



Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 20-May-2021 | Report No: ISDSA28578

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

Country Burkina Faso	Project ID P169267	Project Name Support to Land and Mining Management Strengthening	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA WEST	Estimated Appraisal Date 13-May-2021	Estimated Board Date 24-Jun-2021	Practice Area (Lead) Energy & Extractives
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Burkina Faso	Implementing Agency Ministere de l'Economie, des Finances et du Developpement (MINEFID), Ministere de l'Energie, des Mines et des Carrieres	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to improve national land and mining administration services, register land rights in selected municipalities and foster inclusive benefits sharing from the mining sector

Components

Strengthening of the Legal Framework and Institutional Development
Strengthening of Land and Mining Information Management and Improving Land Tenure Security
Fostering Socio-Economic Inclusion and Community Development
Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Dissemination
Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)

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

Total Project Cost	150.00
Total Financing	150.00
of which IBRD/IDA	150.00
Financing Gap	0.00



DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	150.00
IDA Credit	75.00
IDA Grant	75.00

Environmental and Social Risk Classification

Substantial

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- Burkina Faso is a landlocked, low-income country in the Sahel region facing conditions of increased fragility, violence, and conflict.** The country is facing a three-fold security, humanitarian, and public health crisis linked to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Since 2017, violent extremism, which initially came across the border from Mali and Niger, has taken root in Burkina Faso, where it has intertwined with self-defense strategies and inter-community conflicts. By the end of 2020, the conflict had led to an unprecedented humanitarian crisis with nearly 1.05 million internally displaced persons (IDP) and 3.5 million people in need of assistance.¹ Burkina Faso was among the first countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to be hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the government took early and decisive action, the outbreak has lowered regional and global demand for exports and generated fiscal pressures to finance public health services and prevention measures.
- The resilience of the population in the face of these challenges is constrained by the country's high poverty levels.** With a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of US\$750 in 2018, Burkina Faso was among the 20 poorest countries in the world. Ninety percent of the poor live in rural areas. The country was ranked 182 out of 188 countries on the 2019 United Nations (UN) Human Development Index (HDI). Non-income indicators of poverty and welfare, particularly in the areas of education and health, were already among the lowest in the world, and closures of schools and health care facilities in conflict-affected areas could set back even further the prospect of attaining the human development indicators

¹ Burkina Faso National Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Committee (CONASUR), report, November 10, 2020.



in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3. **Economic performance was relatively stable in the past decade, but the economic outlook has deteriorated because of the security challenges and the global effect of the COVID-19 pandemic.** Economic growth averaged 5.5 percent per year over the past 15 years, but over the past couple of years conflict has started to take its toll on economic activity and put pressure on the government budget. Favorable terms-of-trade, and good crop production kept the economy growing in 2020, despite the negative COVID-19 shock and persistent security crisis. However, about 450,000 people joined the extreme poor in 2020. The real GDP is projected to rise by 3.1 percent in 2021 and the extreme poverty incidence rate is projected to decrease only from 2022 onwards. Improvements in the efficiency of social safety nets and public service delivery are critical to resume poverty reduction.

4. **Demographic growth and climate change expand fragility threat multipliers by exerting strong pressure on land and natural resources and driving internal migrations.** The population has more than doubled since 1985, growing from 7.7 million to 20.3 million in 2019. It is expected to reach 27.3 million in 2030. About 70 percent of the population live in rural areas and the vast majority are employed in the agricultural sector. Climate change events, including an increased frequency of droughts and floods, have exposed agricultural and livestock activities to greater vulnerability. It is estimated that 34 percent of the country's land area has already been degraded due to climate change and desertification.

5. **The World Bank 2020 Sahel Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA) points to conflict risks in Burkina Faso reflecting a crisis of confidence toward the state which is unable to maintain a positive presence across the territory and deliver public services effectively.** Most of public funds are managed at the capital city level, Ouagadougou, where 55 percent of public servants are located. At the local level, the distribution and quality of basic services are uneven, reinforcing feelings of exclusion and marginalization, thus increasing the risk of conflict. Pastoralist population, women, vulnerable youth, displaced population, and ethnic or religious minorities are particularly exposed to exclusionary dynamics.² The limited capacity of state institutions has curtailed the ability to prevent and respond to the rise in violent conflict.

