigation	Build small schemes in the Bank's previous intervention areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dispersal of sites ▪ Unavailable studies, giving rise to delays in the effective commencement of the project.

2.3 Type of Project

PAPCB is an autonomous operation in the form of a loan/grant for an investment project. The country is fully advanced in the CAADP process with the preparation of the NAIP (PNSR) and the ongoing preparation of the medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF). Pending completion of the process, most donor operations in the sector are conducted through investment projects.

2.4 Project Cost and Financing Mechanisms

2.4.1 The total project cost (net of taxes and customs duty) is estimated at UA 26 million (approximately CFA.F 20.35 billion), comprising UA 12.88 million (CFA.F 10.08 billion) in foreign exchange and UA 13.12 million (CFA.F 10.27 billion) in local currency. The foreign exchange share constitutes 50% of the total project cost. A physical contingency rate of 5 to 10% was applied to the works and equipment components. The total for physical contingencies is UA 1.12 million or 4% of the total project cost. A 3% provision for price escalation was applied to all components. The summary of cost estimates by component, by expenditure category, by financing source and by expenditure schedule is presented in the tables below. Detailed tables of projects costs and list of goods of services are given in the technical annexes of this report.

Table 2.3
Estimated Costs by Component

Components	In CFA.F million			In UA Thousand			% F.E.	%
	L.C.	F.E.	Total	L.C.	F.E.	Total		
Agricultural Infrastructure Development	5 902 050	8 469 450	14 371 500	7 540	10 820	18 360	59	71
Development of Value Chains	2 531 800	78 000	2 609 800	3 234	100	3 334	3	13
Project Management	681 100	493 900	1 175 000	870	630	1 500	42	06
Baseline Cost	9 114 950	9 041 350	18 156 300	11 644	11 550	23 194	50	90
Physical Contingencies	438 395	442 145	880 540	560	565	1 125	50	04
Financial Contingencies	713 550	601 912	1 315 462	912	769	1 681	46	06
Total Cost	10 266 895	10 085 407	20 352 302	13 116	12 884	26 000	50	100

Table 2.4
Project Costs by Expenditure Category

Expenditure Categories	In CFA.F million			In UA Thousand			% L.C.	%
	L.C.	F.E.	Total	L.C.	F.E.	Total		
Works	6 228 500	8 455 500	14 684 000	7 957	10 802	18 759	58	72.2
Goods	641 800	79 200	721 000	820	101	921	11	3.5
Services	1 477 150	480 650	1 957 800	1 887	614	2 501	25	9.6
Operation	692 500	26 000	718 500	885	33	918	4	3.5
Miscellaneous	75 000	-	75 000	96	-	96	-	0.4
Baseline Cost	9 114 950	9 041 350	18 156 300	11 645	11 550	23 195	50	89.2
Physical Contingencies	438 395	442 145	880 540	560	565	1 125	50	4.3
Financial Contingencies	713 550	601 912	1 315 462	911	769	1 680	46	6.5
Total	10 266 895	10 085 407	20 352 302	13 116	12 884	26 000	50	100.0

Table 2.5
Expenditure Schedule by Component (in UA million)

COMPONENTS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total	%
Agricultural Infrastructure Development	9 750	10 611	75			20 436	78.6
Value Chain Development	1 010	1 080	782	486	472	3 830	14.7
Project Management	474	280	332	296	352	1 734	6.7
Total	11 234	11 971	1 189	782	824	26 000	100.0

2.4.2 **Project financing** will be provided by the African Development Fund (ADF), the State of Burkina Faso and beneficiaries. The ADF loan of UA 15 million (57.7% of project cost) will be used to finance some of the key infrastructure development works. Likewise, an ADF grant of UA 6 million (23.1%) will also be used to finance some of key infrastructure development works, the ESMP and part of the project management component. The Government will contribute up to UA 4.9 million (CFA.F 3.8 billion) or 18.9% of the project cost. It will finance the rest of the activities with a beneficiary contribution of UA 91,000 (CFA.F 70.9 million) as counterpart contribution for the construction of storage infrastructure. The distribution of project financing is presented in Table 2.6 below. The grant and loan distribution per expenditure category is presented in Appendix V.

Table 2.6
Financing Sources

Sources	In CFA.F Thousand			In UA Thousand			%
	E.E.	L.C.	Total	E.E.	L.C.	Total	
ADF LOAN	7 045 092	4 696 728	11 741 820	9 000	6 000	15 000	57.7
ADF GRANT	2 291 548	2 404 838	4 696 386	2 928	3 072	6 000	23.1
GVT.	724 264	3 118 932	3 843 196	925	3 985	4 910	18.9
BENEF.	24 503	46 397	70 900	31	59	90	0.3
TOTAL	10 085 407	10 266 895	20 352 302	12 884	13 116	26 000	100.0

2.5 Project Area and Beneficiaries

2.5.1 The project area is located approximately 250 km from Ouagadougou and 30 km and 50 km from the border with Ghana and Togo, respectively. Tenkodogo is the largest town closest to the project area. It is situated 45 km from the Bagré dam and had an estimated population of approximately 155,000 inhabitants in 2013. The project will intervene on the right bank, in complementarity with ongoing operations on the left bank (financed by the World Bank), to reinforce existing facilities through the construction of a new irrigation scheme of 924 ha for small farmers, rehabilitation of the primary canal and development of the existing 1,200 ha. These facilities are located on the territory of the Bagre, Zonse and Zabre rural communities in Boulgou Province, Centre-East Region. The zone possesses many assets and enormous potential that can be tapped (cf. Annex B2).

2.5.2 PAPCB will directly affect three types of beneficiaries: (i) small farmers: 903 person affected by the project relocated to the new irrigation area (0.7 ha/farmer) and 1,200 in the current irrigation area (1 ha/farmer), representing a total of 2,103 small farmers; (ii) 116 young agricultural operators, comprising 96 farmers' sons/daughters from the project area (2 ha/farmer) and 20 graduates (5 ha/farmer) from agricultural training schools; and (iii) private operators who are beneficiaries of 1,270 ha to be irrigated thanks to the key infrastructure (extension of the primary canal and pumping station) financed by the project and estimated to be 3 to 5 in number (the award process is underway). In all, the project will directly benefit approximately 13,300 persons (including 4,000 women).

2.6 Participatory Approach to Project Identification, Design and Implementation

The project was designed entirely through a participatory process and broad-based consultations with the Bagrepole team, beneficiaries and women's organizations as well as various categories of socio-professional stakeholders concerned by the strategic options of the project as well as its environmental and social impact. The participatory approach also included consultations with the Government structures in charge of water, agriculture, fisheries, stockbreeding, the environment, employment and vocational training, health and women's empowerment. Various stakeholders were consulted at the national and local levels. Public consultation was organized in particular with PAPs for the finalization of the RAP and ESMP. A consultative workshop for all stakeholders was organized to review and orient the various strategic and technical options and validate their main components and activities. This approach will be pursued during project implementation. Its formulation was based on disaggregated field data.

2.7 Bank Group Experience and Lessons Reflected in Project Design

2.7.1 The Bank's current agricultural sector portfolio comprises three operations: Programme to Build Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity - Burkina Faso component; the Cotton Sub-sector Support Project; and the Project for the Participatory Management of

Classified Forests for REDD+. Several operations have just been completed: the Small Dams Project, Community Investment Project for Agricultural Fertility, Rural Development Support Project in the Provinces of Gnagna and Koutittenga, the Decentralized and Participatory Rural Development Project in the Provinces of Bazega and Kadiogo, etc. Completion reports have been prepared for all these projects and the entire portfolio was reviewed in December 2014. These various reports revealed that the performance of these operations was satisfactory on the whole and their impact in the field is perceptible: functional developments around small dams, a small-scale irrigation drive in the regions of Banfora, Bazegua, Gnagna, Kourittenga, and at the central plateau etc.

