

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



**PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT  
INTEGRATED MAIZE, SOYBEAN, POULTRY AND FISH VALUE CHAIN  
DEVELOPMENT AND RESILIENCE BUILDING PROJECT (PIMSAR)**

BURKINA FASO

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# BURKINA FASO

**December 2022**

**AHVP/RDGW/AHAI/COBF**

Translated Document

**CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

Effective Exchange Rate [August 2022]

Currency unit	=	Equivalent
UA 1	=	XOF 851.367
UA 1	=	USD 1.32

**FISCAL YEAR**

1 January – 31 December

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**

1 metric tonne (mt)	=	2 204.62 pounds (lbs)
1 kilogramme (kg)	=	2.20462 lbs
1 metre (m)	=	3.28 feet (ft)
1 millimetre (mm)	=	0.03937 inch (“)
1 kilometre (km)	=	0.62 mile (mi)
1 hectare (ha)	=	2.471 acres

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
ANEVE	National Environmental Assessment Agency
APO	Agricultural Professional Organisation
ASPFW	Agricultural Silvicultural, Pastoral, Fishery and Wildlife
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
CMS	Continuous multisector survey
CPM	Procurement Unit
CRF	COVID-19 Rapid Response Facility
CRFA	Country Resilience and Fragility Assessment
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
CSS	Climate Safeguards System
DGEP	General Directorate of Economy and Planning
DGPER	General Directorate of Rural Economy Promotion
EPCP	Evaluation for Peace Consolidation and Prevention
ESA	Environmental and Social Audit
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESIN	Environmental and Social Impact Notice
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FAREC	<i>Feed Africa</i> Response to COVID-19
GAC	General Agricultural Census
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GMS	Gender Marker System
IAP	Automated Forecasting Instrument
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural
INERA	National Environment and Agricultural Research Institute
ISS	Integrated Safeguards System
KfW	Development Bank of the Federal Republic of Germany
LIVEMAP	Livestock Investment Master Plan
MARAH	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries
MEFP	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Forecasts
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
PAPISE	Livestock Subsector Investment Programme
PIMSAR	Integrated Maize, Soya bean, Poultry and Fish Value Chain Development and Resilience Building Project
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNA	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan
PNDDE	National Economic and Social Development Plan
PNDES	National Sustainable Livestock Development Policy
PNIASP	National Agricultural, Silvicultural and Pastoral Sector Investment Plan
PS-PASP	Agricultural, Silvicultural and Pastoral Production Sector Policy
SBD	Standard Bidding Document
SDF	Sector Dialogue Framework
SE-CNSA	Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
TAAT	Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation
TC	Technical Committee
TFP	Technical and Financial Partner
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VC	Value Chain
WB	World Bank

## PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

### CLIENT INFORMATION

<b>Project Name:</b>	Integrated Maize, Soya bean, Poultry and Fish Value Chain Development and Resilience Building Project (PIMSAR)
<b>Sector(s):</b>	Agriculture – Livestock
<b>Borrower/Recipient</b>	Government of Burkina Faso
<b>Project Instrument(s):</b>	Grant and Loan
<b>Project Executing Agency:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries (MARAH)

### COUNTRY AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT

<b>Country Strategy Paper Period</b>	CSP-I 2022-2025 (under preparation)
<b>Country Strategy Paper Priority Areas Supported by the Project</b>	Burkina Faso's Interim Country Strategy Paper (CSP-I) for the 2022-2025 period that is being prepared and focused on two priority areas, namely (i) Strengthening sustainable infrastructure for inclusive and green growth and (ii) Supporting agricultural value chains for a more resilient economy. The project incorporates Priority Area II.
<b>Government Agenda (PRSP, NDP or its equivalent)</b>	The National Economic and Social Development Plan 2021-2025 (PNDES-II) is the national development framework covering the period 2021-2025. The PNDES-II aims to make the country "a nation of peace and democracy, resilient, united and supportive, transforming the structure of its economy to achieve strong, inclusive and sustainable growth.
<b>Project Classification</b>	<p>[High 5s and relevant subthemes]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Feed Africa</b> whose subthemes include (i) Eliminate hunger and malnutrition; (ii) Make Africa a net exporter of agricultural commodities; and (iii) Move to the top of key agricultural value chains.</li> <li>• <b>Industrialise Africa</b> whose subthemes include: (i) Enhance and diversify Africa's economy and (ii) Improve the business climate.</li> <li>• <b>Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa</b> with sub-themes: (i) Reduce poverty and inequality; (ii) Provide jobs for young people and reduce unemployment.</li> </ul> <p>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDG 1 (End poverty)</li> <li>• SDG 2 (Zero hunger)</li> <li>• SDG 3 (Good health and well-being)</li> <li>• SDG 5 (Gender equality)</li> <li>• SDG 8 (Sustained and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all)</li> <li>• SDG 13 (Measures to combat climate change)</li> </ul> <p>Selectivity priority(ies)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political, social and economic fragility</li> <li>• Decent work and improved incomes for all</li> <li>• Gender equality</li> </ul>
<b>Country Performance and Institutional Assessment</b>	4.171 (CPIA 2021 score)
<b>Risky Projects in the Country Portfolio</b>	As of 30 September 2022, the rate of flagged projects was 54% and the portfolio comprised 4 problematic projects and 2 potentially problematic projects.

### PROJECT CLASSIFICATION

<b>Classification of Environmental and Social Risks</b>	Category 1. The categorisation was confirmed by the Environmental and Social Safeguards and Compliance Department (SNSC) on 6 March 2022.
<b>Does the project involve involuntary resettlement?</b>	No. The implementation of the majority of PIMSAR sub-projects will require land acquisition. However, it is not expected to cause any physical or economic displacement. PIMSAR will only fund sub-projects (individuals or community organisations) that have secure land titles and that will not involve resettlement.

<b>Classification of Climate Protection Measures</b>	Category 1
<b>Fragility and Resilience Assessment</b>	Yes
<b>Classification according to the Gender Marker System</b>	Category 1

**ADF/AfDB KEY FINANCING INFORMATION**

<b>Interest Rate</b>	0 %
<b>Service Charge</b>	0.75%
<b>Commitment Fee</b>	0.5%
<b>Tenor</b>	2023 - 2062
<b>Grace Period</b>	2023 - 2032

<b>Source of Financing</b>	<b>Amount (in UA million)</b>	<b>Financing Instrument</b>
African Development Fund	28.00	ADF Loan (UA 9.76 million) and ADF Grant (UA 18.24 million)
Name of Co-financier 1: ADRiFi Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	3.03	ADRiFi MDTF Grant
Name of Co-financier 2: ARC Premium Support Facility	0.91	Parallel financing
Counterpart contribution by the Government and beneficiaries	9.65	
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>41.59</b>	

**DEVELOPMENT GOAL AND COMPONENTS**

<b>Project Development Goal</b>	Contribute to the integrated and inclusive development of maize, soya bean, poultry and fish value chains to strengthen food and nutrition security, build resilience to climate change and reduce gender inequalities.
<b>Project Components</b>	Component A: Increasing Agricultural, Livestock and Fishery Productivity and Production and Building the People's Resilience (UA 29,17 million)
	Component B: Developing Value Chains (UA 7.61 million)
	Component C: Project Management and ESMP Implementation (UA 4,81 million)

**PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

<b>Project Concept Note (PCN) Approval</b>	7 March 2022
<b>Appraisal Mission</b>	11 – 22 July 2022
<b>Projected Date of Board Presentation</b>	15 December 2022
<b>Effectiveness Date</b>	ADF Grant: January 2023 ADF Loan: March 2023
<b>Project Implementation Period</b>	1 February 2023 to 31 January 2028
<b>Proposed Midterm Review Date</b>	September 2025
<b>Project Closing Date</b>	January 2028

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# 1 STRATEGIC CONTEXT

## A. Context, Strategy and Objectives

1. At the political level, after the suspension of the constitutional order on 24 January 2022, the country is living in a period of military transition announced for 24 months from July 2022 and governed by a charter adopted by national assizes. However, public administration functions and ensures continuity in the management of international cooperation and development programs.
2. Burkina Faso's development goals are defined in the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES II) which is the national reference framework for interventions by the State and its partners during the 2021-2025 period. The Integrated Maize, Soya Bean, Poultry and Fish Value Chain Development and Resilience Building Project (PIMSAR) is aligned with Thrust 4 of PAT which aims to stimulate growth sectors to boost the economy and employment, particularly its specific objective 4.1: *Ensure the sustainable development of productive and resilient agricultural, silvicultural, pastoral, wildlife and fisheries sectors that are market oriented.*
3. The project is also consistent with (i) Pillar 1 of the Agricultural, Silvicultural and Pastoral Production Sector Policy (PS-PASP; 2018-2027) which seeks to “reduce the proportion of people vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity by half”; (ii) Burkina Faso's National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNA), one of whose objectives is “to ensure sustainable food and nutrition security”; and (iii) the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Climate Agreement. Operationally, PIMSAR will contribute to implementing the National Agricultural, Silvicultural and Pastoral Sector Investment Plan (PNIASP; 2021-2025). Lastly, the project is in keeping with the country's commitments to the SDGs and the African Union's Agenda 2030 by contributing to the elimination of poverty in all forms, the protection of the planet, and prosperity for all.
4. Burkina Faso's Interim Country Strategy Paper (CSP-I) for the 2022-2025 period, which is being prepared, focuses on two priority areas, namely: (i) Strengthening sustainable infrastructure for inclusive and green growth and (ii) Supporting agricultural value chains for a more resilient economy. The project incorporates Priority Area II which focuses on the development of agricultural value chains by emphasizing innovative strategies for the sustainable transformation of the agricultural sector and strengthening of food security.
5. The proposed operation is in line with the Bank's Ten-Year Strategy (2013-2022) and will contribute to achieving 3 of its 5 strategic priorities, namely Feed Africa, Industrialise Africa and Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa. The project is also consistent with (i) Feed Africa: A Strategy for Agricultural Transformation in Africa 2016-2025 and the Livestock Investment Master Plan (LIVEMAP), the Bank's operational plan for the livestock sector, (ii) the Feed Africa Response to COVID-19 (FAREC) which builds on the broader foundation of the COVID-19 Rapid Response Facility (CRF); (iii) the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (2016-2025); (iv) the Jobs for Youth in Africa Strategy (2016-2025); (v) the African Development Bank Group Gender Strategy (2021-2025); and (vi) the Bank's Climate and Green Growth Strategic Framework 2021-2030. PIMSAR is equally in harmony with the Bank's African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF) to address both the food crisis and the disruption of agricultural input supplies resulting from the war in Ukraine. Furthermore, through PIMSAR, Burkina Faso will participate in the African Disaster Risk Financing Programme (ADRFi) which aims to build the resilience of the country's thrust areas to drought risk. Considering that Burkina Faso is in transition, the project is also consistent with the African Development Bank Group's Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa (2022-2026) by: (i) strengthening state capacity and effective institutions; (ii) promoting resilient societies and regional stability; and (iii) catalysing private investment for job creation and inclusive economic development.

