



The World Bank

Additional Financing for Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II Burkina Faso (P181533)

Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 25-Apr-2024 | Report No: PIDA37313

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

Country Western and Central Africa	Project ID P181533	Project Name Additional Financing for Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II Burkina Faso	Parent Project ID (if any) P173197
Parent Project Name Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II	Region WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 25-Apr-2024	Estimated Board Date 29-May-2024
Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture and Food	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Mali, Burkina Faso, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Niger, Republic of Chad, CILSS Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, Islamic Republic of Mauritania	Implementing Agency Republic of Chad, Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production, Republic of Senegal, Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production, Burkina Faso, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Ministry in charge of Livestock, CILSS Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, Republic of Mali, Ministry in charge of Livestock, Republic of Niger, Ministry in charge of Livestock

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

To improve the resilience of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in selected areas in the Sahel region.

Components

Animal health improvement and veterinary medicine control
Sustainable landscape management and governance enhancement
Livestock value chain improvement
Social and economic inclusion improvement, women and youth
Project coordination, institutional strengthening, crisis prevention and response

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)****SUMMARY**

Total Project Cost	50.00
Total Financing	50.00
of which IBRD/IDA	50.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	50.00
IDA Grant	50.00

Environmental and Social Risk Classification

Substantial

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Across the Sahel, chronic poverty and vulnerability, low and erratic rainfall in amount and distribution, uneven access to feed in depleted rangelands, decrease in food production, along with domestic food price inflation, are combining to create severe and widespread food and nutrition insecurity. Conflict and internal displacement serve to compound an already precarious food security situation. As a result, increasing numbers of people including agro-pastoralists are facing severe food and nutrition insecurity and growing vulnerability.

In Burkina Faso, chronic droughts, floods, windstorms, and disease outbreaks from climate change impacts pose additional risks for the economy. By 2050, the annual temperature is projected to increase by 1.5 -4°C¹. As precipitation becomes more unpredictable with studies showing a shift in the onset of the rainy seasons, water security is increasingly under threat². This negatively impacts pastoral systems, and

¹ World Bank (2022): <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/197f07e0-d3ec-48bc-9d52-38d551d5d312/content>

² World Bank (2021): <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/burkina-faso>



reproduction, causing biodiversity losses. By 2100, losses of milk could be as high as 17 percent. Areas suitable for shea trees could be reduced by 14 percent³. Climate change is also expected to reduce maize, sorghum, and millet yields. Additionally, difficulties in accessing fertilizers, pest and disease outbreaks (all leading to lower-than-average production), ongoing localized insecurity (known to negatively impact area planted), and high food and fuel prices have exacerbated the country's chronic food insecurity situation, threatening the lives of more than 3 million people. Across the country, more than 630,000 children under the age of five and 231,236 pregnant and lactating women will likely face acute malnutrition this year. According to FEWSNET, most households report a 13 percent drop in food stocks compared to the 2020-2021 season - also 6 percent below the five-year average. The national food security reserve is at only 30 percent stocking – its lowest level in recent years⁴. Although new harvests from the 2023-2024 cropping season have improved cereal supply, this has been at a lower-than-average level, given the declines in national production and continued informal food exports to neighboring countries. Cost of food in Burkina Faso increased by 12 percent in December of 2023 over the same month in the previous year and atypical increases of over 25 percent compared with the five-year average. The price of imported food products and commodities will continue to rise because of ongoing crisis in Ukraine and the terrorist attacks in the Red Sea.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

In Burkina Faso, agriculture is the primary source of employment for the population, but it faces challenges due to low productivity and poor water management, exacerbated by the adverse effects of climate change. Increases in grain production have been achieved through the expansion of cultivated areas, thereby putting significant pressure on natural resources. This has led to ongoing vegetation degradation, soil depletion, and depletion of water resources. Furthermore, the once favorable macroeconomic situation has deteriorated in recent years due to the combined effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, unfavorable international conditions, worsening internal security issues and Russian war in Ukraine. As a result, over 1.7 million rural residents have been displaced, and more than 400,000 hectares of cultivated land have been lost.

At the policy level, agriculture has been identified as a priority sector for the transformation of Burkina Faso's economic structure as outlined in the Second National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES II). Since 2011, the agricultural sector has been guided by five-year investment plans. The National Strategic Plan for Agro-Silvo-Pastoral Investment (PNIASP), which is the third planning cycle for interventions in the agricultural and rural sector covering the period 2021–2025, has been elaborated and is currently being adopted by the Government. It is structured around four main pillars: (i) sustainable productivity and production, (ii) competitiveness of agro-silvo-pastoral, fisheries, and wildlife sectors, (iii) sustainable management of natural resources, and (iv) governance of the sector.