2.7.2 The main lessons learned from these projects are: (i) the importance of ensuring good quality at entrance by conducting studies during the project preparation phase; (ii) the need to prepare good governance tools during project preparation and commencement; (iii) the need to conduct a harmonious selection of the activities to be implemented, in case of co-financing, in order to control the schedule of financed activities; (iv) land tenure security for farmers; and (v) the need to consider a cross-cutting gender approach. The design of the current project takes all these lessons into account. Indeed, (i) detailed studies of the essential project works were conducted; (ii) the institutional framework is already in force and all management tools are operational; (iii) the project will intervene exclusively on the right bank in parallel with the World Bank which is funding operations on the left bank; and (iv) farmers and displaced men and women will be provided with land title deeds in accordance with the Land Tenure Act and with the process already initiated on the left bank and young agricultural operators will be deployed under a long-term contract (long lease); and (v) gender mainstreaming in all project activities.

2.8 Key Performance Indicators

2.8.1 The main performance indicators are presented in the logical framework. Other gender-specific indicators will be added during finalization of the monitoring/evaluation system and establishment of the baseline scenario at project commencement, using the results-based management approach. Special emphasis will be laid on monitoring of the socio-economic impact by taking into account disaggregated data for women and the youth and monitoring of the performance of POs.

2.8.2 As concerns impact indicators, special emphasis will be laid on targeting parameters that can be monitored and collected internally and on the definition of those relating specifically to women and the youth. The main indicators are: (i) the percentage of the rural population living on an annual income that is below the poverty line; (ii) percentage of the rural population experiencing food insecurity; (iii) additional food and vegetable production; (iv) the degree of organization of POs including the performance of socio-professional organizations; and (v) the prevalence rate of chronic malnutrition and weight loss.

III - PROJECT FEASIBILITY

3.1 Economic and Financial Performance

Table 3.1
Key Economic and Financial Data

<i>NPV (baseline scenario): Discount rate: 12%</i>	CFA.F 22.4 billion
<i>ERR (baseline scenario)</i>	18,6%

3.1.1 **The financial and economic performance** of the project was evaluated over a period of 25 years. The benefits of the project stem from rehabilitation of the existing irrigation area (1200 ha) and development of 924 ha for small farmers and young agricultural sector operators

as well as improvement of irrigation, production, marketing and quality enhancement conditions for agricultural produce. The additional output is evaluated at 6,024 tonnes of paddy rice, 7,057 tonnes of maize, and 10,374 tonnes of vegetables per year, representing 0.4%, 2% and 2.6%, respectively, of the national output. Calculation of the rate of return also includes benefits accruing from the irrigation areas reserved for private farmers (1,270 ha) based on a standard farm size chosen following a review of the selected files (108 files). Indeed, this area will be irrigated thanks to the key infrastructure to be financed by the project (extension by 22 km of the primary canal and the surge tank).

3.1.2 In terms of economic profitability, the project has a 18.6% economic rate of return (ERR) and a net present value (NPV) of CFA.F 22.4 billion at an opportunity cost of 12%. These results are deemed satisfactory given the activities of the project. Project sensitivity to a decline in production and an increase in investments costs is almost identical. Indeed, the 10% reduction in expected production generates an ERR of 18% and a 10% increase in investment costs generates an ERR of 17.9%. A 10% reduction in production and a concomitant 10% increase in investment costs generates an ERR of 17.3% which is higher than the opportunity cost of capital (12%). The assumptions and detailed calculation of the financial and economic analyses are presented in Annex D of volume 2.

3.1.3 The project's impact on the farms is significant for all the farms studied with a higher rate of return for the models representing young agricultural sector promoters and agricultural technicians. The additional income per model is as follows: CFA.F 884,000 for the model representing small farmers on the current irrigation area; CFA.F 2.4 million for the model representing small farmers on the new area; and CFA.F 6.7 million for the farmers' sons/daughters; and CFA 21 million for graduates. In all, the project will directly benefit approximately 2,103 small farmers as well as 116 young agricultural sector promoters and agricultural technicians. It will indirectly benefit approximately ten private operators in the areas of production, processing and marketing of produce. In all, the project will benefit approximately 13,300 persons, including 4,000 women (cf. Annex D of volume 2).

3.2 Environmental and Social Impact

3.2.1 **Environment.** The project was classified under environment category 1, considering its significant potential impact on the environment and the resulting population displacement. An environmental and social impact study (ESIA) and a resettlement action plan (RAP) were prepared and published on the Bank's website on 13 November 2014. The potential negative impact on the environment includes clearing of the vegetation, soil deterioration, water and soil contamination, soil salinization, loss of pasture land, etc. The proposed environmental and social management plan (ESMP) includes measures to mitigate the impact of the works phase, mitigative measures during the operational phase, biodiversity-protection measures, positive-impact-enhancement measures, environmental and social monitoring measures and capacity-building measures. The cost of the ESMP, included in the project cost, is estimated at CFA.F 500 million.

3.2.2 **Climate Change:** The project will generate significant greenhouse gas emissions as the water pumps will be powered by hydro-electricity. Meanwhile, reforestation and sustainable land management activities will increase carbon sequestration in the area. Furthermore, the project will build community resilience in the project area through the control and promotion of sustainable water management. However, climate change, coupled with extreme phenomena, could pose a threat to the facilities in terms of erosion of the banks of the Bagre dam and flooding downstream. These risks could result from heavy rains upstream, which rupture the small water intake structures upstream of Bagre, or climate variability which prevents the dam from filling up. The project took these risks into account in keeping with the national climate change adaptation plan of Burkina Faso, which provides for a management model based on a

water development and management master plan (SDAGE) for each dam. The project will support the Nakanbe Water Development and Management Master Plan (SDAGE), which is being prepared by the Nakanbe Water Basin Agency, Bagrepolé and the association of water users. Furthermore, the design of all these facilities provides for protective and security structures, specifically dykes to protect them against the overflow of Nakanbe, spillways to siphon off excess water and a network of drains.

3.2.3 Gender: In Burkina Faso, poverty is more acute among women (47.1%) than among men (45.7%). The women of the project area have limited access to credits and their organizations are poorly structured. The main agricultural production constraints are the high cost of inputs and implements as well as persistent land-tenure insecurity. Available data shows that women generally have access to little patches of poor quality land (the average farm size for female household heads is 0.25 ha compared to 2.5 ha for men). The consequence of land-tenure insecurity is that there are less investments and action on natural-resource management and water and soil conservation. Consequently, the result is low productivity and profitability.

3.2.4 The project will directly target 4,000 women in the project area and strive to promote gender mainstreaming in all its components, mainly through equitable access to productive and infrastructural resources, capacity-building activities and the planned compensation process. The programme will promote women's integration and "leadership" in the committees set up under the project (at least 30% women). The project will seek to promote access to land and ensure land-tenure security in the irrigation areas. Women will benefit from 431 ha of the new irrigation area or 47% of the total surface area (334 ha by PAP women and 97 ha for girl-farmers and graduates). The number of women beneficiaries in the new area stands at 539 i.e. 53% of all beneficiaries (1,019). The programme will include a set of integrated services for women based on the development of alternative livelihoods and the processing of agricultural produce (50% of programme beneficiaries will be women); adapted vocational, technical and social training (the vocational training will focus on youth training, including 30 girls at IFODER and the social training will concentrate on reproductive health); access to factors of production and technologies which save time and boost productivity; and access to agricultural extension services. There are also plans to establish a monitoring/evaluation system based on gender-disaggregated data. The capacities of the various stakeholders will be developed in the area of gender and through training by recruiting a gender and socioeconomic expert to work within Bagrepolé. Nevertheless, one of the project's negative impacts on gender is that during the resettlement process there is a risk of greater gender inequality stemming from the fact that only family heads (men and women) are usually granted compensation. As a mitigative measure, the project will include in the terms of reference for opinion leaders (village chiefs, representatives of women's groups), households monitoring measures to ensure that women can recover their property (sheds, chicken coops, etc.). Furthermore, the project provides for the inclusion of women in irrigated farmland allocation structures to ensure the award of at least 30% of the land (excluding compensations) to women. This approach should ultimately strengthen the position of women in the decision-making process within the communities. The cost of activities that specifically target capacity-building for women is estimated at CFA.F 427 million, net of costs for developing the irrigation area, of which 30% is allocated to women (excluding compensation).