## B. Sector and Institutional Context

6. Burkina Faso is a low-income Sahelian country with limited natural resources. The agricultural, silvicultural and pastoral sector plays a dominant role in the country's socio-economic development, accounting for more than 20% of the Gross Domestic Product on average over the last three decades (IAP/DGEP, 2021). The sector also employs 86% of the workforce (RGA, 2008). The evaluation of the last cycle of the National Rural Sector Programme, Phase

II (PNSR II; 2016-2020) showed an increase in agricultural, silvicultural, pastoral, fisheries and wildlife production. However, this performance, achieved in a precarious security, health (COVID-19), climatic and social context, was insufficient to bring about a significant change in people's living conditions, particularly in rural areas where food insecurity and poverty persist. The sector continues to face numerous constraints related to (i) stakeholder access to financing; (ii) intensification of production systems; (iii) professionalisation and organisation of sector actors; (iv) product access to markets; (v) climate change and serious degradation of natural resources and water resource mobilisation facilities; (vi) lack of adoption of sustainable production and consumption practices and technologies, particularly agro-ecology; and (vii) securement of land, pastoral and conservation areas.

7. The prioritisation of agricultural policy reforms is one of the major reform outcomes expected by development actors. For several years now, the Government of Burkina Faso has implemented the Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies (MAFAP) programme, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), to improve the effectiveness of sector policies. This programme has helped to analyse public expenditure on agriculture and a study on the prioritisation of agricultural investments. These analyses revealed (i) the lack of support for research and agricultural infrastructure, thus jeopardising the objective of increasing the productivity of a variety of crops; and (ii) the prioritisation of rice and cotton production which contradicts the objective of diversifying production. As a result, the trade policies implemented (export restrictions and the imposition of import taxes) have not provided incentives to producers, posing yet another challenge to the development and diversification of agricultural production in Burkina Faso.

8. The project complements another Bank project under consideration, the Integrated Livestock Value Chain Development Project (PDCVIE) which aims to improve livestock production through the development and integration of meat product value chains. The PDCVIE will cover the same project impact areas as PIMSAR and will build on the ecosystem to increase the productivity and production of the livestock introduced by the latter project for better synergy. PIMSAR will also complement the Emergency Project for Increasing Agricultural Production in Burkina Faso (PURPA-BF) under consideration which aims to contribute to increasing maize, rice, soya bean, cowpea, sorghum and wheat production to strengthen the people's food security in the face of the impacts of the war in Ukraine. PIMSAR will rely on the production tools already put in place by PURPA (training and organization of actors, support to the seed industry, improvement of production tools, etc.). In addition, the increase in maize and soybean production will contribute to a better coverage of animal feed needs, which remains one of the objectives of PIMSAR. From a geographical point of view, PURPA covers the entire national territory and therefore intervenes in the PIMSAR zones. PIMSAR will also create synergies and complementarities with other Bank agricultural projects currently being implemented (P2RS, PAVAL, PACBA, PAPCB) in the area of support to the processing and marketing of agricultural products, promotion of agricultural entrepreneurship and gender as well as adaptation to climate change.

## **C. Rationale for Bank Involvement**

9. The Bank's active portfolio in Burkina Faso as of 30 September 2022 comprised 18 ongoing projects for total commitments of UA 612 million, of which 13 national projects and 5 regional projects. Almost half of public sector portfolio commitments are allocated to the transport sector (49%), followed by the energy (29%), agriculture/environment (17%), water and sanitation (2%) and social (2%) sectors. In terms of the Bank's priorities, 49% of the portfolio focuses on "Integrate Africa", 29% on "Light up and power Africa", 17% on "Feed Africa", 4% on "Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa", and 1% on "Industrialise Africa". So far, portfolio performance has been satisfactory according to the Bank's rating scale, but there are several challenges related to the worsening security situation and political instability. The portfolio has an average disbursement rate of 53%, an average age of about 5 years, and a flagged project rate of 54%.

10. The fragility assessments conducted within the framework of CSP-I 2022-2025 identified agriculture and the diversification of agricultural value chains as resilience levers that need to be developed to address food insecurity and promote economic growth in Burkina Faso. These assessments identified the following factors for promoting inclusive growth: (i) diversification of growth factors; (ii) increased production of staple food products; and (iii) development of strong and green strategies for the sustainable management of land and water resources.

11. This project will position the Bank as a key player in a sector that employs 85% of the workforce, the majority of them women. This Bank support is critical in a context marked by persistent terrorist attacks, recent institutional changes, the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, all of which contribute to exacerbating people's worsening security, food, nutrition and social conditions.

12. The Bank has launched the Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation for the Savannahs (TAAT-S) programme. This initiative promotes an approach in which public operations are implemented in member countries in collaboration with the private sector to facilitate the introduction of multiple factors (adapted seeds, agricultural machinery, pesticides, favourable environment, etc.) to create conditions conducive to the establishment of integrated maize/soya bean livestock (particularly poultry) commercial agricultural value chains production poles. The Bank's intervention in Burkina is in keeping with the TAAT-S programme. The experience gained from previous Bank operations in the rural and agricultural sector, particularly in the development of value chains under the TAAT-S programme, which has been successfully implemented in several countries in the region, enables the Bank to target critical actions and develop the required operations and synergies.

## **D. Development Partner Coordination**

13. The aid coordination system is well structured and consists mainly of two levels. The first, comprising the public administration, aims to strengthen dialogue on policies, strategies, projects and programmes between the country and its development partners. The second level, led by a Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) troika, focuses on the consultation mechanism allowing for the definition of common positions and orientations for discussions with the Government. To facilitate dialogue between the Government and TFPs, joint frameworks for consultation have been established, including frameworks for monitoring the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES), sector dialogue frameworks (SDFs), and meetings between the Ministry of Finance and the TFP Troika, as well as between the Government and TFPs. The most active development partners in the agricultural sector are the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the French Development Agency (AFD), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the African Development Bank (AfDB).

14. The project team adopted a participatory approach at all stages of the project design process, allowing for the active and inclusive participation of all TFPs operating in the rural development sector. Therefore, the project was presented during a Rural Development Thematic Group meeting bringing together all the TFPs involved in the sector. The various visits and consultations enabled TFPs to share experiences on (i) technical constraints in the implementation of value chain projects; and (ii) the implementation of projects in a difficult security context. On this last point, the recommended solution is to entrust the implementation of activities to local actors who are better integrated and known by the local population.

## **2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **A. Project Development Goal**

15. PIMSAR's overall objective is to contribute to the integrated, climate-resilient and inclusive development of the maize, soya bean, poultry and fish value chains to strengthen food and nutrition security and combat gender inequalities. This overall objective is centred around the following four specific objectives: (i) Increase animal and fishery production and productivity and sustainably build people's resilience; (ii) Process agricultural products (maize and soya bean) into high-quality food for animal and human consumption; (iii) Access end product markets and integrate various value chains, particularly for women; and (iv) Build the resilience of women and men to climate shocks and vulnerability. The project also aims to facilitate the transition to climate-resilient and low-carbon agriculture through the large-scale promotion of farm access to renewable energy (solar), compost, and other less polluting and locally produced technologies/inputs (phosphate, manure, etc.).

16. The project, which will be implemented in the Haut Bassin, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-West and Centre regions, will directly and indirectly benefit about 30 000 and 240 000 people respectively, at least 50% of them women.

The project will specifically target internally displaced persons (IDPs) through the restoration of their productive capital in their areas of origin (depending on the level of security in such areas) or recapitalisation in their host areas.