6. **Burkina Faso ranks 182 out of 189 on the Gender Inequality Index³, and gender-based violence (GBV) is highly prevalent** with 33.9 percent⁴ of women nationwide estimated to having experienced physical violence at some point in their lives. Insecurity in some areas of the country have further exacerbated pre-existing risks of GBV. In addition, Burkina Faso has the fifth highest rate of child marriage in the world with 52 percent⁵ of girls married before they are 18. Sexual violence against girls in schools is a particular concern in Burkina Faso, as highlighted by the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner in 2017. Furthermore, 76 percent of women and girls aged 15 to 49 have undergone female circumcision, against a regional average of 45.8 percent⁶. Burkina Faso does have a GBV law meant to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls, although implementation continues to be a challenge. Women are also disadvantaged in the education system and the labor market. They experience relatively more difficulties in accessing land and owning productive assets, and the recent

² Burkina Faso is a multi-ethnic country with the Mossi being the largest ethnic group, 52 percent, followed by the Fulani at 8.4 percent.

³ UNDP 2019

⁴ US State Department 2016

⁵ UNICEF 2018

⁶ DHS 2018



growth in gold mining activities disproportionately affects women and children's personal safety.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

7. **The Sahel RRA has identified tensions related to access to land and extractive resources as important factors contributing to conflict risks.** The combined impact of climate change, population growth, land degradation, and economic interests has exacerbated pressures on land and natural resources. Some of the factors that have contributed to these tensions include land speculation for agricultural and urban development, exclusion of traditional rights of use and access in the legal framework, the rapid expansion of artisanal mining, and policies that have favored some sectors (i.e. agriculture) at the expense of others (livestock grazing). Land conflicts have resulted in violence between pastoralist and sedentary communities and between migrants and the native population. Discontent over the industrial mining sector relates to: (a) insufficient inclusion of mining into the local/national socio-economic fabric through employment and local content; (b) inadequate sector management leading to social conflicts with communities; and (c) risks to communities stemming from their dependency at mine closure. The inadequacy of regulations and state control over artisanal mining have also generated frustrations. There are reports of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) sites being controlled by armed groups and therefore being a potential source of funding for terrorism.

8. **Land-based subsistence activities and ASM are also sources of resilience for local communities, but fostering this dimension requires strengthening land tenure, use planning and management.** Subsistence agriculture and herding are essential for the resilience of community livelihoods and the inclusion of women in the economy. Similarly, ASM is an important source of employment and a social safety valve for the communities involved. The capacity to manage risks and foster resilience in land and natural resources has been negatively affected by inefficient policies and insufficient institutional and regulatory capacities. There are important synergies between the land administration and mining sectors that can contribute to more effective land use planning. Management in both sectors depends on access to land-related information to inform licensing for various sectors and basic features linked with surface land management. Each of the sectors also has specific needs and faces distinctive issues.

B1: The Land Sector

9. **Pressure on land is ever increasing due to population growth, expansion of urban centers, the development of natural resources projects in rural areas, and climate change. These dynamics, and the ensuing competition for land, pose significant risks to the country's economic development and social cohesion.** In rural areas, population density, the reduced availability of arable land, migrants' flows⁷, the competition between farmers and herders, and the emergence of mining companies and agro-industries requiring large tracts of land have led to a higher incidence of conflicts over land due to lack of clear documentation on the nature and extent of the existing rights. In urban areas, the peripheries around the two main cities (Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso) have seen the largest conversion from agricultural to urban land use, with land transactions carried out to the detriment of the original land occupants in the

⁷ Burkina Faso is home to over 34,000 refugees, mainly from Mali, of which 80% are women and children and 87% do not wish to return to their place of origin (World Bank, Country Partnership Framework, 2018-2023, p.34).



absence of documents guaranteeing existing rights.

10. **Burkina Faso has introduced innovative measures over the past 20 years to strengthen land governance and the delivery of land services.** The 2009 Rural Land Law introduced the rural land possession certificate (*Attestation de Possession Foncière Rurale*, APFR) to recognize customary occupancy (individual and collective) over agricultural plots and conservation areas, and supported a largely decentralized rural land system, through the creation of land administration structures at the local/municipal level⁸. In urban areas, the One-Stop Land Office (Guichet Unique du Foncier, (GUF) was established in 2008 in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso to facilitate application procedures and reduce the delays in the delivery of land services. Overall, the legal framework to support project activities is in place, though overlapping institutional mandates resulting from lack of coordination in the drafting of legal texts need to be addressed and roles and responsibilities harmonized.