3.2.5 Social Impact: The most significant social impact is the general improvement of community living standards, the creation of jobs, greater access to basic services, improvement of the nutritional status of vulnerable groups and the increase in farmer incomes. Increased farmer incomes will boost food security and the nutritional status of rural households and will lift approximately 13,200 persons out of poverty. Furthermore, the project will build the capacity of local craftsmen (blacksmiths, mechanics, electro-mechanical technicians etc...) to maintain and repair the equipment, thus fuelling private sector development and the promotion of upstream farming facilitation services. 825 boys and girls will benefit from project support

through the reinforcement of IFODER. The potential negative impacts include the displacement of households from the earmarked irrigation areas; risk of proliferation of water-borne diseases and STI/HIV/AIDS/NTDs; risk of pesticide contamination of the farming sites; and limited access to water for stockbreeders. To mitigate this risk, the project provides for several measures budgeted in the ESMP (community awareness-raising on STI/HIV/AIDS/NTDs and sanitation, training of health workers on these topics and environmental education for communities living in the project area).

3.2.6 Involuntary Resettlement: A RAP was prepared in accordance with the Bank's Operational Safeguard 2 (OS 2) on involuntary resettlement, land acquisition and population displacement under the project. A summary thereof was published on 13 November 2014 on the Bank's website. It focuses on the compensation of 1,290 PAPs (including 720 women) based on the current land-for-land mechanism, the resettlement of 200 households (including 70 female household heads) on new sites, community infrastructure, cultural goods etc. A detailed schedule of the various RAP activities has been prepared (cf. Annex E2). The cost of the RAP is CFA.F 1,515,421,329 and includes compensation for household goods and compounds, development of resettlement sites, compensation for collective and community property and assistance to PAPs, host communities and stockbreeders. These resources have already been allocated by the government which will produce an implementation report consistent with the Bank's requirements. The RAP implementation schedule is closely monitored by the Bank (cf. Annex E2).

IV - IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Implementation Arrangements

4.1.1 Executing Agency: The Bagre Pole Integrated Development Company (Bagrepole), under the administrative supervision of the Office of the Prime Minister, shall be the project executing agency. Bagrepole is a semi-public company which has a Board Chairman (BC) and a General Manager. It shall coordinate all project implementation actions in accordance with its organization chart, conduct project monitoring/evaluation, ensure synergy between project partners and provide clear analyses and recommendations to the decision-making bodies on potential measures to be taken. The team responsible for PPCB implementation is composed of the general manager; a director of economic development; an officer in charge of social affairs and land management; a director of legal matters, studies and promotion; an environmentalist; a monitoring-evaluation expert; an administrative and financial officer; a procurements expert; and an irrigation and water resource management expert. This team was recruited following World Bank procedures and will be sponsored by the WB right up to end-December 2017. The donee/borrower will undertake to sponsor the team for the 2018-2020 period to ensure PAPCB implementation. In order to smoothly implement project activities and avoid overstaffing locally, this team will be reinforced with experts in specific domains: an agricultural engineer, a resettlement and GIS officer, a social development and gender expert, a financial and accounting affairs officer and an accountant. A network of 27 agricultural extension workers (1/3 women) will be established for the purposes of guidance, agricultural extension and collection of monitoring/evaluation data. The implementation manual and the manual of administrative, financial and accounting procedures, which define the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders as well as the management instruments already prepared under PPCB, will be amended to take account of the mission scope, monitoring/evaluation needs and the Bank's rules and procedures on procurement and disbursement. Provision is also made for capacity-building through specialized training and provision of equipment to ensure that the team is highly efficient in management, programming, public-private partnership, monitoring/evaluation, environmental and social monitoring, procurement, financial management and good governance. Such capacity-building for Bagrepole will render this semi-

public company solid enough to ensure the sustainability of the Bagre Growth Pole and thus enable it to benefit from resources of the private sector window of multilateral banks.

4.1.2 The existing Bagrepole Board of Directors will play the role of a Project Steering Committee, in accordance with the applicable instrument on general regulations governing development projects or programmes implemented in Burkina Faso. Specifically, it will be tasked with: (i) ensuring the coherence of Bagrepole actions by ensuring synergy with activities funded by the various partners (WB, AfDB, etc.); (ii) defining the broad policy guidelines of the Bagre Growth Pole which should be consistent with the project; (iii) periodically analyzing project results at its meetings, based on submitted reports, and ensuring their consistency with the objectives of the Growth Pole; (iv) examining and approving the programme of activities and budgets; and (v) approving the periodic progress and financial reports. The Technical Committee of the Bagre Growth Pole project, which is already operational, is a taskforce composed of the representatives of 15 structures responsible for guiding the technical process of PPCB implementation with World Bank financing. It is essentially tasked with: (i) providing an opinion on the project design documents, annual and semi-annual programmes of activity, budgets and periodic reports on project results; (ii) proposing solutions to encountered and/or potential difficulties in the conduct of activities; (iii) proposing all the measures necessary for the smooth implementation of the project; and (iv) making all the recommendations necessary for the smooth implementation of the project. These organs will ensure the smooth conduct of PAPCB activities in accordance with their respective duties. To that end, the government will transmit to the Bank, three months after loan effectiveness: (i) an order designating Bagrepole as the executing agency of PAPCB; (ii) a decision/order designating the Board of Directors of Bagrepole as the Steering Committee of PAPCB in accordance with the applicable instrument on general regulations for development projects and programmes executed in Burkina Faso; (iii) proof of expansion of the scope of Joint Order No. 2013/177/MEF/MASA on the creation, duties, composition and functioning of the Technical Committee of the Bagre Growth Pole Project to cover PAPCB activities. A regional technical monitoring sub-committee (CTRS) of the Regional Committee Responsible for Investigations and Resettlement of PAPs will be set up to ensure close monitoring of project activities and especially the environmental and social impact of the project. This sub-committee will be chaired by a representative of the Centre-East Governor's Office and will be composed of the Centre-East Regional Directorates for Agriculture, the Environment, Social Affairs, Livestock, Health, Women's Empowerment, the Economy and Planning.

4.1.3 **Associated Bodies:** Activities will be implemented under the project team with the support of various specialized bodies skilled and experienced in the execution and monitoring of the tasks that fall within their areas of expertise, namely: (i) strategic and institutional partners; and (ii) contractual service providers. Strategic partners are those who perform the direct duties of government services in charge of agriculture, the environment, social welfare, livestock, health, women's empowerment, the economy and planning, and research. Under certain memoranda of understanding and agreements, they will be responsible for consultancy support, support to POs in the area of structuring, monitoring and control of seed production, ESMP monitoring and health activities, etc. They will support Bagre Pole in the implementation of activities as well as assessment of the work of service providers, dissemination of information, the organization of dialogue at the local level, etc. Private service providers (companies, consultancy firms, NGOs, individual consultants etc.) will be responsible for the supply of all other works, goods and services. They will be recruited on a competitive basis and bound by contract to the project coordination team. Certain ESMP activities will be implemented through a labour-intensive approach under the guidance and supervision of the Directorate for Infrastructure and Sustainable Resources of Bagrepole.