## B. Theory of Change

17. In Burkina Faso, the maize, soya bean, poultry and fish value chains play an important role in the economy, food and nutrition security, poverty alleviation and gender promotion. However, this potential remains untapped due to structural and functional constraints related to (i) *Regarding production*: low intensification of production systems linked to the low level of supervision and limited access to quality inputs by actors. There is also a low level of product remuneration. The effects of climate change also render production systems unpredictable; (ii) *Concerning processing*: low level of product processing, lack of or ill-adapted infrastructure or tools for developing and conserving products and (iii) *In terms of market access*: lack of or ill-adapted marketing infrastructure. There are also cross-cutting constraints, including difficulty in obtaining financing, poor professionalisation and organisation of actors in the targeted value chains, as well as poor involvement of women, young people and the private sector, not to mention the adverse impacts of climatic hazards on agricultural productivity. PIMSAR will help to address these constraints by using an integrated value chain approach that will allow targeted crops to play a greater role in the national economy, food and nutrition security, gender promotion and the people's resilience. The project approach will be centred on: (i) the promotion of innovative climate-smart infrastructure; (ii) the cost-sharing financing of private initiatives; (iii) the use of e-extension (remote advisory support); (iv) the integration of various value chains by processing maize and soya bean into animal feed; (v) the use of high-yield hybrid seeds; (vi) the development of innovative and resilient farming models; (vii) the structuring of value chains by building the capacity of actors; (viii) better development of agricultural products by promoting warrantage which also contributes to financial inclusion; and (ix) the promotion of climate risk transfer mechanisms at both the sovereign and micro levels through the deployment of index insurance and the payment of a portion of farmers' premiums. Lastly, the project will seek to increase the participation of women and young people, as well as to build their skills and capacity, in the governance of the targeted value chains.

## C. Project Components

18. The project comprises three components presented in the table below.

Components	Budget (UAM)	Component and Sub-component Description
<b>Component A:</b> <b>Increasing Agricultural, Livestock and Fishery Productivity and Production, and Building the People's Resilience</b>	29,17 (70,14%)	<p><b>A.1. Supporting the Maize and Soya bean Value Chains:</b> this subcomponent will, among other things, build the capacity of producers in climate-smart farming practices by setting up 240 demonstration units (with 50% of participants women) and 240 farmer field schools; introduce and promote conservation farming and farming techniques, particularly sowing under plant cover and agroecology, through producer training and support for the setting up of 60 compost production units (compost and Burkina phosphate kits); procure for producers: 1 000 tonnes of hybrid maize seeds and 200 tonnes of improved soya bean seeds, 9 000 tonnes of inorganic fertilisers, 2 500 tonnes of Burkina phosphates, 200 tonnes of organic fertilisers and 70 plant protection kits, 40 tractors and 10 cotton ginner, 10 000 litres of pesticides, 2 500 litres of products for the control of aflatoxin and plant pests, particularly army worms; and support the construction of 40 solar-powered irrigation boreholes in underserved areas. Fifty per cent (50%) of the beneficiaries of these facilities will be women.</p> <p><b>A.2. Supporting the Poultry and Fish Value Chains:</b> the main objective of this sub-component is to improve poultry and fish farming and productivity conditions by focusing on animal feeding and health aspects through: the setting up/rehabilitation of poultry and fish feed production units (three 2t/h capacity units, that is 16t/day, including two new units in Bama and Komsilga and an old unit in Bobo that will be rehabilitated); the improvement of the technical equipment of the MARAH and INERA bromatology laboratories by procuring 2 lots of equipment and 7 lots of consumables and reagents for the LNE and INERA bromatological analyses units respectively, allowing for better control of the nutritional value of poultry and fish feed; the procurement and distribution of 6 000 tonnes of fish and poultry feed (maize - 3 000 tonnes, soya bean cake - 1 500 tonnes and poultry feed - 1 500 tonnes) to producers; construction of 4 pilot poultry farms in schools (1 000</p>

		<p>layers per farm) in Bobo-Dioulasso, Dédougou, Koudougou and Saaba; construction of two 200 m<sup>2</sup> poultry houses each with an 18 m<sup>2</sup> storeroom in 40 modern farms (1 000 layers per house); the setting up of 1 240 poultry production units; the procurement for producers of 25 million doses of Newcastle disease vaccines, 24 million doses of fowl pox vaccines, and 260 poultry health emergency management kits; the construction of a central veterinary drug procurement unit; the provision of support for poultry and fish disease surveillance and diagnosis; the procurement of high-yield catfish and tilapia species; the provision of support for the setting up of a hatchery for each type of fish (catfish and tilapia); the construction of fish production infrastructure (fifteen 400 m<sup>2</sup> ponds, thirty-four 400 m<sup>2</sup> basins, 100 off-ground tanks, 60 fish pens and 20 floating cages); the supply of 10 fish farming kits (seine, dip net, scales, basin, physical/chemical equipment, gloves and wheelbarrows). Fifty per cent (50%) of the beneficiaries of these facilities will be women.</p> <p><b><u>A.3. Supporting the Restoration of the Productive Capital of Vulnerable Persons:</u></b> procurement and distribution of 200 tonnes of NPK and 30 tonnes of certified cowpea seeds to internally displaced producers, poultry nuclei to 7 500 IDPs and 100 fish production kits, support for the implementation of 60 business plans for young entrepreneurs, women and men in the maize, soya bean, poultry and fish value chains. Fifty per cent (50%) of the beneficiaries of these facilities will be women.</p> <p><b><u>A.4. Supporting Risk Transfer Mechanisms:</u></b> this subcomponent aims to build the resilience of the country and the agricultural sector to the adverse effects of climate-related disasters in general, and droughts in particular. The subcomponent focuses on four key activities, namely (i) supporting sovereign climate risk transfer; (ii) building the capacity of actors in disaster risk financing; (iii) strengthening advocacy and developing a climate risk financing strategy; and (iv) conducting engineering studies for diversifying or introducing new climate risk insurance products and services in the agricultural sector.</p> <p><b><u>A.5. Supporting the Advisory Support System:</u></b> this will be done particularly through (i) assistance for the adoption and use of E-extension (remote advisory support), including information services, by the advisory support officers that will be trained in its use and maintenance, at least 50% of them women; (ii) training MARAH's technicians and advisory support officers in meteorological station management, monitoring and maintenance.</p> <p><b><u>A.6. Supporting Nutrition:</u></b> support for the production of fortified infant flour from maize, soya bean and fish; improvement of nutrition in school canteens.</p>
<p><b><u>Component B:</u></b> <b>Developing Value Chains</b></p>	7.61 (18.30%)	<p><b><u>B.1. Capacity Building:</u></b> training in trade negotiation techniques, particularly for women and young people to improve their voice and representation in value chain governance, climate-smart farming practices and techniques and processing; organisation of experience-sharing trips; establishment of value chain innovation platforms; and promotion of digital climate-smart farming techniques.</p> <p><b><u>B.2. Supporting Post-production, Processing and Distribution Activities:</u></b> support for the construction of ten 100-tonne warehouses and ten 250-tonne warehouses; support for the organisation of plant and animal product promotional days; setting up of 5 new equipped processing units (maize and soya bean); rehabilitation of 5 existing maize and soya bean processing units and fifteen 308 m<sup>3</sup> poultry feed warehouses; installation of 10 fish processing ovens and procurement of fish conservation and processing equipment; construction of 4 poultry processing plants; construction of 4 poultry markets, each with 80 sheds built in series, with each shed having a surface area of 16 m<sup>2</sup> (4/4) and containing three-level aviaries and two rows with a capacity of 40 000 chickens; equipping of farms, farm holdings and processing units with solar energy systems; procurement of poultry conservation and processing equipment. The facilities will be built with due regard for the needs of the women and men involved. Overall, women and young people will reap at least 50% of the benefits of these activities. It should be noted that all infrastructure developed will be innovative and based on sustainable and climate-smart infrastructure principles, especially through the use of solar panels to power key facilities.</p> <p><b><u>B.3. Supporting the Structuring of Maize, Soya Bean, Poultry and Fish Value Chains:</u></b> setting up/strengthening 40 agricultural equipment user cooperatives and 15</p>



		targeted value chain cooperative societies; building the capacity of value chain farmer organisations (FOs); setting up/strengthening poultry and fish value chain cooperative societies and their unions; procurement of 300 manual maize shellers, at least 50% of which will be distributed to women.
<b>Component C: Project Management and ESMP Implementation</b>	<b>4,81 (11,56 %)</b>	<p><b><u>C.1. Project Coordination and Management</u></b> This subcomponent will include all project management, monitoring and evaluation activities. The monitoring system will include indicators and targets for collecting and analysing gender-disaggregated data.</p> <p><b><u>C.2. Environmental and Social Management Plan Implementation</u></b> This subcomponent will focus on the implementation and monitoring of environmental, social and climate safeguards instruments, the annual E&amp;S compliance audit and the functioning of the Grievance Redress Mechanism.</p>

## D. Project Cost and Financing Arrangements

### 19. Project Cost and Financing Arrangements

19.1. The total project cost during the five-year implementation period, including provisions for price escalation and physical contingencies, net of customs duties and taxes, is estimated at UA 41.59 million or about USD 54.90 million. Physical contingencies range between 5% and 10% of the total cost for works and 1% and 3% for goods. Price escalation represents about 4% (local and external inflation) of the total cost.

*Table 1: Estimated Project Cost by Component*

Components	Currency (UA, '000')			% of Total Project Cost
	Foreign Exchange	Local Currency	Total	
Component A: Increasing Agricultural, Livestock and Fishery Productivity and Production and Building the People's Resilience	18 328	9 701	28 029	67
Component B: Developing Value Chains	3 212	4 067	7 280	18
Component C: Project Management and ESMP Implementation	373	4 296	4 668	11
<b>Total Base Cost</b>	<b>21 913</b>	<b>18 064</b>	<b>39 977</b>	<b>96</b>
Physical Contingencies	477	229	706	2
Price Escalation	418	487	905	2
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>22 808</b>	<b>18 780</b>	<b>41 588</b>	<b>100</b>

19.2. The project will be financed mainly by (i) the African Development Fund (ADF) to the tune of UA 28.00 million in the form of a loan (UA 9.76 million) and a grant (UA 18.24 million); (ii) a co-financing of USD 4.00 million (UA 3.03 million) from the ADRiFi Multi-Donor Trust Fund to be used to finance insurance premiums only; and (iii) a parallel financing (Payment Support Facility - PSF) of USD 1.22 million (UA 0.91 million) from the African Risk Capacity (ARC) PSF. The counterpart contributions of the Government/beneficiaries are estimated at UA 9.65 million, representing 23% of the project cost (cf. Table 2). The Government's counterpart contribution will cover farmers' insurance premiums under the agreement concluded with the General Directorate of Rural Economy Promotion (DGPER), a portion of the macro-insurance premium under the ARC, the agreement signed with the National Environmental Assessment Agency (ANEVE), the remuneration of the internal auditor, steering committee meetings, and external monitoring (supervision missions fielded by the DGEES, the DGCOOP, the DGTCP and the DGEP), as well as activities to build the capacity of the staff of the PMU and support entities. The expenditure related to the various project components will be executed according to the schedule shown in Table 4.