At the institutional and organizational level, the implementation of the Program Budgeting since 2017, shifting from funds-based budgeting to outcome-based budgeting, aims at enhancing the efficiency of public expenditure by focusing on outcomes. To this end, in the State's resource allocation process, special emphasis is placed on investments. However, the implementation of the Program Budgeting remains

³ Dimobe, K., Ouédraogo, A., Ouédraogo, K. and Goetze, D. (2020):

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342502307_Climate_change_reduces_the_distribution_area_of_the_shea_tree_Vitellaria_paradoxa_CF_Gaertn_in_Burkina_Faso

⁴ The current stocking level is 17,000 tons compared to 50,000 in normal circumstances.



partial and is marked by a centralization of budget planning and execution at the central level. Moreover, the structure of the Program Budgeting was modeled after the existing institutional architecture of the budget, which is already complex, with four ministerial departments until 2022, now reduced to two. As a result, the structure of the Program Budgeting includes more than twenty distinct budget programs. This large number of budget programs poses challenges in terms of coordination, optimization, and capitalization of public action in favor of the agricultural sector.

With the changes in leadership consecutive to the two military coups Burkina Faso experienced, new intervention priorities in the agriculture sectors have been identified by the government through a new strategic document called ***Offensive for agropastoral production 2023 – 2025***. They are expressing the need to restructure the ongoing projects to align the interventions with the new government vision for the development of the agriculture sector included in the ***Offensive for agropastoral production***.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

To improve the resilience of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in selected areas in the Sahel region.

Current PDO

To improve the resilience of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in selected areas in the Sahel region.

Key Results

- (i) Vaccination coverage rate for CBPP (percentage, by country and regional level)
- (ii) Number of small ruminants vaccinated and marked against PPR (number, by country and regional level)
- (iii) Land area under SLM practices (hectares, by country and regional level) (corporate results indicator (CRI))
- (iv) Income increase of pastoral household generated with the support of the Project (percentage, by country)

D. Project Description

The proposal is to implement a two-pronged approach to addressing the current food crisis in Burkina Faso. One plank of the proposed support will focus on short term interventions targeting the most vulnerable population. These interventions include: (i) replenishment of the national food security reserve, from which part of the stock will be distributed to vulnerable populations; (ii) animal feed distribution to vulnerable livestock owners; and (iii) procurement and distribution of nutritional supplements to prevent and manage malnutrition. The second pillar of support will focus on the more medium-term interventions to strengthen the resilience and productive capacities of smallholder's producers to increase production of own food crops and livestock, including: (i) expanding access to quality production inputs (e.g., improved drought resistant seeds, fertilizers/compost); and (ii) improving access to small post-harvest management equipment. Changes to the parent project (the Burkina Faso element) as described below are proposed:

A total of US\$12.1 million in AF resources is allocated to Component 2 (Sustainable landscape management and governance enhancement). Of this, US\$1.4 million is allocated to subcomponent 2.1



(Access to natural resources and SLM) to finance a new activity - the construction of 2 biodigesters close to the slaughterhouses in Bobo Dioulasso and Kaya to produce compost/manure for use as a soil fertility amendment in crop production. The manure would be distributed to farmers by the regional directorates in charge of Agriculture in each targeted region based on eligibility criteria to be detailed in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM). Besides helping improve soil fertility both for increased production as well as an adaptation option, the biodigesters, each with estimated capacity to produce at least 500 tons of compost per year would also help mitigate methane emissions that would have otherwise escaped from the pits where slaughterhouse waste is currently left to decompose.

Under subcomponent 2.2 (Sustainable management of infrastructure for access to water), the parent project finances the construction of pastoral water points in rangelands with no or limited access to water, to ensure the sustainable access of pastoralists to new grazing areas and natural forage resources, and to improve capacity to adapt to climate change. Even with current support, significant gaps in availability of water for both agricultural (crop and livestock production) and household use would persist. The proposal is to allocate US\$1.7 million in AF resources to scale up parent project support towards water infrastructure. Specifically, the AF will finance the rehabilitation of 60 climate resilient water points using solar energy (16 simplified water supply systems, 35 manual boreholes and 9 watering pounds) and the construction of nine (09) boreholes for fodder crops irrigation to protect against climate-induced water scarcity. As in the parent project, the management of this infrastructure would be under the control of beneficiary communities.