11. **Despite the innovative legal framework, the improvements have been barely perceptible and land tenure insecurity remains widespread.** Institutional weaknesses, overlapping mandates, and the inability to perform basic land administration tasks especially at the decentralized (municipal) level, have been a major obstacle to the implementation of the rural land law⁹. The number of issued APFRs has been extremely low, and few decentralized offices currently exist. In urban areas, complex procedures, and high costs, coupled with weak capacity of land institutions are major challenges for obtaining use rights and property titles and the development of a formal land market. So far, only about 20,000 property titles have been registered for the entire country. In rural areas, some 77 percent of households have no written document attesting to their right to land or property, and only 1 percent of households have a registered title. Only 7 percent of urban homeowners have a land title. Land access complexities can promote rent seeking, deter investment in land, leave the poorer communities and individuals vulnerable to loss or curtailment of their land rights, and limit the Government's capacity to derive revenues from land-use taxation.

12. **Further, registration has largely been based on a demand basis, with high costs and delays, and the full potential of a systematic approach has yet to be realized.** Though the legal framework for implementation of systematic land registration is in place (Decree 2010-405 and Decree 2014-481 article 263), the country has no experience in conducting such activities. Limited pilots have been implemented for the regularization of land occupations in support of agricultural development projects in a few irrigation districts, with the issuance of about 6,800 land titles so far. Current registration procedures need to be further detailed and streamlined and adjusted to reflect a systematic approach (to be carried out with support of the private sector) rather than a demand-based process.

13. **In spite of existing legal provisions to help protect the land rights of women and youth, the gender gap in land tenure and land ownership remains critical in Burkina Faso.** The 1991 Constitution of Burkina Faso establishes a principle of non-discrimination and equality of the sexes and guarantees the right of inheritance for children of both sexes. However, most of the land is registered in the name of the male head of the household and only 0.8 percent of women hold recognized and formal occupancy or

⁸ the Village Land Commissions, the Village Land Conciliation Commissions, the rural land services, and the Domains Office.

⁹ A total of 3,250 APFRs were issued, for an average of 52 APFRs per municipality, whereas more than 20,000 are still awaiting processing, some 6,000 for just three peri-urban municipalities of Ouagadougou alone. Less than 20 percent of municipalities have a functional SFR.



property land rights¹⁰. Recent evidence also suggested that 36 percent of women have sole and joint land ownership compared to 61.9 percent of men, and only 14.2 percent of women have sole land ownership compared to 50 percent of men¹¹. The improvement of women's access to land is a complex process that implies the transformation of social relationships and inter-generational transfers that traditionally occur along patrilineal lines.

14. Land information is mostly paper-based and the existing digital information is scattered across different systems that are not interoperable, partially functional, and not secure. Separate land information management systems have been developed at central and municipal level to support the registration and delivery of APFRs, streamline the processes for issuing land titles, and manage information related to lease agreements and property taxes.

15. Initiatives for the digital transformation of land administration and the adoption of a geospatial roadmap have recently been launched and need additional support. To increase efficiency and transparency of land management, two web-based platforms aimed at assessing land and real estate value and managing cadastral and land information were recently developed by the Government. These platforms remain to be tested, integrated and rolled out nationwide, and an efficient network and server infrastructure must be set up for their effective performance. In parallel, the Government has started to lay the core foundations of a National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) in collaboration with the United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM). Overall additional resources and technical expertise are required to advance the modernization of land administration in Burkina.

B.2 The Mining Sector

16. Mining brought the most important structural change to Burkina Faso's economy over the last decade. Its share of GDP increased from 0.8 percent in 2008 to 10.4 percent in 2019; and of export from an insignificant number to about 70 percent for the same period. The sector provided about US\$500 million in government revenues in 2019, over 11,300 direct jobs from 16 industrial mines and 40,000 indirect jobs. An estimated 500,000 to 1,000,000 people work in ASM. COVID-19 has had a limited impact on mining production which was positively affected by COVID-19 induced higher prices for gold. Burkina has significant potential for manganese, bauxite, copper, nickel, zinc, limestones, and gold. The major growth in the sector has generated social, economic, and environmental impacts as well as expectations from citizens that are yet to be comprehensively addressed. Real or perceived insufficient benefits fuel conflicts in mining communities. Burkina has more to do to increase and share mining benefits and make the sector a lever for sustainable socio-economic development¹².