4.1.4 Procurements: National Procurement System: The procurement procedures of Burkina Faso were assessed by the Bank in 2010, updated in 2011 and the assessment revealed that, in general, the national procurement system and procedures are, for the most part, consistent with international standards. The national standard bidding documents (SBDs) adopted are based on the standard documents of multilateral development banks and international financial institutions. Although the national procurement system is undergoing reform, there are still differences between national procedures and the Bank's procurement rules and procedures, which require the signature of a memorandum of understanding (MoU). Consequently, the Bank and the Government of Burkina Faso signed a MoU on 4 July 2014 to address any differences with the national procedures which would not be applicable to Bank Group financing. To speed up the procurement process of Bagrepole, the Government granted this executing agency a waiver that enabled it to execute procurements internally. The existing manual of administrative, financial and accounting procedures of Bagrepole takes this waiver into account. This manual will be amended to include provisions from the Bank's procurement rules and procedures and which will be specific to PAPCB.

4.1.5 Procurement Arrangements: Procurements financed by the ADF and those totally financed with national counterpart funds under this project will be executed in accordance with the Bank's *Rules and Procedures for the Procurement of Goods and Works (May 2008 edition, revised July 2012)* in the case of international competitive bidding or, as the case may be, the Bank's *Rules and Procedures for the Use of Consultants (May 2008 edition, revised July 2012)*. In both cases the Bank's standard bidding documents will be used. The procurement of goods and services through national competitive bidding will be executed in accordance with national public procurement procedures (Decree No. 2008-173/PRES/PM/MEF on general regulations governing public procurement and delegation of public service as well as subsequent amendments thereto) by using standard national bidding documents as well as the conditions and terms of MoU No. ORVP.0/LTR/2014/05/003 of 4 July 2014, signed with Burkina Faso and relating to the application of national procurement procedures to AfDB-financed projects. The Government's procurement plan for a period of 18 months; the detailed procurement arrangements and the table on procurement of works, goods and services are presented in the technical annexes of the report and summed up in the table in Annex VI of this report.

4.1.6 Financial Management and Disbursement: The financial management mechanism operational in Bagrepole, which comprises the budgetary process, internal control, the accounting system and financial information, cash flow and external audit is adequate for the reliable management and transparent accountability of project accounts. However, shortcomings related to the application of texts and procedures were noted at the institutional level and in certain financial management components. Hence, (i) the legal basis for consolidation of the accounting of Bagrepole and of Bagre Pole projects is not clearly stated in the statutes and loan/grant retrocession agreements relating to Bagrepole; (ii) the manual of administrative and financial procedures designed for Bagrepole and Bagre Pole projects does not yet include the Bank's accounting and disbursement specificities; (iii) the number of financial management staff is insufficient, thus giving rise to improper holding of several positions by the Administrative and Financial Officer of the PPCB; (iv) the temporary powers of the external auditor ought to be extended to supervision of the production of financial statements so as to formally ensure their internal control; and (v) the configuration of the integrated management software has not been completed; the software does not yet run within a network and SYSCOA-OHADA financial statements cannot be generated automatically.

4.1.7 Financial Management Arrangements: The following measures were agreed upon with Bagrepole to reinforce its financial management mechanism: (i) clarification, as soon as possible, of the legal basis for consolidation of the financial statements of Bagrepole and of the

projects it manages; (ii) completion of the configuration of the integrated management software to ensure its network operation, the recording of contracts and the automatic generation of annual financial statements based the West African Accounting System/Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (SYSCOA-OHADA); (iii) recruitment of an Administration and Finance Officer and an accountant for PAPCB as well as additional recruitments to fill the different positions in the organization chart and thus optimize the organization of the SEM; (iv) update of the procedures manual through the introduction of PAPCB specificities on financial and accounting organization and management, especially regarding the powers of the Steering Committee, the Administration and Finance Director and the Accountant, the production of additional financial statements such as the balance sheet and the special account reconciliation statement, and the operational terms of the special account; (v) extension of the temporary duties of the internal auditor to supervision of the preparation of financial statements so as to formally ensure internal control of the production of accounting and financial statements; (vi) supply of the Bank's disbursement manual to Bagrepolé and training of the staff, during project launching, on the Bank's disbursement methods; (vii) opening of the special account in a bank acceptable to the Bank to receive grant resources and thus facilitate the first disbursement; (viii) the recruitment of the PAPCB auditor, based on the terms of reference approved by the Bank, within six months of project commencement; and (ix) conduct by the Bank of two financial management supervision missions in the first year of the project and one supervision per year in subsequent years.

4.1.8 Disbursements and Flow of Fund: ADF resources will be provided to Bagrepolé mainly through three methods: (i) direct payment; (ii) special account or working capital; and (iii) reimbursement. To ensure implementation, Bagrepolé will have to open a special account in an acceptable bank and provide the references and names of account signatories to the Bank. Transmission to the Bank of proof of the opening of the special account is a condition precedent to first disbursement of ADF resources.

4.1.9 External Audit: The accounts of Bagrepolé and the PPCB of the last two years were certified without any reservations by the various auditors. The financial statements of PACB will also be audited annually by an independent firm that will be recruited in accordance with the terms of reference approved by the Bank. The audit contract will be signed for one year renewable, based on auditor's performance, for a maximum period of 3 years. Audit fees will be paid from ADF resources.

4.2 Monitoring

4.2.1 The project will be implemented over a period of five years from April 2015. As soon as the loan/grant becomes effective, the Bank will organize a launching mission to ensure fulfilment of all the conditions needed for the rapid and efficient commencement of the project.

4.2.2 Internal Monitoring/Evaluation: Project monitoring will be conducted by Bagrepolé and its existing organs which comprise national and regional technical structures. Internal monitoring-evaluation will be conducted by the monitoring-evaluation service of Bagrepolé, which is already operational.

4.2.3 External Monitoring/Evaluation will be conducted by the Department responsible for monitoring the implementation of projects and programmes of the Prime Minister's Office, in association with representatives from the Directorates in charge of Design Studies and Planning of the Ministries of Agriculture, Water Resources, Livestock and the Environment and will be reviewed during the biannual external monitoring field missions. This structure will be supported to ensure the smooth conduct of its mission.

4.2.4 The project will be monitored by supervision missions from the Bank. Provision will also be made for joint supervision with the World Bank.

4.2.5 The project implementation schedule is presented in Table 4.2 below:

Table 4.2
Implementation and Supervision Schedule

	Period
ADF Board Approval	April 2015
Signature of Agreements	May 2015
Loan Effectiveness	July 2015
Authorization of First Disbursement	August 2015
Launching of Project	October 2015
Commencement of Works	October 2015
Implementation of Services	October 2015/ April 2020
Mid-term Review	April 2018
Completion of Activities	April 2020
Completion Report	April 2020
Audits	Annually
Closing	April 2021

4.3 Governance

In recent years, Burkina Faso has made efforts to strengthen its control, anti-corruption control and public procurement systems through various reforms. Recent AfDB and World Bank assessments have revealed that substantial progress has been made and that, on the whole, the national procurement system and procedures have become much more consistent with the international standards. Hence, it is recommended, in the spirit of the Paris Declaration, that the national fiduciary system, which is already operational for PPCB, be applied and complemented with some capacity-building actions, where necessary. At the project level, potential governance problems were identified during the preparation phase. They relate to land and water management, fiduciary risks in financial management as well as fraud and corruption in procurement. Management of these risks was taken into account during preparation of the Bagre Growth Pole Project. It was within this framework that management and control reforms were implemented. These are, *inter alia*, establishment of the PUA, institution of the ESIA and RAP, revision of the status of Bagre project supervision through the creation of Bagrepole, and the preparation of procedures manuals for administrative, financial and accounting management as well as for water and land management. The other measures adopted concern: (i) strengthening of the existing fiduciary team and opening of the ADF special account; (ii) conduct of annual external financial audits; and (iii) conduct of at least two ADF supervision missions per year.