**Table 2: Sources of Project Financing**

Sources de financement	Currency ('UA, '000')			% of Total Project Cost
	Foreign Exchange	Local Currency	Total	
Fonds africain de développement LOAN	5 617	4 143	9 760	23
Fonds africain de développement GRANT	7 840	10 400	18 240	44
Multi-Donor Trust Fund	3 030	-	3 030	7
Payment Support Facility	909	-	909	2
Government	1 493	1 983	3 476	8
Beneficiaries	3 919	2 254	6 172	15
<b>Coûts totaux du projet</b>	<b>22 808</b>	<b>18 780</b>	<b>41 588</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3: Project Cost by Expenditure Category**

Catégorie	Currency ('UA, '000')			% of Total Base Cost	% of Total Project Cost
	F.E.	L.C.	Total		
Works	1 811	1 599	3 410	9	8
Good	11 748	6 751	18 499	46	44
Services	7 392	5 158	12 549	31	30
Call for proposals	962	1 454	2 416	6	6
Staff	-	1 271	1 271	3	3
Operation	-	1 832	1 832	5	4
<b>Total Base Cost</b>	<b>21 913</b>	<b>18 064</b>	<b>39 977</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>96</b>
Physical Contingencies	477	229	706	2	2
Price Escalation	418	487	905	2	2
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>22 808</b>	<b>18 780</b>	<b>41 588</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 4: Project Expenditure Schedule (in USD Thousand)**

Component	Currency ('UA', '000')					
	PY1	PY2	PY3	PY4	PY5	Total
Component A: Increasing Agricultural, Livestock and Fishery Productivity and Production, and Building the People's Resilience	7 002	8 562	5 657	4 299	2 509	28 029
Component B: Developing Value Chains	3 446	2 078	1 504	193	60	7 280
Component C: Project Management and ESMP Implementation	1 337	1 001	801	737	792	4 668
<b>Total Base Cost</b>	<b>11 784</b>	<b>11 640</b>	<b>7 962</b>	<b>5 229</b>	<b>3 361</b>	<b>39 977</b>
Physical Contingencies	272	239	119	39	37	706
Price Escalation	100	243	222	191	150	905
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>12 156</b>	<b>12 123</b>	<b>8 303</b>	<b>5 458</b>	<b>3 548</b>	<b>41 588</b>

## **E. Project Target Area Beneficiaries and Population and other Stakeholders**

20. The project impact areas have been chosen based on their potential to promote the targeted value chains. Therefore, the project will be implemented in Burkina Faso's traditional breadbasket regions of Haut Bassin, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-West and Centre. PIMSAR will benefit about 30 000 and 240 000 people directly and indirectly respectively, at least 50% of them women. The project will also finance the activities of 7 500 internally displaced persons (IDPs) through the restoration of their productive capital in their areas of origin (depending on the level of security in such areas) or recapitalisation in their host areas.

21. The approach adopted during PIMSAR's preparation was largely participatory and inclusive, involving in particular female producer cooperatives and associations. During project design missions, the project team held extensive discussions with technical and financial partners, as well as key actors and potential beneficiaries who will be involved in project implementation. The local team of consultants who conducted the feasibility study used the same approach. Thus, project beneficiaries were targeted based on a participatory approach that helps to determine support tailored to the various categories of vulnerability defined by the communities themselves. This approach was followed and reinforced during the feasibility study conducted by the team of local consultants, and it will be pursued during the project implementation phase.

## **F. Bank Group Experience and Lessons Reflected in Project Design**

22. This operation builds on the lessons learned from previous projects implemented in the agricultural sector in Burkina Faso, notably the Burkina Faso component of the Programme for Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Niger Basin (PIDACC/BN), the Cashew Development Support Project in Comoé Basin for REDD+ (PADA/REDD+), the Leraba Plain Management and Development Project (PAVAL), the Programme Building Resilience Against food and Nutrition Insecurity in The Sahel (P2RS), the Support Project for Establishing an Agribusiness Bank (PACBA) and the Bagre Growth Pole Support Project (PAPCB).

23. The main lessons learned so far concern the need to (i) include a capacity-building plan in the operation to bridge the gaps identified in the short and medium term to achieve expected outcomes; (ii) involve all actors and stakeholders (especially the private sector) early in the proposed project to fully understand their expectations and clarify their expected roles during the project implementation phase; (iii) adjust procurement plan estimates to ensure that they are as realistic as possible to avoid repetitive cost adjustments during project implementation; and (iv) ensure that the duration of the Bank operation allows activities, particularly agricultural activities, to achieve set objectives. These lessons were reflected in PIMSAR's design. Other lessons learned from previous operations and reflected in project appraisal are the need to: (i) focus on the geographical areas and regions that already have experience in managing the production of project-targeted crops and livestock and (ii) monitor the changing security situation on the ground.

24. PIMSAR also draws general lessons from the implementation of AfDB projects, particularly the need to (i) build capacity in procurement and financial management, as well as deploy relevant competent staff to the future project PMU; (ii) ensure compliance with the procurement plan and procedures; (iii) ensure close monitoring through half-yearly supervisions, as well as through the Burkina Faso Country Office (COBF); (iv) maintain continuous dialogue with the Government to ensure that the conditions precedent to first disbursement are met on time; and (v) reduce the number of contracts and agreements to a strict minimum.

## **3 PROJECT FEASIBILITY**

### **A. Financial and Economic Analysis**

#### **25. Economic and Financial Performance**

25.1. The cost-benefit analysis was used to assess the project's economic and financial viability to determine whether the benefits outweighed the implementation costs. This analysis was based on the assumptions and benefits of implementing the project.



25.2. The economic and financial analysis is predicated on an increase in the productivity of the maize, soya bean, poultry and fish value chains. This will be achieved through the use of improved seeds and high-yield species and breeds, chemical fertilisers and compost, farm mechanisation and capacity building. All project costs and prices are estimated at constant prices over 20 years (a price sensitivity analysis was however carried out - see paragraph 26.1 below).

25.3. In the economic analysis, (i) a 12% discount rate was used to reflect the opportunity cost of capital in Burkina Faso and (ii) it was assumed that all agricultural inputs such as fertilisers, chemicals and farm tools would be imported duty- and tax-free.

25.4. The financial internal rate of return (FIRR) is 42% for a net present value (NPV) of USD 80.62 million at an opportunity cost of capital of 12%. The economic internal rate of return (EIRR) is 40% for an NPV of USD 86.36 million at an opportunity cost of capital of 12%. The results are summarised in Table 5 below.

**Table 5: Key Economic and Financial Data (for cost-benefit analysis)**

FIRR (baseline scenario)	(41.6%)
EIRR (baseline scenario)	(39.8%)
NPV (12%)	FIRR: USD 80.62 million / UA 61.08 million

26.1 According to a sensitivity analysis carried out, even with a 20% increase in production costs (realistic assumption in the current highly inflationary context) and without subsidies, the IRR is 34.2% at financial prices and 33.4% at efficiency prices, indicating the project's robustness if fully funded by low-interest-rate (5%-10%) concessionary loans from development banks. The project's profitability increases with a 20% decrease in agricultural product prices, with rates of return of 26.1% at financial prices and 25.5% at efficiency prices.

26.2 Another expected project outcome is its contribution to climate change mitigation. The project will enable the country to avoid 3 851 530 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent greenhouse gas emissions. Based on a carbon price of EUR 6 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>eq -1, the overall economic value of the mitigation potential during the entire 20-year period of implementation and capitalisation is EUR 23 109 108, or EUR 1 155 459 on average per annum.

### ***Other positive outcomes***

27. The project will contribute to modernising agriculture through the intensification of agricultural and livestock production by facilitating access to agricultural inputs and equipment, animal feed and veterinary products, as well as the capacity building of value chain actors. As a result, it will improve agricultural working conditions and agricultural capital, thus reducing unemployment among the agricultural labour force and limiting internal and international migration. Furthermore, an increase in the productivity of maize, soya bean, poultry and fish value chains will improve producers' incomes and the people's purchasing power through the marketing of a large volume of plant and animal products and a relative drop in purchase prices, respectively. Investments in the targeted value chains will help to create more wealth given their strong links with the rest of the economy through purchases from and sales to other economic sectors. Based on the current economic structure, injecting UA 1 into each of the value chains yields UA 1.9, UA 2.0, UA 1.98 and UA 1.72 for the maize, soya bean, poultry and fish value chains, respectively. An increase in maize and soya bean production will help to ensure the availability and stabilise the prices of poultry and fish feed. Furthermore, PIMSAR's contribution to increasing production and productivity, as well as product processing, will improve the food and nutrition security of the people, help to reduce food imports and curb soaring prices caused by the war in Ukraine. Lastly, the establishment of risk transfer mechanisms at both the macro and micro levels will help to build the capacity to revive farmers' activities in the event of severe drought during the project's lifespan, thereby safeguarding the country's development and food security achievements.