17. The most difficult challenge to mining relates to the high levels of insecurity in the country. Security initiatives taken by the Government or the private sector have not prevented terrorism from

¹⁰ World Bank, Country Partnership Framework (2018-2023), p.53.

¹¹ Gaddis, I. et al. (2018). Gender Gaps in Property Ownership in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Policy Research Working Paper 8573*. World Bank Group, p.34.

¹² The National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) set the following increase for mining: in GDP from 7.9% in 2015 to 10.2% in 2020; the local purchases in food consumption for miners from less than 14% in 2015 to 25% in 2020; local investments made by the mining industry from CFAF 2 billion in 2015 to CFAF 5 billion in 2020; direct jobs from less than 10,000 in 2015 to 20,000 in 2020.



affecting the mining sector. There were multiple instances of exploration and mine workers or their relatives being kidnapped or killed mostly on roads to and from mines in Burkina. This insecurity is having significant (human and financial) cost impacts and has severely limited exploration. Mining production, however, has continued to remain strong due to the number of advanced projects which were in the pipeline before insecurity settled in the country. Gold production was 52.4 tons in 2018, 50.3 tons in 2019, and 60.7 tons in 2020. This is not the case for exploration which incurred 58¹³ requests for title suspensions between 2019-2020. Beyond the loss of investments these will impact new discoveries and the replacement of reserves being mined currently.

18. **The ASM subsector is a source of livelihood for the poorest and most vulnerable but also informal, poorly managed, and source of environmental pollution, conflict, and illicit commercial practices.** Officially exported ASM gold is less than a ton against estimates of annual production of 15-30 tons for the period 2006-2015¹⁴. ASM is largely driven by poverty, the lack of alternative livelihoods in rural areas, and competes for land with other users with resulting periodic conflicts. Distress from the combined effects of the security, climate change, and COVID-19 increase the number of Burkinabe and migrants moving to this subsector. The RRA noted ASM as both a source of resilience (livelihood for millions including at times armed fighters) and potential conflict through mechanization/formalization if not managed carefully. There are however premises for better management of ASM risks and improving its “social valve” functions in Burkina including the establishment of the National Agency for Support to Artisanal Mining (ANEEMAS) which needs to be significantly supported if it is to be present on the field, provide extension services, enable inclusive ASM management, and support formalization.

19. **Governance in the mining sector involves the participation of multiple agencies.**¹⁵ Oversight over the mineral sector is conducted through several ministries: Mines for regulatory and technical aspects, Finance for mining revenues collection administration, and Environment for environmental oversight. These institutions still need further strengthening to close the legal and regulatory gaps, provide services and relevant sector information, and enable shared mining benefits.

20. **Environmental management of the sector benefited from the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) conducted by the MEEVCC in 2014.** Some of its recommendations were implemented through the Mineral Development Support Project (P124648- MGSP), but there are several important ones to still be addressed. The MEEVCC still needs substantial support in strengthening its oversight over mining including mine closure and the mitigation/management of related socio-economic challenges.

21. **Burkina Faso has been implementing the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and needs to continue toward mainstreaming it in its public management systems.** The process is still to be effectively present in the mining districts and to become a platform for a more meaningful engagement and dialogue between stakeholders.

22. **While the Government has been pleased with the contribution of the industrial mining sector to export revenues and, increasingly, fiscal revenues, its ambitions is for the sector to contribute more to sustainable development.** Burkina’s SMEs/SMI needs to capture a larger proportion of goods and

¹³ Ministère des Mines, Impacts de la COVID 19 et de l’Insécurité sur les Activités Minières au Burkina Faso, Octobre 2020.

¹⁴ Parliamentary inquiry into the mining sector in 2016

¹⁵ Governance refers to the abilities of the relevant ministries in transparently promoting, regulating, controlling, and monitoring the mining sector.



services needed for mining. The country also needs to support an efficient implementation of the resources from the Mining Fund for Local Development to enable communities to leverage resources from mining to initiate non mining job and income generation.