4.4 Sustainability

4.4.1 Bagrepole launched the process for establishing a water management system to ensure that various users have water of sufficient quantity and quality. The following principles were adopted to that end: (i) equity in water billing based on the user-payer principle; (ii) representation of all users in the various management bodies; and (iii) delegation of certain functions to private operators (PPPs). The following activities were conducted under this process: (1) a study on water billing, which proposed a rate of CFA.F 100,000/ha/year, i.e. 90% of the levy evaluated at CFA.F 112,900/ha/year (based on the participation of users in the maintenance of tertiary and quaternary networks) and billing for private operators depending on real consumption levels (provision is made for water meters on the various plots). These rates are already considered high by small farmers (in previous irrigation schemes) who have requested for their deferred and phased implementation as follows: CFA.F 42,500/ha/year in 2014, CFA.F 75,000/ha/year in 2015 and CFA.F 100,000/ha/year in 2016. The final billing

system will be adopted, at the latest, upon completion of development works and following a public consultation; (2) preparation of specific terms of reference on which negotiation of the agreement with each farmer will be based; (3) adoption, in consultation with the representative of beneficiaries, of the principle that farming families will participate in the maintenance of tertiary and quaternary networks; and (4) the selection of a private operator for management and maintenance, depending on the status of development works. The Bank will closely monitor the process for implementing the final billing system and will be associated at all stages through the involvement of its field office.

4.4.2 The project provides for capacity-building for small farmers to ensure implementation of the water management system that will be adopted and to address any shortcomings noted in the past: water wastage due to non-compliance with the agricultural calendar, vandalism on the water intake structures, poor collection of the due water payments and poor maintenance of the tertiary and quaternary networks. The project will especially finance awareness-raising and capacity-building for water users' organizations on water tower management, protection of water intake valves, and maintenance of irrigation networks and drains at the tertiary and quaternary levels. The project will also finance the preparation of a pollution management plan upstream of Bagre dam, in support of current initiatives of the Nakanbé Water Agency (included in the ESMP), especially the preparation of Water Development and Management Master Plan (SDAGE). It will also supplement specific studies on silting levels of the dam as well as the water-resource availability study to be conducted by the World Bank.

4.5 Risk Management

The main risks identified and the mitigative measures to be implemented for PAPCP are: (i) poor water management which could lead to poor coverage of water needs: application of adequate water billing, establishment of a reliable and viable operating and maintenance system, capacity-building for the institutions involved in management of the dam's water resources, awareness-raising and training for users, and rehabilitation of the existing network. Thus, Bagre has prepared specific terms of reference for each mode of operation and undertook to involve private operators in the management of the facilities; (ii) climate variability: the Nakanbé Basin Water Agency is preparing a SDAGE for the adequate integration of climate change adaptation measures. The ESIA also covers environmental protection measures; (iii) land disputes: The RAP, applied prior to the commencement of works, makes provision for the compensation of the men and women affected by the project; (iv) pollution of the water of the dam by waste from farming and other activities upstream, which could curtail the irrigation potential of the water in the irrigation areas. This risk will be taken into account by the ESMP; (v) delayed execution of the project due to the slow application of the RAP: The Government has accelerated implementation of the RAP on the left bank, allocated the requisite resources in the 2015 budget and prepared a precise implementation schedule under which the compensation stage will be executed prior to works commencement; (vi) procurement bottlenecks: the Government has granted a special waiver to Bagrepole to resort to internal procurement procedures; (vii) the gold mining project upstream of Bagre basin: a mining permit is being prepared (financed by the IFC) - Bagrepole is monitoring this issue closely to ensure the proper protection of the dam's water resources. The Government will forward to the Bank for approval, the outcome of the ESMP studies.

4.6 Knowledge Generation

Through its "value chain development" component in particular, PAPCB will contribute to the development of the technical knowledge of various stakeholders, especially the farmers, thanks mainly to the support and training provided by the technical services in the areas of agricultural extension, structuring and organization, processing and the reduction of post-harvest losses. It will also enable young male and female agricultural sector operators to

develop their technical and entrepreneurial skills, through IFODER, in order to efficiently exercise a farming profession. In the area of irrigation, the project will contribute to the development of new water-saving techniques through awareness-raising and the establishment of pilot plots. Studies on mid-term review of the project and on measurement of the contribution of the Bagre Growth Pole to the national economy will also make it possible to build knowledge in terms of the development approach needed to design other growth poles in the other regions of the country (Sahel, Sourou, Samandini etc...). Knowledge will be disseminated through the mechanisms provided for and adopted by the project, namely: the technical-knowledge dissemination mechanism, training programmes and participatory workshops.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Legal Instrument

The legal framework will be a grant memorandum of understanding and a loan agreement between Burkina Faso and the Bank. These documents will comprise the following terms and conditions.

5.2 Conditions Associated with the Bank's Intervention

5.2.1 The Bank's intervention is subject to fulfillment of the following special conditions:

A. Conditions Precedent to Loan/Grant Effectiveness

The loan agreement shall become effective subject to the Borrower's fulfillment of the conditions provided for in Section 12.01 of the Fund's General Conditions for Loan Agreements and Guarantee Agreements. The grant memorandum of understanding shall become effective subject to fulfillment of the conditions stipulated in Section 10.1 of the General Conditions applicable to ADF grant memoranda of understanding.

B. Condition Precedent to First Disbursement

Apart from entry into force of the grant memorandum of understanding and the loan agreement, the first disbursement of funds shall be subject to fulfillment by the Donee/Borrower of the following condition, to the satisfaction of the Fund:

Provide the Fund with proof of the opening of a special account in the name of the project in a bank acceptable to the Fund to receive the grant resources (Paragraph 4.1.9).

C. Other Conditions

Furthermore, the Donee/Borrower shall:

- i. provide the Fund, at most three months after loan/grant effectiveness, with the decision/order designating Bagrepole as the PAPCB executing agency (paragraph 4.1.2);
- ii. supply to the Fund, at most three months after loan/grant effectiveness, evidence of the designation of the Bagrepole Board of Directors as the Steering Committee of the project (paragraph 4.1.2);
- iii. supply to the Fund, at most three months after loan/grant effectiveness, evidence of the extension of the scope of Joint Order No. 2013/177/MEF/MASA on the

creation, responsibilities, composition and functioning of the Technical Committee of the Bagre Growth Pole Project to cover PAPCB (paragraph 4.1.2);

- iv. supply to the Fund, at most three months after loan/grant effectiveness, evidence of the recruitment of an agricultural engineer, an administration and finance officer, a socio-economist specializing in gender issues, an accountant and an expert responsible for resettling displaced persons and installing geographic information systems (GIS), whose qualifications and experience are deemed satisfactory by the Fund (Paragraph 4.1.1); and
- v. provide the Fund, by 30 July 2015, with a report setting out the compensation paid in cash to affected persons and the individual memoranda of understanding signed with PAPs on compensations in kind (paragraph 3.2.6);

D. Undertakings

- i. the Donee/Borrower undertakes to implement the project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (paragraph 3.2.1);
- ii. the Donee/Borrower undertakes to defray the cost of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and to implement it according to the agreed schedule (paragraph 3.2.6);
- iii. the Donee/Borrower shall undertake to mobilize the works control and supervision service in accordance with the final works schedule in RD (paragraph 2.1.2); and
- iv. the Donee/Borrower shall undertake to finance the remuneration costs of the Bagrepole coordination team over the 2018-2020 period (paragraph 4.1.1).