Another US\$9.0 million in AF resources will be committed to subcomponent 2.3 (Fodder production) to scale up parent project support to increasing the availability and accessibility of cultivated fodder to complement the supply of grass - helping to secure pastoral farming and herd mobility and improving resilience. The AF will support the procurement and distribution of 2,100 tons of fertilizers, 750 tons of compost, 1,800 tons of drought resistant dual purpose⁵ crop germplasm (e.g., cowpea, sorghum, orange fleshed sweet potato, and maize, among others), as well as 900 tons of fodder crop seeds adapted to the agro-ecological conditions to help producers vulnerable from climate change to increase their food and fodder production. In complement, as new activities, the AF will support the production of compost by producers using locally available materials - where possible, and training on climate-smart production techniques and technologies in the framework of integrated soil fertility management. The project will also provide training to increase the sustainable use of fertilizers and improved fertilizer management through the four R (right product, right rate, right time, right place) of mineral fertilizers use.

Additionally, US\$9.9 million in AF resources will go towards subcomponent 3.3 (Value-chain development and subproject financing), to scale up parent project financing for improving livestock producer access to critical inputs and small productive assets. Unlike the parent project which under this subcomponent mainly targets producer organizations and the private sector, the AF will target vulnerable small-scale livestock producers who are typically most vulnerable to climate change, including those that are not part of producer organizations. The AF will support the acquisition and distribution of 13,650 tons of animal feeds, including 9,000 tons of agro-industrial by-products, 1,200 tons of fish feed, 1,950 tons of poultry feed, and 1,500 tons of licking stones. These inputs will be distributed at subsidized rates in compliance with existing government guidelines on inputs subsidies. The distribution will be done by the regional directorates in charge of agriculture and livestock production like the other ongoing projects in the

⁵ With ability to provide nutritional value for both humans and animals.



agriculture sector. These inputs will be used by the beneficiaries to support the adoption of climate smart agriculture techniques. The AF will also support the improved postharvest management of project supported produce through provision of simple postharvest equipment (e.g., storage containers, cleaners, hand mills, shellers, seed removers, and root crop cutters/graters), which is expected to reduce food loss and waste and therefore enhance resilience but also reduce GHG emissions. Support under this activity will prioritize women, youth, and IDPs. This will diversify livelihoods vulnerable to climate change impacts. With the proposed changes the cost of Component 3 for Burkina Faso will increase to US\$12.9 million.

Lastly, the cost of Component 5 is increased by US\$28.0 million. Of this, US\$3.0 million would go towards supporting the coordination of the AF activities (subcomponent 5.1 – Project coordination) – including enhancing the technical and organizational capacity of the PIU, ensuring environmental and social safeguards compliance, effective M&E, procurement, FM, and communication, among others. US\$25.0 million will go to subcomponent 5.2 (Institutional strengthening), and of this, US\$24.0 million will go towards the procurement and delivery of 37,000 tons of food to replenish the national food-stock reserve. The reserve, managed by the National Food Security Stock Management Company (*Société nationale de gestion des stocks de sécurité alimentaire*, SONAGESS), a state-owned national food security stock management enterprise is composed of major staple cereals: maize, rice, and sorghum/millet. Depending on prevailing market prices, procurement will be from local, regional, or international markets. Part of the purchased staple food will be distributed to the vulnerable households in targeted regions using the government existing mechanism. SONAGESS has demonstrated capacity to undertake the proposed food procurement and distribution as evidenced under other World Bank - financed projects⁶. The use of IDA resources to purchase food in the current context is a productive investment as it would prevent the continued adoption of negative coping mechanisms by beneficiaries, including the desperate sale of assets. The balance of US\$1.0 million will support the purchase and distribution of nutritional supplements to help address the high levels of malnutrition in children and pregnant and lactating women. This activity will be implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (Nutrition Directorate).

Legal Operational Policies

	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No

Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

⁶ Burkina Faso Emergency Local Development and Resilience Project (P178650) and Burkina Faso Emergency Recurrent Cost Financing Project (P169486).



E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The institutional and implementation arrangements remain the same and the project will continue to be implemented by the PIU in the Ministry in charge of agriculture and livestock. The PIU is staffed with a FM Specialist, an Environment and Social Safeguards Specialist, a Procurement Specialist, and a M& E Specialist. A new partnership with SONAGESS (through a MoU) will be established for implementation of activities in support of replenishing the food reserve as well as food distribution to the vulnerable under subcomponent 5.4. The PIM will be updated no later than two (2) months after AF effectiveness to reflect specific adjustments related to the activities planned under the AF.

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