Gender and youth issues are relevant to many aspects of the mining sector. While gender dynamics in the mining sector mirror those in the country, the conditions in ASM make them even more prominent. Burkina Faso does not have a mining sector-specific gender policy. A gender assessment in two ASM sites¹⁶ indicated, among other issues, that: (a) poverty is the main driver for women involvement in ASM; (b) most women involved in ASM are not married;¹⁷ and (c) issues of GBV are prominent.¹⁸ Gender monitoring and counseling activities in ASM, the promotion of ASM cooperatives for women, bursaries for geoscience related studies targeted towards female students, dedicated training modules and micro-credit to support women's entrepreneurial initiatives are needed for the mining sector in Burkina and will be supported by the project.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The Project Development Objective is to improve national land and mining administration services, register land rights in selected municipalities and foster inclusive benefits sharing from the mining sector.

Key Results

- i. Time to register land rights reduced (days).
- ii. Number of Titles and Certificates of occupancy issued disaggregated by sex (number).
- iii. An online platform matching the demand and supply for goods and services is established.
- iv. 30 ASM Management Charters established.
- v. Approved policy for making mining assets and anomalies discovered during geoscientific investigations accessible to prospective investors.

¹⁶ UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization). 2017. « Integration du genre dans le projet. Contribution à l'Élimination du Mercure et à l'Amélioration de la Chaîne de Valeur de l'Or dans le Secteur de l'Exploitation Minière Artisanale et à Petite Echelle au Burkina Faso ».

¹⁷ The gender assessment found that about 85 percent of women on the sites were divorced, 10 percent widowed and 5 percent single

¹⁸ The gender assessment reported the following forms of violence by gender: language/verbal 120 for women and 75 for men; physical 13 for women and 22 for men; undesired pregnancy 24; sexual abuse 12; various litigations 19 for women and 45 for men



D. Project Description

COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENING OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT (US\$ 35 MILLION)

1. The objectives of this component are to clarify and make more inclusive the legal, regulatory, and institutional frameworks of the land and mining sectors, increase the capacity of institutions to carry out reforms, regulate the two sectors, provide services, and improve efficiencies and inter-institutional coordination and cooperation. This component will identify gaps and support relevant revisions of existing, and drafting of new, legal instruments, support the operationalization of institutional structures, the development of inter-institutional coordination schemes, the provision of infrastructure, equipment and tools to institutions, and deliver capacity building programs. It targets both immediate land and mining priorities brought about by the fragile context of the country as well those related to their medium-term development challenges. Activities in this component are expected to support climate adaptation and mitigation by: (a) strengthening capacities in land and natural resources management; (b) improving access to geospatial information for climate resilient planning; and (c) reinforcing the mine closure framework and strengthening the regulation of artisanal mining.

COMPONENT 2: STRENGTHENING OF LAND AND MINING INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVING LAND REGISTRATION (US\$ 72 MILLION)

2. The objective of this component is to modernize information management systems in land and mining and strengthen land tenure security. This component will support the production of cadastral base maps, the development of a new Land Information System, the modernization of the mining cadastre, the collection of geo-data, the provision of capacity building to support land registration and the systematic registration of land rights. The delineation of classified forests and their exclusion from mining licensing and the promotion of climate friendly revegetation of closed mine land sites will contribute to the country's climate adaptation efforts. Securing land rights will also facilitate temporary relocation and resilient recovery in the case of a disaster by ensuring that displaced populations will get their land back upon their return home.

COMPONENT 3: FOSTERING SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (US\$ 32 MILLION)

3. The objective of this component is to promote transparency and participation in the management of land and mining resources as well as to contribute to sustainable alternatives for community development. The component will support stakeholder participation in land policy dialogue and land rights registration, transparency mechanisms in the management of mining resources, the provision of local content for mining operations, improved mining communities' development approaches, the fiscal autonomy of municipalities to support decentralization, and land use planning instruments and strategies to promote sustainable territorial management and improve soil conservation. Increased capacity in land use planning is expected to eventually contribute to the prevention of desertification and deforestation.



COMPONENT 4 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION, AND KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION (US\$ 11 MILLION).