## **B. Environmental and Social Safeguards**

28. The project is classified under Category A, per Decree No. 2015-1187/PRES/TRANS/PM/MERH/MATD/MME/MS/MARHA/ MRA/MICA/MHU/MIDT/MCT of 22 October 2015 on conditions and procedures for carrying out and validating strategic environmental assessments, environmental and social impact assessments and environmental and social impact statements in Burkina Faso. This E&S category has been confirmed and corresponds to Category 1 under the Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS).

29. The Borrower prepared all documents related to E&S safeguards [16 Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA), 10 Environmental and Social Impact Statements (ESIS), 4 Environmental and Social Audits (ESA), 1 Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and 1 Pest and Pesticide Management Plan], which were reviewed and approved by the Bank and published by the Borrower on 4 and 27 July 2022, and by the Bank on 15 and 28 July 2022 following the Borrower's approval of July 04 and 27, 2022. The related ESIA and ESIS decrees will be communicated to the Bank before the effective commencement of project activities.

30. Between 1 June and 24 July 2021, public consultations were held with the population in the four target regions that would benefit from and/or be affected by the project. More than 180 people participated in these public consultations which helped to take into account stakeholders' concerns and expectations, and to present the positive and negative impacts of the project, as well as the mitigation and/or compensation measures adopted. The minutes of the consultations are appended to the safeguards instruments that have been prepared.

31. The significant environmental risks and impacts associated with the project are (i) air quality pollution due to dust emissions and other exhaust gases (CO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, HC, PAH, VOC) during the operation phase of the food production and processing units; (ii) soil contamination due to solid and/or liquid waste discharges (liquid effluents) during the construction and operation phase of the production units, market structures, fish ponds and slaughterhouses (iii) pollution of surface and ground water by solid and liquid waste during the operation of fish ponds, production units and slaughterhouses; (iv) noise pollution related to the construction and operation of food production units and markets; (v) the destruction or loss of vegetation cover with the felling of approximately 480 trees of all species due to the construction of the food production and processing units and the poultry houses; (vi) the increase in the risk of accidents due to the construction of the fish ponds and markets (vii) the increase in the prevalence of STIs and HIV-AIDS, COVID-19 and gender-based violence (GBV) linked to the various works and to the operation of market facilities (ix) the risk of odor nuisance in case of lack of maintenance or malfunctioning of market latrines, slaughterhouse sanitation facilities, odors from fish and food residues, solid waste, wastewater or liquid effluents during the operation of fish ponds, production units, market facilities and slaughterhouses, composting units, etc.

32. Positive impacts include the creation of approximately 30,000 permanent and temporary jobs 50% of which are dedicated to women in the construction of infrastructure and the operation of production or processing units, market and slaughterhouse occupations, and other investments associated with the project.

33. The Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) prepared for this purpose provide for mitigation measures to address these significant negative environmental and social risks and impacts, the main ones being (a) the inclusion of Environmental, Health, Safety and Security (EHSS) clauses in the tender documents (DAO) and the contracts of the construction companies for the management of risks and impacts directly related to the construction work through the ESMP site; (b) the use of clean and low noise technologies to limit the release of polluting gases and reduce noise pollution at the production or transformation units; (c) the planting and maintenance of approximately 5775 trees; (e) the installation of devices for the sorting, collection and treatment of solid waste and other systems for the evacuation and treatment of used liquid effluents (installation of waste garbage cans, composting, reuse, septic tanks, cesspools, collection and evacuation of waste water to the decantation/aeration tank, analysis and monitoring of the quality of water and effluents, etc.); (f) The organization of training and capacity building sessions for producers and other project stakeholders (PMU, CES,

ANEVE, technical and communal services, etc.) in terms of monitoring the ESMP and good waste management practices; (g) awareness/communication on GBV, hygiene, STDs, HIV-AIDS, COVID-19, epizootics management, etc., for the benefit of 500,000 people; (h) implementation of environmental and social monitoring and follow-up programs and the implementation of the complaints management mechanism.

34. The overall cost of implementing the project's environmental and social measures is set out in the annexes to this evaluation report (Annex 2-3 of the technical annex cost table). It amounts to one billion nine hundred and eighty-three million one hundred and sixty-five thousand (1,983,165,000) CFA francs, or about two million three hundred and two thousand six hundred and fifty-four (2,302,654) of UA and is provided by the financing of the Bank.

35. *The overall institutional arrangements* regarding safeguards, capacity and measures to strengthen the implementing unit are appropriate. PIMSAR's PMU should include an environmental and social safeguards expert and a social development and gender expert. The Environmental and Social Unit (CES) will be revitalised (capacity building) to enable it to fully perform its duties. The National Environmental Assessment Agency (ANEVE), formerly the National Environmental Assessment Office (BUNEE), as well as other relevant decentralised government services will be responsible for monitoring compliance with environmental and social procedures.

36. ***Involuntary resettlement:*** the project will not entail any economic and/or physical displacement of people. As a result, no provision has been made for compensating project-affected persons. Should this be the case, the Burkinabe Government will bear the associated costs.

37. ***E&S compliance:*** The Borrower will ensure that the Project Implementation Unit includes an environmental safeguard specialist and a social safeguard specialist. These two specialists will be present prior to the start of the project. Upon implementation, the Borrower will prepare a regular monthly E&S implementation report to be shared with the Bank and stakeholders, as well as annual E&S performance audit reports. The Environmental and Social Compliance Note (ESCON) confirms that the project complies with the Bank's environmental and social requirements before its approval. These requirements will be reflected in the financing agreement.

### ***Climate change and green growth***

38. *Climate vulnerability:* Burkina Faso is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Precipitation trends and projections of water availability in Burkina Faso display high uncertainty. Dry and wet periods are likely to become more extreme and frequent. The impact of climate change is particularly visible regarding the availability of water for human consumption as well as agricultural and livestock production. According to producers, the impact of climate change is mainly manifested in water scarcity or deficiency due to recurrent droughts and scarce or insufficient rainfall. This logically leads to increased water stress for crops and animals, including fish. Hence, PIMSAR is classified under Category 1 according to the Bank's climate safeguards system, implying that the project is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

39. *Climate resilience measures:* PIMSAR will adopt a climate-resilient and low-carbon agriculture approach through the strengthening of existing mechanisms for prevention and adaptation to climate hazards, capacity building of stakeholders in targeted sectors on climate risk management, promotion of climate-smart agriculture technologies, support to the extension and densification of the agro-meteorological observation network, the realization of technical studies for diversification, reprofiling and extension of insurance products against climate risks, etc. In particular, the project will invest in removing technical and capacity constraints that limit producers' access to climate-resilient agricultural technologies through the massive dissemination of hybrid and/or water-stress resistant seeds, the promotion of conservation agriculture techniques and irrigation and water control technologies, the scaling up of the index insurance mechanism, and support for the transfer of climatic risk at the sovereign level, strengthening the production, dissemination and use of agro-climatic information, scaling up of the innovative, resilient and efficient farming model (AIRP), strengthening the monitoring and

control of plant pests and diseases, promotion of digital technologies, promotion of climate-smart technologies for post-harvest management through solar-powered processing units, equipping farms and processing units with solar energy systems. In the livestock sub-sector, the project will invest heavily in the sustainable intensification of poultry and fish farming systems through the establishment of feed production facilities, acquisition of vaccines, efficient broodstock, water management in aquaculture to strengthen the resilience of producers to droughts and the scarcity of water and feed for animals.

40. *Carbon Footprint Reduction:* PIMSAR will implement other low-carbon technology solutions to improve the project's carbon footprint, including the promotion of renewable energy in all built infrastructure and post-harvest processing to be carried out by the project, compost production, mass distribution of compost (compost kits and Burkina phosphate), and all project infrastructure will be based on the principles of sustainable and climate-smart infrastructure with the use of solar energy. Management tools also include climate compliance audits and carbon footprint monitoring. The project is fully aligned with Burkina Faso's nationally determined contribution, as well as Pillars I and II of the Bank's Ten-Year Strategic Framework on Promoting Climate-Resilient and Low-Carbon Agriculture.

## C. Other Cross-cutting Priorities

### *Poverty reduction, inclusion and job creation*

41. The project will have a significant positive impact on poverty reduction, social inclusion and job creation. In general, the project will focus on a population segment (rural dwellers) with a high level of poverty (92% of the poor live in rural areas). The project will contribute to alleviating poverty by facilitating access to factors and tools of production in these areas, thereby increasing productivity, product processing and market access. Mainstreaming the most vulnerable segments of the population comprising women, young people and IDPs will help to ensure social inclusion and reduce social tensions that contribute to worsening the crisis situation in Burkina. The promotion of the Warrantage system will also foster financial inclusion by bringing financial institutions closer to rural actors. In addition, the implementation of risk management solutions in the agricultural sector, particularly the agricultural insurance mechanisms established under the ADRiFi programme, will strengthen inclusive growth. Furthermore, support for the diversification of activities should enable the most vulnerable households to generate regular incomes that can be invested in other activities, thereby reducing the risks associated with climatic hazards, diseases, pests, etc. Lastly, sensitising the rural dwellers and improving their mastery of good risk (environmental, climatic, hygiene, nutrition, etc.) management practices will sustainably improve the living conditions of the people in the project target areas.