5.3 Compliance with Bank Policies

The project is consistent with the Bank's policies and strategies on the environment, agricultural development and gender.

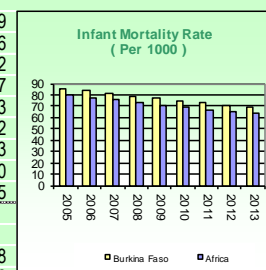
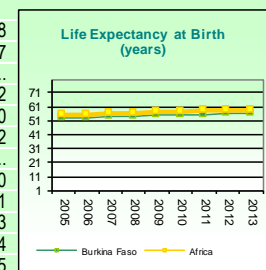
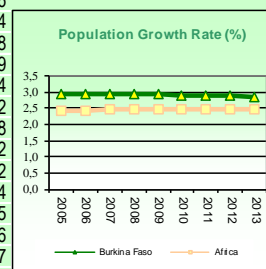
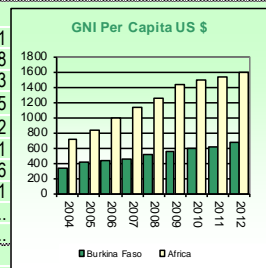
VI. RECOMMENDATION

Management recommends that the Board of Directors approve the proposal to award an ADF grant of UA 6 million and an ADF loan of UA 15 million and to Burkina Faso to finance the Bagre Growth Pole Support Project.

Appendix I: Comparative socio-economic indicators OF BURKINA FASO

Burkina Faso COMPARATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Year	Burkina Faso	Africa	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
Basic Indicators					
Area ('000 Km²)	2011	274	30 323	98 458	35 811
Total Population (millions)	2013	16,9	1 109,0	5 909,3	1 252,8
Urban Population (% of Total)	2013	28,2	40,2	47,7	78,3
Population Density (per Km²)	2013	61,9	46,9	70,7	23,5
GNI per Capita (US \$)	2012	670	1 719	3 815	38 412
Labor Force Participation - Total (%)	2012-2013	47,6	37,4	67,9	72,1
Labor Force Participation - Female (%)	2012-2013	47,6	42,5	38,6	44,6
Gender-Related Development Index Value	2007-2011	0,383	0,502	0,694	0,911
Human Develop. Index (Rank among 187 countries)	2012	183
Popul. Living Below \$ 1.25 a Day (% of Population)	2008-2011	44,6	40,0	20,6	...
Demographic Indicators					
Population Growth Rate - Total (%)	2013	2,8	2,5	1,3	0,3
Population Growth Rate - Urban (%)	2013	5,9	3,4	2,5	0,6
Population < 15 years (%)	2013	45,5	40,9	28,3	16,4
Population >= 65 years (%)	2013	2,4	3,5	6,1	16,8
Dependency Ratio (%)	2013	90,1	77,9	52,4	49,9
Sex Ratio (per 100 female)	2013	98,9	100,0	103,3	94,4
Female Population 15-49 years (% of total population)	2013	23,2	24,0	53,1	45,2
Life Expectancy at Birth - Total (years)	2013	56,3	59,2	68,4	77,8
Life Expectancy at Birth - Female (years)	2013	56,9	60,3	70,3	81,2
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	2013	40,9	34,8	21,2	11,2
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	2013	11,1	10,4	7,6	10,4
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2013	68,9	61,9	39,8	5,5
Child Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2013	135,2	97,4	56,3	6,6
Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	2013	5,6	4,6	2,6	1,7
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	2010	300,0	415,3	240,0	16,0
Women Using Contraception (%)	2013	19,0	34,9	62,6	71,3
Health & Nutrition Indicators					
Physicians (per 100,000 people)	2004-2011	4,7	47,1	117,8	297,8
Nurses (per 100,000 people)*	2004-2011	56,5	132,6	202,7	842,7
Births attended by Trained Health Personnel (%)	2006-2011	65,9	52,6	66,3	...
Access to Safe Water (% of Population)	2012	81,7	68,8	87,2	99,2
Access to Health Services (% of Population)	2005	33,2	65,2	80,0	100,0
Access to Sanitation (% of Population)	2012	18,6	39,4	56,9	96,2
Percent. of Adults (aged 15-49) Living with HIV/AIDS	2012	1,0	3,9	1,2	...
Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000)	2012	54,0	223,6	144,0	23,0
Child Immunization Against Tuberculosis (%)	2012	96,0	83,0	81,5	96,1
Child Immunization Against Measles (%)	2012	87,0	74,0	83,0	94,3
Underweight Children (% of children under 5 years)	2005-2012	26,2	19,7	17,0	1,4
Daily Calorie Supply per Capita	2009	2 647	2 481	2 675	3 285
Public Expenditure on Health (as % of GDP)	2011-2012	3,3	2,9	3,0	7,5
Education Indicators					
Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)					
Primary School - Total	2012	85,0	101,9	109,4	100,9
Primary School - Female	2012	82,6	97,9	107,6	100,6
Secondary School - Total	2012	25,9	47,4	69,1	100,2
Secondary School - Female	2012	23,2	44,0	67,8	99,7
Primary School Female Teaching Staff (% of Total)	2012	37,7	46,6	58,0	84,3
Adult literacy Rate - Total (%)	2007-2012	28,7	62,0	80,3	99,2
Adult literacy Rate - Male (%)	2007-2012	36,7	70,7	85,9	99,3
Adult literacy Rate - Female (%)	2007-2012	21,6	53,7	74,9	99,0
Percentage of GDP Spent on Education	2011-2012	3,4	5,3	4,3	5,5
Environmental Indicators					
Land Use (Arable Land as % of Total Land Area)	2011	20,8	7,6	10,7	10,8
Annual Rate of Deforestation (%)	2000-2009	0,2	0,6	0,4	-0,2
Forest (As % of Land Area)	2011	20,4	23,0	28,2	35,0
Per Capita CO2 Emissions (metric tons)	2010	0,1	1,2	3,0	11,6



Sources: AfDB Statistics Department Databases;

last update :

mai 2014









United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision;

World Bank: World Development Indicators; UNAIDS; UNSD; WHO; UNICEF; WRI; UNDP; Country Reports.

For any given interval, the value refers to the most recent year available during the period

Note : n.a. : Not Applicable ; ... : Data Not Available.