4. This subcomponent will support MINEFID and MEMC in fulfilling their responsibilities in the administrative, technical, fiduciary, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) functions. These include: (a) drafting or updating all the relevant manuals and project management plans; (b) providing support to the Review Committee and implementing its recommendations; (c) preparing annual budget and procurement plans, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the work plan; (d) preparing all required reports, including the mid-term review and final evaluation; (e) staffing, training, and acquiring software, hardware, and logistics required to support project implementation; (f) training, carrying out surveys and other studies to measure the indicators in the results framework and evaluate progress; (g) disseminating information, and liaising with civil society organizations; and (h) coordinating activities with NGOs contributing to project implementation, including the social monitoring of the systematic registration campaign.

COMPONENT 5 - CONTINGENT EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMPONENT (CERC) (US\$0.0 MILLION).

5. This contingent emergency response component is included under the project in accordance with World Bank's Investment Project Financing Policy, paragraphs 12 and 13, for situations of urgent need of assistance.¹⁹ This will allow for rapid reallocation of project proceeds in the event of a natural or man-made disaster or crisis that has caused or is likely to imminently cause a major adverse economic and/or social impact.²⁰

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

¹⁹ To trigger this component the government needs to declare an emergency or provide a statement of fact justifying the request for the activation of the use of emergency funding. To allocate funds to this component the Government may request the World Bank to re-allocate project funds to support emergency response and early recovery. If the WBG agrees with the determination of the disaster, and associated response needs, this component would draw resources from the unallocated expenditure category and/or allow the Government to request the World Bank to re-categorize and reallocate financing from other project components to cover emergency response and recovery costs.

²⁰ A CERC Annex would be included in the Operational Manual.



The project overall risk is substantial due to the country current context regarding land issues, internal displacements, management of the urban's non-cadastral areas, access to land, access to credit, tax collection and reducing land related conflicts, some civil works and geodata collection through sampling.

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

6. Development partners-sponsored projects in Burkina Faso are now managed through the provisions of the Decree 2018-0092 PRES/PM/MINEFID of February 2018. Based on this Decree, the management of the project will take place in the “033 Resource Mobilization” budget program of MINEFID and a Mining Budget Program (MBP) of the MEMC, under the overall coordination of MINEFID. A national project coordinator based in MINEFID and appointed by the Government will be responsible for overall coordination of project activities and for liaising with the national processes and systems. The Project will be implemented under the leadership of MINEFID and MEMC, with technical oversight to be provided by their relevant competent Directorates.

7. **A high-level Review Committee (RC)** will steer the project to facilitate sustainability and ensure proper mainstreaming of its activities into the relevant ministries, departments, and agencies. The RC will be responsible for overall strategic planning, program development, coordination to ensure coherence in interrelated activities, and monitoring of progress. The RC will be chaired by the General Secretary of the MINEFID or a designated representative, vice chaired by the General Secretary of the MEMC or a designated representative, and composed of representatives of the MEEVCC, civil society and relevant entities implementing key activities. The national coordinator will serve as the secretariat of the RC.

8. **Project Implementation Team (PIT).** Two dedicated autonomous PITs including an existing one under the MEMC and one to be established under MINEFID will manage the mining and land components respectively. Each of the PITs will have a project leader and a core of specialists in the areas of procurement, financial management, accounting, monitoring and evaluation, environmental management, and social development. In addition, each PIT will hire other relevant technical specialists and mobilize advisory services to support implementation as needed. All mining activities will be led through the central PIT, while for the land activities, four regional PITs will be established to support the implementation and coordination of land activities in the four regions and selected municipalities covered by the project. Technical advisory support is envisioned for as needed for complex tasks of the project.

9. **A tailored spatial deployment of project activities is planned** with activities initially implemented in the low to medium intensity conflict areas. The project is not anticipating deployment in high intensity conflict areas until the security situation improves to align them with at least the current conditions in medium conflict areas. In addition, when relevant, as determined in a security assessment, alternative supervision of the project activities will be completed by qualified NGOs.

10. The project will be developed in cooperation with and outsourced as appropriate with international organizations after an evaluation of experiences undertaken in Burkina Faso as well as a cost-benefit analysis for their intervention on their core areas of competence including gender and children in artisanal mining; or to enable alternative supervision and third-party monitoring of activities especially in areas of high security risks which are all anticipated to use alternative supervision mechanisms.



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