### *Opportunities for building resilience*

42. **The CRFA revealed that in terms of “climate and environmental impact”, Burkina Faso is affected by climate shocks and food insecurity, and has a moderate emergency preparedness capacity.** These climatic hazards negate the effects of the intensification efforts made. The use of production techniques not adapted to climatic challenges aggravates this vulnerability factor, particularly in the maize and soya bean value chains. There are other challenges, particularly the low level of supervision of agricultural households (17% in 2018). Furthermore, the insecurity resulting from terrorist attacks has led to (i) a decline in agricultural activity in some localities; (ii) the displacement of people without their agricultural assets; and (iii) the disruption of rural markets.

43. **PIMSAR’s implementation will strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations, contribute to improving the institutional framework and boost private investment in the agriculture and livestock.** The project will strengthen the resilience of households by increasing their incomes by about 10%. It will contribute to improving social cohesion by creating employment opportunities for the local population and internally displaced persons (IDPs) whose dependence on the local population will be reduced. The productive capital of about 600 IDP households will be improved. Concerning nutrition, the project will contribute to improving the nutritional status of children by setting up nutrition gardens, poultry farms and fish farms in 16 schools in the impact area. PIMSAR will support 60 business plans of women and young people and lever nearly XOF 4 billion

of private sector investment in the targeted value chains. It will provide institutional support to facilitate the supervision of producers in provinces and divisions (“départements”), including those in insecure areas. The impact of insecurity on project implementation will be mitigated by the adoption of an integrated territorial approach and e-extension services (see Annex 3-2: Fragility Note).

### ***Promotion of gender equality and women’s empowerment***

44. PIMSAR has been classified under GEN II according to the African Development Bank’s Gender Marker System (GMS). The project aims to contribute directly to achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment through its development goal.

45. In Burkina Faso, 93.48% of economically active women are employed in the agricultural sector and make up 55% of the agricultural labour force. However, despite their dominant role in agriculture, women continue to face inequalities and discrimination. The studies and consultations undertaken for the preparation of this project appraisal report confirmed women’s domination in all four of the selected value chains: maize, soya bean, poultry and fish. However, their involvement in the production of cash crops such as maize is relatively low due to lack of access to land and financial resources.

46. The project is expected to directly impact about 15 000 women. The activities to be implemented under the various project components will benefit men and women equally. The activities will be designed using the resilience approach, which is based on the guide on response, recovery, and resilience of women entrepreneurs in transition processes in Africa. with a focus on their effective contribution to economic resilience and social cohesion in areas weakened by the prevailing security and economic situation, where it is critical to reduce the pressure on available resources to promote peaceful coexistence between host communities and internally displaced persons. The economic empowerment of women under PIMSAR will also serve as a conflict prevention and community stabilisation tool, as women devote a large share of their income to the welfare of their families and communities. Thus, intergenerational transfers of farm incomes, for example, could enable younger generations to be better fed, educated and housed, with a direct positive impact on reducing feelings of social injustice and the temptation to resort to violence to express their needs or to assert their rights. The gender analysis is presented in Annex 3.3.

## **4 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

### **A. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

47. Institutionally, PIMSAR will be attached to Budget Programme No. 078: “Sustainable Development of Agricultural Production” placed under the authority of the Secretary-General of MARAH. PIMSAR has been classified under Category 2 according to the general regulations governing development projects and programmes implemented in Burkina Faso. The project’s decision-making and strategic guidance body, the Steering Committee (SC), will be chaired by the manager of Budget Programme No. 078 and will meet twice yearly. The SC will comprise the representatives of MARAH, the National Environment and Agricultural Research Institute (INERA), the National Chamber of Agriculture, local authorities, the private sector, female and male beneficiaries, and agricultural sector civil society organisations. The project management unit (PMU) and focal points designated by regional directorates of agriculture, animal and fishery resources will oversee the operational management of the project. The PMU to be set up will comprise: (i) a coordinator; (ii) a poultry specialist; (iii) an agronomist; (iv) a social development and gender expert; (v) a procurement specialist; (vi) an environmental safeguards expert; (vii) a climate risk management expert; (viii) a monitoring and evaluation specialist; (ix) an aquaculture specialist; (x) a value chain development specialist, (xi) a communication specialist (xii) an administrative and financial officer (AFO); (xiii) an internal controller (xiv) an accountant; and (xv) support staff. The PMU will oversee project implementation and will be responsible for fiduciary, monitoring and evaluation, communication, and operational aspects. Agreements/protocols will be signed with specialised technical institutions for the implementation of some project activities. The project will ensure the formation of a diverse



team of competent men and women. The project coordinator will be recruited from among MARAH staff through a restricted call for bidders. The remaining key project staff will be recruited through an open call for bidders.

## B. Procurements

48. **Applicable procurement policy and framework:** all procurement of goods (including non-consultancy services), works and consultancy services partly or fully financed by Bank resources under this project will be done in accordance with the Procurement Policy for Bank Group-Funded Operations (approved in October 2015) and the provisions of the Financing Agreement. Pursuant to this policy and following the various assessments conducted, it was agreed that:

- (i) The procurement of the goods and works listed in paragraph 4.5.1.1(a) of Annex 4.5 will be done in keeping with the country's public procurement system ("National System") embodied in Law No. 039-2016/AN of 2 December 2016 on general regulations governing public procurement and Decree No. 2017-0049/PRES/PM/MINEFID of 1 February 2017 laying down procedures for the award, execution and settlement of public contracts and public service delegations, including its amending decrees as well as various implementing instruments, using national standard bidding documents (NSBDs).
- (ii) The procurement of the goods and consultancy services listed in paragraph 4.5.1.2(b) of Annex 4.5 will be done in keeping with the procurement methods and procedures contained in the Bank's Procurement Framework ("Bank's System"). This procurement will be done using the most appropriate Bank standard bidding documents (SBDs).

49. **Procurement risk and capacity assessment (PRCA):** to take project specificities into account, the Bank assessed: (i) risks at national, sector and project levels and (ii) the capacity of the executing agency. These assessments concluded that the level of procurement risk under PIMSAR is "**substantial**" and helped to determine, subject to the implementation of the safeguards and mitigating measures proposed in paragraphs **B4.5.7 and B4.5.9**, the procurement to be done using the Bank's System and those that can be done, without any major risk, using the National System.

50. **Bank's reserve rights:** part of the procurement under the project will be done using the National Procurement System, including some procurement of goods and services worth about UA 9 212 867.79, or 29.69% of Bank financing. However, the Bank reserves the right to request the Borrower to revert to the Bank's System if (a) the country's legal public procurement framework were to change to a system not satisfactory to the Bank; (b) the provisions in place were not respected by the executing agency; or (c) the appropriate risk mitigation measures contained in the Risk Assessment Action Plan were not observed.

51. **Procurement arrangements:** procurement arrangements were made in light of the market situation, the scale of needs, the capacity of actors, the risks involved and the constraints imposed by the applicable instruments. These arrangements, including the applicable procurement system, cost estimates, procurement method, type of control and the timeframe agreed upon between the Borrower and the Bank are presented in detail in **Annex 4.5** of this project appraisal report. For the sub-component covered by the CGES, submit and require the Bank's approval of the Specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA/NIES") and Environmental and Social Management Plan ("ESMP") for each identified site, prepared in accordance with the [CGES] and the Bank's safeguard policies, prior to the commencement of work.

## C. Financial Management, Disbursement and Auditing

52. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries (MARAH) will ensure the administrative, accounting and financial management of the project through a Project Management Unit set up for this purpose. The project will be attached to Budget Programme No. 078 "Sustainable Development of Agricultural Production" placed under the authority of the Secretary-General of MARAH. Since the staff or management tools such as a management software package or an administrative, accounting and financial procedures manual of the PMU to be set up are not yet available, the financial management risk is considered high.

53. To mitigate this risk, a financial management specialist and an accountant approved beforehand by the Bank will be recruited through competitive bidding. The financial management specialist and the accountant will be recruited before the first disbursement and project start-up. The project staff will be trained in the Bank's financial management and disbursement rules and procedures at project start-up. A multi-project and multi-site management software package will be procured and the financial management staff trained on how to use it. The project will prepare an annual work programme including the related activity budget of the following year which will be approved by the Budget Programme Steering Committee to which the project is attached and submitted for the "no objection" opinion of the Bank no later than 31 December of the current year. The Surveillance Committee shall also approve and submit any budget revision for the "no objection" opinion of the Bank. The accounts will be kept based on the private accounting system, per the revised OHADA Accounting System (SYSCOHADA), using the management software that will be procured. It will allow for the use of three types of accounting systems (general, budgetary and analytical) and the production of annual financial statements that will be audited. Internal audits will be based on an administrative, accounting and financial procedures manual that will be prepared for the project and submitted to the Bank for its "no objection" opinion before the second disbursement of resources and the appointment of a project financial controller by decree of the Council of Ministers, in line with the regulations in force. Financial reporting will be done based on quarterly financial tracking reports that will be submitted to the Bank no later than 45 days following the end of the quarter.

54. Project disbursements will be made in keeping with Bank rules and procedures, particularly the Disbursement Handbook (approved in April 2020). The financial rules will be defined clearly in the procedures manual. Disbursements from Bank resources will be made through the following three methods: (i) the special account or revolving fund method; (ii) the direct payment method; and (iii) the reimbursement method. A special account denominated in local currency will be opened at the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) to receive Bank resources. Similarly, an operating account will be opened, with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, in a local commercial bank acceptable to the Bank Group to facilitate the settlement of operating expenses.

55. The Audit Office of Burkina Faso will conduct an external audit of the Bank's financing accounts, either through its own services or a private audit firm under its supervision, in keeping with the terms of reference agreed upon with the Bank. The audit report shall be submitted to the Bank no later than six months following the end of the fiscal year covered by the mission.