Appendix II: The Bank's portfolio in Burkina Faso as of 28 February 2015

	Titre du Projet	PFI STATUS	Date d'approbation	Date d'achèvement	Age (en années)	Montant approuvé en millions d'UC	Montant décaissé en millions d'UC	Taux de décaissement	Performance	IP	DO	Signaux
1	Renforcement Infrastructures Electriques	NON PP / NON PPP	07/07/2010	31/12/2014	4,68	25,15	23,40	93,0%	Satisfaisant	2,86	3,00	
	Total Secteur Energie											
2	Projet de Routes de désenclavement interne	N/A	13/11/2013	31/12/2019	1,33	46,44		N/A				
3	Burkina-Faso Facilitation Corridor	NON PP / NON PPP	27/06/2012	31/12/2017	2,71	106,13	14,02	13,2%	Satisfaisant			
	Total Secteur Transport											
4	Projet Appui Filière Coton -Burkina Faso	NON PP / NON PPP	29/11/2006	31/03/2015	8,29	10,00	9,38	93,8%	Satisfaisant	2,08	2,25	
5	Projet de gestion participative des forets	ONGO	28/11/2013	30/06/2018	1,29	7,67	0,48	6,3%				
6	Programme de renforcement de la resilience- P2RS	APVD	15/10/2014	31/12/2019	0,41	25,45		N/A				
7	Programme de renforcement de la resilience- P2RS	APVD	15/10/2014	31/12/2019	0,41	10,00		N/A				
	Total Secteur Agriculture et Développement											
8	UEMOA - Appui à L'Enseignement Supérieur	NON PP / NON PPP	24/07/2006	15/12/2014	8,64	20,00	13,05	65,2%	Satisfaisant	2,50	2,33	
9	Support to AUST & 2IE Project	NON PP / NON PPP	18/03/2009	31/12/2014	5,99	12,00	7,83	65,2%	Satisfaisant	2,64	3,00	
	Total Secteur Social											
10	Projet D'AEPA en milieu rural (4 Régions)	NON PP / NPPP	24/07/2007	30/06/2015	7,64	29,89	20,30	67,9%	Satisfaisant	2,29	1,50	
11	Projet d'Assainissement des Quartiers périphériques de Ouagadougou	N/A	09/10/2013	30/06/2018	1,42	33,02	-	N/A				
	Total Secteur Eau et Assainissement											
12	Programme d'appui à la promotion du secteur privé (PAPSP) :	APVD	17/09/2014	31/12/2015	0,48	20,00	0,00	N/A				
13	Projet d'appui à la transformation de l'économie(PATECE)	ONGO	17/09/2014	30/09/2018	0,48	10,00	0,00	N/A				
	Total Multisecteur											
	Total Portefeuille actif				3,89	355,75	88,46	42%				

Légende des signaux d'alarme

Excellente performance (2.2-3.0)

Moyenne performance (1.6-2.1)

Faible performance (0-1.5)



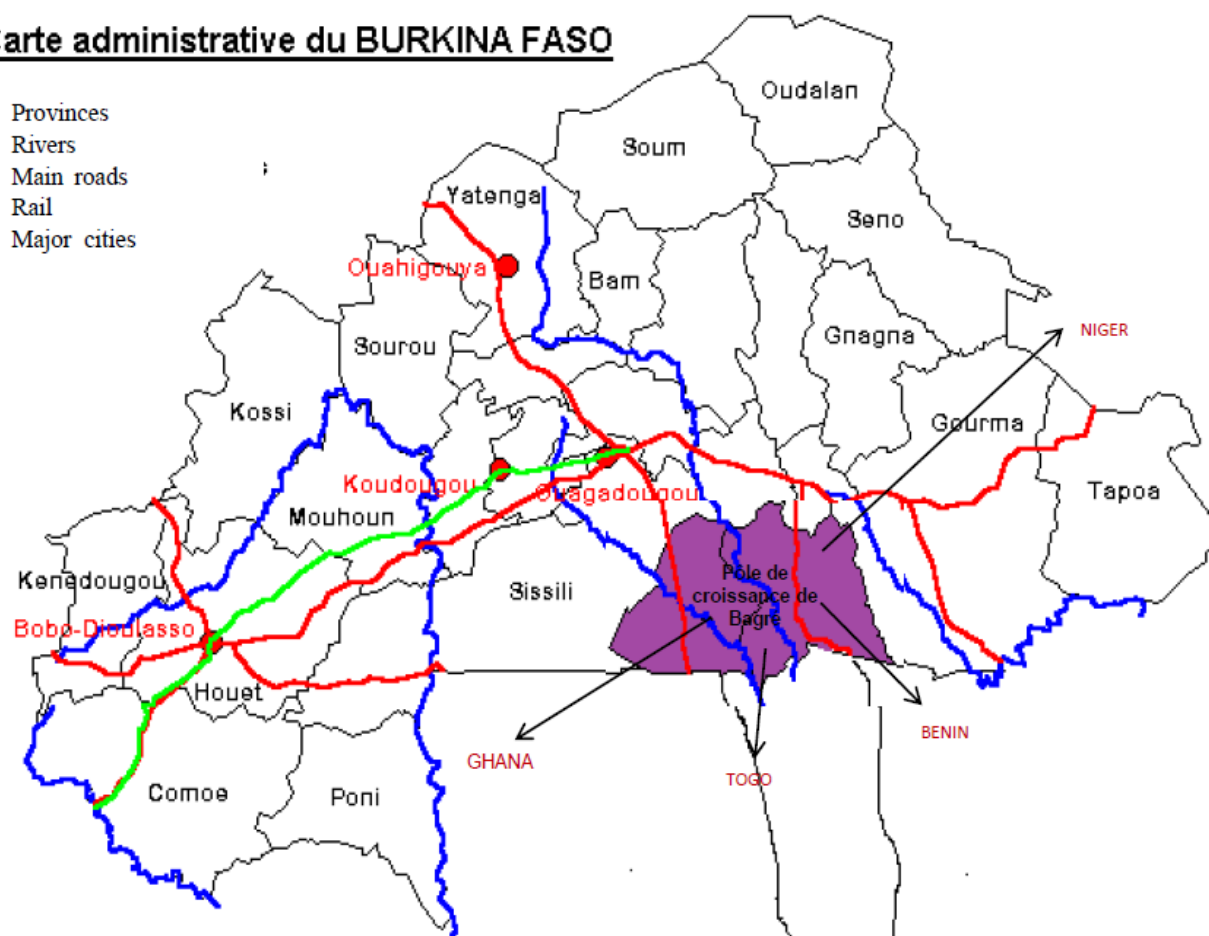
**Appendix III : Major Related Projects Financed by Other Development Partners
(Unit: CFA.F billion)**