## **D. Monitoring and Evaluation**

56. The project monitoring and evaluation system will be designed taking into account the target indicators selected for the project components as well as the impact and expected outcome and output indicators. Socio-economic surveys will be carried out in keeping with a schedule to be determined to inform performance and impact indicators. A baseline and environmental impact situation will be established at project start-up using gender-disaggregated data to inform the initial level of key indicators that will be monitored.

57. Quarterly and annual progress reports will also be prepared and submitted to the Bank, as agreed upon. The Bank will field a monitoring and supervision mission at least twice a year as well as a mid-term review mission. The Burkina Faso Country Office will maintain constant dialogue with the national authorities and monitor project implementation. At the end of the project, the Government will prepare a completion report based on which the Bank will draw up its project completion report (PCR) to evaluate the outcomes achieved and lessons learned. The Country Office and the Bank's Headquarters have to ensure more specific follow-up.

## **E. Governance**

58. According to the 2021-2022 report, Burkina Faso has a Human Development Index (HDI) score of 0.449, hence losing two spots, from the 182<sup>nd</sup> position in 2019 to the 184<sup>th</sup> position in 2021 out of 191 countries. According to the 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) of Transparency International, the country regressed from the 85<sup>th</sup> position in 2019 to the 86<sup>th</sup> position in 2020.

59. Governance indicators in Burkina Faso have worsened since 2008. Economic power has become increasingly centred on the collection of mining revenue, escalating social tensions and triggering demands for a more equitable distribution of this new wealth. Public sector governance reforms have laid the legal and institutional bases for modern public administration. However, the related outcomes are hampered by practices that sometimes supplant the formal procedures proposed, particularly for public services that are of interest to the private sector.

60. The project will be implemented in line with the legal and regulatory framework governing projects and programmes in Burkina Faso. This framework includes the General Regulations on Development Projects and Programmes in Burkina Faso adopted in 2021 and the Law governing public procurement in Burkina Faso. When combined with the activities of control bodies, particularly annual audits and regular missions undertaken by the General Inspectorate of Finance, the Technical Inspectorate of Services, the Audit Office and the Supreme State Audit and Anti-Corruption Authority (ASCE-LC), these instruments provide a guarantee for a significant reduction in cases of fraud and corruption during project implementation.

61. Regarding reforms, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries has launched several initiatives, including (i) the development of digital solutions (e-extension, agri-voucher and the agricultural market information system); (ii) the development of contract farming; (iii) the structuring of value chains by setting up cooperative societies; (iv) the promotion of agroecology; (v) the establishment and operationalisation of the Agricultural Development Fund (FDA); and (vi) the acceleration of agricultural mechanisation. Some of these reforms are already underway and the project will help to reinforce this drive.

62. By establishing platforms for coordinating the development of value chains (productive alliance) as well as structuring, organising and training actors, the project will promote good sector governance and, thus, lever private sector investment.

## **F. Sustainability**

63. The sustainability of project achievements will depend on: (i) deep stakeholder involvement in and ownership of the project throughout the design and implementation process; (ii) the quality of the facilities and equipment provided to beneficiaries; (iii) the financial viability of production and processing units; and (iv) the sustainability of the activities implemented, particularly the maintenance and management of the infrastructure built or rehabilitated, which was a key concern during project design.

64. The support provided by the project to build the capacity and skills of various actors at the technical and organisational levels will contribute to enhancing sustainability. The adoption of a value chain approach, taking into account aspects relating to storage, processing and marketing, will help to further link agricultural activities to markets. The project will ensure the development of gender-sensitive infrastructure and technologies to boost women's sustainable economic empowerment and income-generating activities.

65. The sustainability of project achievements will also depend on the effective involvement of the private sector, particularly financial institutions, through the promotion of contract farming (warrantage). This implies the existence of a synergy of action among the actors operating in the various value chains targeted. Lastly, the mainstreaming of environmental and climate issues will ensure the sustainability of investments.

## **G. Risk Management**

66. The risks identified during the project design process include: (i) the country's political and security situation and governance context; (ii) external and domestic economic risks; (iii) environmental, social and health risks; and (iv) the capacity of the implementing entity and beneficiaries.

67. To reduce security risks, the project will work closely with the Government and draw on the experience of TFP project implementation, which prioritises the implementation of some activities by local entities given their mastery of the field and interaction with local communities. Furthermore, in keeping with the



recommendations made by the Government, a request will be submitted to the Ministry in charge of security for the appointment of a project security focal point. The strict application of the Bank's procurement rules, as well as the establishment of the recommended financial management system, will help to mitigate governance-related risks. The implementation of various activities to strengthen the resilience of production systems to climatic hazards, as well as the sensitisation and capacity building of all actors and the PMU, will help to reduce environmental, social and health risks and those related to the capacity of the implementing entity and beneficiaries, respectively.

## H. Knowledge Building

68. The implementation of PIMSAR will help to promote the following innovations: (i) the shared-cost financing of private initiatives; (ii) the use of e-extension (remote advisory support) by advisory support officers; (iii) the use of high-yield hybrid seeds; (iv) the setting up of innovative and resilient farming models; (v) the development of integrated pilot farms; (vi) the structuring of value chains by building the capacity of actors in the OHADA Uniform Act; (vii) the establishment of a climate insurance fund; (viii) the use of index insurance by covering a portion of farmers' premiums; and (ix) the promotion of financial inclusion through the involvement of financial institutions in the development of the warrantage system which involves the deferred sale of products, allowing producers to benefit from price increases.

69. The knowledge management action plan backed by monitoring and evaluation data analysis that will be developed during project implementation will inform policymakers and technical and financial partners, including the Bank, on experiences in (i) the coordination of value chain development; (ii) the provision of private investment incentives in the rural development sector; and (iii) the enhancement of agricultural productivity. The project will identify, develop and replicate relevant good practices and experiences. An electronic library of good practices, local know-how and innovations will also be set up and disseminated through newsletters, documentaries and the project website.

## 5 LEGAL INSTRUMENT AND AUTHORITY

### A. Legal Instrument

70. Legal instrument: the project legal framework will include

- an ADF Loan Agreement, an ADF Grant Protocol of Agreement and an ADRiFi MDTF Grant Protocol of Agreement signed between Burkina Faso on the one hand, and the African Development Bank and the African Development Fund (collectively known as "the Bank") acting in their capacity as administrators of the African Disaster Risk Management Financing Programme (ADRFi), on the other.

### B. Conditions for Bank Intervention

71. **Conditions precedent to effectiveness of ADF Loan Agreement:** the effectiveness of the ADF Loan Agreement shall be subject to fulfilment by the Borrower, to the Bank's satisfaction, of the conditions set out in Section 12.01 of the General Conditions Applicable to the Loan Agreements and Guarantee Agreements of the African Development Fund (sovereign entities).

72. **Conditions precedent to effectiveness of ADF and ADRiFi Grant Protocol of Agreement:** the Grant Protocol of Agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signature by the Bank and the Recipient.

73. **Conditions precedent to first disbursement of Bank resources:** in addition to the effectiveness of the Loan Agreement and the Grant Protocol of Agreement, the first disbursement of ADF loan and grant resources shall be subject to fulfilment by the Borrower of the following conditions:

- (i) Provide the Bank/Fund with evidence of signing, in line with the General Regulations on Development Projects and Programmes in Burkina Faso, ministerial orders or documents concerning: (a) the setting up, purpose, classification, administration and functioning of the

project; (b) the setting up, composition and powers of the project steering committee; and (c) the appointment of a project coordinator whose professional qualifications and experience are deemed satisfactory to the Fund;

- (ii) Provide the Bank/Fund with evidence of recruiting the environmental safeguards expert, the procurement expert, and an administrative and financial officer whose professional qualifications and experience are considered acceptable to the Fund.

74. **Other conditions:** the Recipient shall also, no later than six months after first disbursement:

- (i) Provide the Bank with evidence of recruiting additional Project Management Unit (PMU) staff members, whose qualifications and terms of reference are considered satisfactory to the Bank; namely: (i) a poultry expert; (ii) an agronomist; (iii) a social safeguards and gender expert; (iv) a procurement specialist; (v) a climate risk management expert; (vi) a monitoring and evaluation specialist; (vii) an aquaculture expert; (viii) a value chain development expert; (ix) a communication expert; (x) an internal controller; (xi) an accountant; and (xii) support staff.
- (ii) Provide the Fund with evidence of the availability of the Government's counterpart funds for the current year;
- (iii) Provide evidence of drafting a procedures manual that is adapted to the project implementation arrangements.

75. **Conditions precedent to disbursements for the execution of works:** subject to the provisions of Sections 69 and 70 (Effectiveness) [and Section 70 (Conditions precedent to [first] disbursement)], the obligation of the Bank to disburse resources for [the execution of works] [civil engineering works in a given lot] involving the use of a [an environmental and social management framework (ESMF)] shall be subject to fulfilment of the conditions precedent to the execution of works involving the development of the specific instruments provided for under the ESMF and evidence of land securitisation, as well as the timeframe for transmitting decrees concerning environmental and social compliance and environmental and social safeguards commitments specified in the Financing Agreement. For the sub-component covered by the ESMF, submit and require the Bank's approval of the Specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA/ESIS") and Environmental and Social Management Plan ("ESMP") for each identified site, prepared in accordance with the [ESMF] and the Bank's safeguard policies, prior to the commencement of work.

## C. Compliance with Bank Policies

This project complies with all applicable Bank policies

## 6 RECOMMENDATION

76. Management recommends that the Board of Directors approve the proposal to grant a UA 9.76 million ADF loan, a UA 18.24 million ADF grant and a USD 4.00 million ADRiFi MDTF grant (UA 3.03 million) to Burkina Faso to finance the Integrated Maize, Soya bean, Poultry and Fish Value Chain Development and Resilience Building Project (PIMSAR) under the terms and conditions set out in this report.