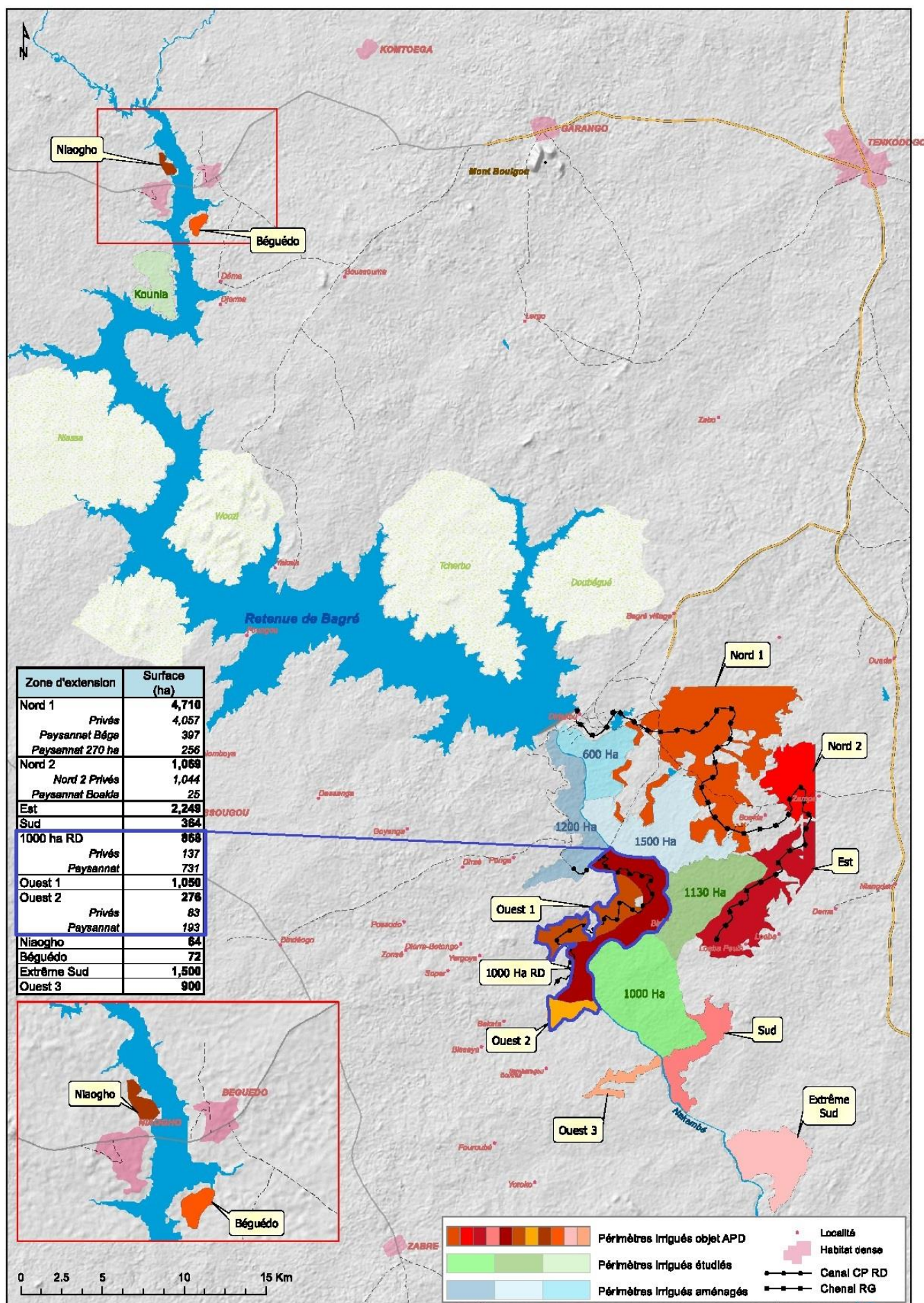
Financing	Agricultural Projects	Amount	Zone
ABEDA	Capacity-Building Project for the Protection of Plants and Food Products Stored in the Liptako Gourma Area	1.311	East Region
ADF	Cotton-Textile Sector Support Project for the Four Countries of the Cotton Initiative	7.47	Entire territory
IsDB	Soum Hydro-agricultural Development Project, Phase II	5.215	Centre-West Region
IDA	Second National Land Management Programme	3.705	Entire territory
	Agricultural Productivity and Food Security Improvement Project	36.75	Entire territory
	Support Project for the Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Sectors	25	Centre North, North, Centre West and West Regions
	Bagré Growth Pole	57.5	Centre-East Region
IFAD WADB (BOAD)	Small-Scale Irrigation and Water Management Project	3.605	West and South West Regions
	Agricultural Sub-Sectors Support Project	4.675	North, Centre North and Sahel Regions
BOAD	Water Development Project in the North (PVEN) Development Phase	12. 769	Northern, Eastern and Sahel Regions
	Soum/Boulkiemde Irrigation Development Project, Phase II (PDH SOUM II)	13. 707	Centre-West Region
	Dam Rehabilitation, Irrigation Scheme and Marshland Development Project in the Boulkiemde, Ziro, Sanguie and Bales Provinces in Burkina Faso (PRBA/BZSB)	10.554	Centre-West Region and the Mouhoun Belt («Boucle du Mouhoun»)
	Liptako-Gourma Irrigation Development Project, Phase III Extension (AHA-ALG III E)	8.365	Centre-South, Centre-East, East and Centre-North Regions

Appendix IV: Map of Project Area

Carte administrative du BURKINA FASO

- Provinces
- Rivers
- Main roads
- Rail
- Major cities





Appendix V

ADF Loan Distribution by Expenditure Category (in UA thousand)

CATEGORY	L.C.	F.E.	TOTAL
WORKS	5 729	8 578	14 307
UNALLOCATED	271	422	693
TOTAL	6 000	9 000	15 000

ADF Grant Distribution by Expenditure Category (in UA thousand)

CATEGORY	L.C.	F.E.	TOTAL
WORKS	1 997	2 704	4 701
GOODS	66	-	66
SERVICES	498	49	547
FUNCTIONING	371	37	408
UNALLOCATED	141	137	278
TOTAL	3 073	2 927	6 000

Appendix VI Procurement Plan

Expenditure categories under the project	UA million			
	Use of NPPs ⁽¹⁾	Use of the Bank's rules and procedures	Contracts not financed by the Bank*	Total
WORKS				20.84 [19.93]
Key infrastructure development		19.73 [19.73]		19.73 [19.73]
Storage and marketing infrastructure			0.64	0.64 [0]
Construction of inputs shops, girls' dormitories and rehabilitation of a building to house the cluster			0.25	0.25 [0]
Development of village groves, plantations, firewall	0.02			0.02 [0.02]
River bank development	0.12			0.12 [0.12]
Demarcation of transhumance corridors and watering spots	0.06			0.06 [0] .06
GOODS				1.07 [0.07]
Vehicles			0.12	0.12 [0]
IT equipment			0.03	0.03 [0]
Office furniture and equipment for the BUNEE unit	0.08 [0.04]			0.08 [0.04]
Miscellaneous technical equipment	0.48 [0.03]			0.48 [0.03]
Agricultural machinery and equipment agricoles			0.32	0.32 [0]
Support for school canteens			0.04	0.04 [0]
SERVICES				3.11 [0.77]
Studies, control, surveillance of the construction of storage and marketing infrastructure			0.07	0.07 [0]
Marketing technical assistance			0.09	0.09 [0]
Assistance for the establishment of a rice cluster of incubators of innovative projects			0.47	0.47 [0]
Amendment of the Bagrepol manual of operations and of administrative and accounting procedures			0.01	0.01 [0]
Preparation of the baseline situation and monitoring/evaluation			0.01	0.01 [0]
Monitoring of pest management, pesticides and socio-economic indicators		0.01 [0.01]		0.01 [0.01]
Technical assistance for monitoring the competitiveness of family farms		0.06 [0.06]		0.06 [0.06]
Design of a river bank development and protection plan and a guide on irrigation promotion best practices		0.03 [0.03]		0.03 [0.03]
Design of a pollution control master plan for Nakanbé basin		0.07 [0.07]		0.07 [0.07]
Water and soil analysis		0.01 [0.01]		0.01 [0.01]
Mid-term and final review			0.09	0.09 [0]
Various types of training		1.17 [0.15]		1.17 [0.15]
Training of the project team		0.07 [0.07]		0.07 [0.07]
Mid-term environmental and social audit		0.02 [0.02]		0.02 [0.02]
Accounting and financial audit of the project		0.07 [0.07]		0.07 [0.07]
Short-term technical assistance to the Project Management Unit		0.07 [0.07]		0.07 [0.07]
Recruitment of an agricultural engineer			0.13	0.13 [0]
Recruitment of an expert in charge of administrative and financial affairs			0.13	0.13 [0]
Recruitment of an accountant			0.07	0.07 [0]
Recruitment of a secretary			0.04	0.04 [0]
Recruitment of a socio-economist in charge of gender and job promotion			0.13	0.13 [0]
Recruitment of three drivers			0.07	0.07 [0.07]
Agreement with DRARHASA		0.10 [0.10]		0.10 [0.10]
Agreement with DRS		0.01 [0.01]		0.01 [0.01]
Agreement with DREREH		0.01 [0.01]		0.01 [0.01]
Agreement with BUNEE		0.05 [0.05]		0.05 [0.05]
Agreement with Directorate of Water Resources		0.03 [0.03]		0.03 [0.03]
Agreement with DRC (cropping)		0.004 [0.004]		0.004 [0.004]
MISCELLANEOUS				0.99 [0.23]
Scholarships for indigent trainees			0.11	0.11 [0]
FUNCTIONING		0.88 [0.23]		0.88 [0.23]
TOTAL	0.76 [0.27]	22.39 [20.73]	2.85	26.00 [21.00]

+The figures in square brackets [] are the amounts financed by the ADF.

⁽¹⁾ Use of national procurement procedures.