## 7 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

RESULTS FRAMEWORK						
A		PROJECT INFORMATION				
PROJECT NAME AND SAP CODE: Integrated Maize, Soya bean, Poultry and Fish Value Chain Development and Resilience Building Project (PIMSAR)			COUNTRY/REGION: BURKINA FASO/RDGW			
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT GOAL: Contribute to the integrated and inclusive development of maize, soybean, poultry and fish value chains and resilience building to enhance food and nutrition security and build resilience to climate change						
ALIGNMENT INDICATOR(S): (i) Cereal yields and (ii) Prevalence of stunting in under-five children						
B		RESULTS MATRIX				
RESULTS CHAIN AND INDICATOR DESCRIPTION		RMF/ADOA INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE (2022)	TARGET (2028)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
OUTCOME 1: Agricultural and livestock production and productivity have increased.						
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.1: Maize/soya bean yields		□	Kg /Ha	1 700/1 200	3 000/2 300	MARAH reports and statistics  Baseline and end-of-project survey reports
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.2: Average poultry population per traditional/modern farm		□	Number	56/3 000	75/5 000	
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.3: Fish yields		□	Tonne/Ha	8	24	
OUTCOME 2: The incomes of value chain actors have improved.						
OUTCOME INDICATOR 2.1: Average annual net income of crop value chain actors per ha: - Maize - Soya bean		□ □	XOF XOF	77 250 329 800	155 500 388 125	MARAH reports and statistics  Baseline and end-of-project survey reports
OUTCOME INDICATOR 2.2: Average annual net income of poultry value chain operators: o Traditional poultry farm o Modern poultry farm		□ □	XOF XOF	343 750 7 300 000	475 000 12 200 000	
OUTCOME INDICATOR 2.3: Average annual net income of fish value chain operators (per fishpond/basin)		□	XOF	600 000	2 000 000	
OUTCOME 3: The food and nutrition security and climate resilience indices of the population in the PIA have increased.						
OUTCOME INDICATOR 3.1: Rate of prevalence of chronic malnutrition in under-five children		□	%	24.9	20	MARAH annual reports and statistics  Surveys and evaluation reports
OUTCOME INDICATOR 3.2: Producers covered by climate risk prevention and sharing mechanisms		□	%	0	80	
OUTCOME INDICATOR 3.3: Rate of adoption of climate insurance mechanisms at the sovereign and PIA levels		□	%	0 macro-insurance	100 macro-insurance 90 micro-insurance	

			0 micro-insurance		
I OUTPUT 1: Climate-smart farming systems are adopted by beneficiaries.					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1: Producers benefiting from financing and training, including on climate-smart farming systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Maize (M/W)</li><li>Soya bean (M/W)</li><li>Poultry (M/W)</li><li>Fish (M/W)</li></ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Number Number Number Number	0 0 0 0	2 785 (1 393/1 392) 1 393 (697/696) 5 650 (2 825/2 825) 220 (110/110)	MARAH annual reports and statistics  Surveys and evaluation reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.2: Farms and farm holdings with solar energy power systems (belonging to M/W)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	5 000 (2 500/2 500)	
I OUTPUT 2: The production and availability of quality animal feed are facilitated					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.1: Feed production units, including those run by women, constructed or rehabilitated (belonging to M/W)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	3 (2/1)	Works acceptance report
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.2: Feed marketing units constructed or rehabilitated (belonging to M/W)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	15 (8/7)	MARAH annual reports and statistics
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.3: Poultry and fish farms using quality feed, (belonging to M/W)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	5 000 (2 500/2 500)	Surveys and evaluation reports
I OUTPUT 3: Post-production, processing and distribution infrastructure for plant and livestock production are in place.					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.1:Maize and soya bean storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated (belonging to M/W)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	20 (10/10)	Works acceptance report  MARAH reports and statistics  Surveys and evaluation reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.2: Fish processing infrastructure with solar equipment constructed (belonging to M/W)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	100 (50/50)	
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.3: Gender-sensitive fish marketing infrastructure constructed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	1	
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.4: Gender-sensitive poultry distribution markets built	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	3	
I OUTPUT 4: Value chain actor capacity building and structuring are promoted.					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 4.1: Agricultural equipment user cooperatives established/strengthened	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	135	Establishment/training report  MARAH annual reports and statistics  Surveys and evaluation reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 4.2: Infrastructure management committees set up with at least 30% female representation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	26	
OUTPUT INDICATOR 4.3: Cooperative societies (including those of women) established/strengthened <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Maize</li><li>Soya bean</li></ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Number Number	0 0	15 15	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Poultry</li><li>• Fish</li></ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	15	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	7	
■ <b>OUTPUT 5: The productive capital of vulnerable women and men is restored.</b>					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 5.1: Internally displaced persons (IDPs) integrated into targeted value chains (M/W)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	7 500 (3 500/4 000)	MARAH annual reports and statistics
OUTPUT INDICATOR 5.2: Enterprises developed for young people (M/W)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	60 (30/30)	Surveys and evaluation reports
■ <b>OUTPUT 6: The capacity of households to consider nutrition is strengthened.</b>					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 6.1: Processors sensitized on product and food safety and gender issues (M/W)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	660 (330/330)	Annual reports and statistics of MARAH and the Ministry of Health  Surveys and evaluation reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 6.2: People involved in processing and in SMEs trained in nutrition (food technology for nutritious and healthy food, etc.) - (M/W)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	1 230 (615/615)	
OUTPUT INDICATOR 6.3: Women with children (0-5 years) receiving training on dietary diversification and product and food safety per health centre	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	2 000	
■ <b>OUTPUT 7: The capacity of the Government and farmers to address drought risks is built.</b>					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 7.1: Sovereign insurance cover against drought risks	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	5	MARAH annual reports Insurance policies
OUTPUT INDICATOR 7.2: Number of producers having recourse to agricultural micro-insurance (maize and poultry) in the PIA (M/W)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	Maize: 2 785 (1 393/1 392) Poultry: 5 650 (2825/2825)	MARAH annual reports Insurance company report
OUTPUT INDICATOR 7.3: Disaster risk management financing strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	1	MARAH annual reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 7.4: Producers with access to climate information	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	1 600 000	MARAH annual reports and statistics Surveys and evaluation reports
■ <b>OUTPUT 8: The capacity of the technical officers of MARAH and MINEFI is built.</b>					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 8.1: Gender- and climate-sensitive e-extension system set up	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	1	MARAH annual reports and statistics Surveys and evaluation reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 8.2: Senior officers and workers of MARAH and MINEFI trained (M/W)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	620 (310/310)	

## 8 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPLIANCE NOTE (ESCON)

<b>A. Basic Information<sup>1</sup></b>	
<b>Project Title:</b> Integrated development of maize, soybean, poultry and fish value chains and resilience in Burkina Faso/ PIMSAR	
<b>Project "SAP code":</b> P-BF-AA0-032	
<b>Country:</b> Burkina Faso	<b>Lending Instrument<sup>2</sup>:</b> DI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FI <input type="checkbox"/> CL <input type="checkbox"/> BS <input type="checkbox"/> GU <input type="checkbox"/> RPA <input type="checkbox"/> EF <input type="checkbox"/> RBF <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Project Sector:</b> AHAI	<b>Task Team Leader:</b> Youssouf KABORE
<b>Appraisal date:</b> 11-22/07/2022	<b>Estimated Approval Date:</b> 15 December 2022
<b>Environmental Safeguards Officer:</b> YONI Emmanuel/Chaïbou MAMANE	
<b>Social Safeguards Officer:</b> Nicolas AKOTCHAYE /Sabas AGOSSOU SONOU	
<b>Environmental and Social Category:</b> 1	<b>Date of categorization:</b> 6/03/2022
<b>Operation type:</b> SO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSO <input type="checkbox"/> PBO <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Is this project processed under rapid responses to crises and emergencies?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Is this project processed under a waiver to the Integrated Safeguards System?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>B. Disclosure and Compliance Monitoring</b>	
<b>B.1 Mandatory disclosure</b>	
<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/System/Others. Specify: 16 ESIA, 10 Environmental and social impact Notices, 1 ESMF, 4 Audit; 1 PMP</b>	
Was/Were the document (s) disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	04 and 27 July 2022
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	04 and 27 July 2022
Date of disclosure by the Bank	15 and 28 July 2022
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Others (specify: NA.....)</b>	
Was/Were the document (s) disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	[Date]
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[Date]
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[Date]
<b>Vulnerable Peoples Plan/Framework/Others (specify: NA.....)</b>	
Was the document disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	[Date]
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[Date]
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[Date]
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, as per the country's legislation, please explain why: NA</b>	
<b>B.2. Compliance monitoring indicators</b>	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to environmental and social measures, including for the running of the grievance redress mechanism, been included in the project cost?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the total amount for the full implementation for the Resettlement of affected people, <b>as integrated in the project costs, effectively mobilized and secured?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C. Clearance</b>	
Is the project compliant to the Bank's environmental and social safeguards requirements, and to be submitted to the Board? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

<sup>1</sup> Note: This ESCON shall be appended to project appraisal reports/documents before Senior Management and/or Board approvals.

<sup>2</sup> DI=Direct Investment; FI=Financial Intermediary; CL=Corporate Loan; BS=Budget Support; GU=Guarantee; RPA=Risk Purchase Agreement; EF=Equity Financing; RBF=Results Based Financing.

<i>Prepared by:</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>
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