

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)**

Additional Financing

Report No.: PIDISDSA24196

Date Prepared/Updated: 07-Feb-2018

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Western Africa	Project ID:	P161836
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P122402
Project Name:	West Africa Regional Communications Infrastructure Project - APL-1B - Burkina Faso - Additional Financing (P161836)		
Parent Project Name:	West Africa Regional Communications Infrastructure Project - APL-1B (P122402)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	08-Feb-2018	Estimated Board Date:	25-Apr-2018
Practice Area (Lead):	Transport & Digital Development	Financing Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s)	Ministere du Developpement de l'Economie Numerique et des Postes		
Implementing Agency	Autorite de Regulation des Communications Electroniques et des Postes, Secretariat Permanent du Programme Sectoriel des Transports		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
International Development Association (IDA)			20.00
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			20.00
Environmental Category:	B-Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
Other Decision:			
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

After decades of relatively stable period (since 1991), Burkina Faso underwent a popular insurgency in 2014 which forced out the President (after 27 years in power). Presidential and legislative elections took place in 2015. A new President was elected in November 2015 and a new Government set up in January 2016. Burkina Faso is a landlocked low-income country, with 45% (out of 18.5m) of its population living in poverty. Like in most SSA countries, over 80% of the population rely on agriculture for their living. The country has limited natural resources, an economy that is strongly dependent on cotton exports, and is vulnerable to both natural disasters and fallout from civil strife in the nearby West African countries.

Burkina Faso's GDP grew up to 6.6% in 2013 – thanks mostly to a great harvesting year and strong mining production. Economic expansion in 2014 and 2015 remained at the same level due to the country political instability and the inclement weather (rains) which impacted the harvests. GDP lowered down to 4% in 2014 and 2015. However, forecast predicts its growth to rise to 5.9% in 2017. Inflation dropped down to 0.5% in 2013, increased to 0.9% in 2015 and is now forecasted to reach 2.0% in 2017.

Through its “Plan National de Développement Economique et Social” (PNDES) of July 2016, the new Government of Burkina Faso established a 4-year new development strategy, including strategic directions for the ICT sector (as well as other sectors development with ICT support). For a landlocked country like Burkina Faso, regional integration remains critical for stimulating economic growth. Burkina Faso placed regional integration/ cooperation high on its national agenda in order to take advantage of regional infrastructure, and benefit from growing regional trade and investment.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

The ICT sector in Burkina Faso has considerably evolved over the past 10 years. On the policy and regulatory side, the national regulator has been efficient in conducting series of reforms of the policy framework, which has enabled the emergence of a relatively competitive environment for ICT services. Burkina Faso has indeed been one of the leading countries in the region in terms of adoption of ECOWAS ICT policies. Since then, the incumbent telecommunications operator has been privatized, the mobile and Internet markets are now open to competition, and a national agency for the promotion of ICT (ANPTIC) has been created.

From a market perspective, the ICT sector is today characterized by a relatively mature mobile telephony market. The penetration of (fixed and mobile) telephony services reached 79% of the population in June 2016, compared to 37% in December 2011. While showing a significant growth, this performance remains relatively low compared to other countries of the region. This situation is mainly due to lack of affordability of mobile telephony service, considering the low purchasing power of the population, and to a lesser extend to network coverage gaps in rural and sparsely populated areas of the country.

The Internet market, while growing rapidly, is still in its infancy. The fixed Internet access infrastructure is very limited and progressively disappearing. Mobile technologies have taken over the Internet access segment, with a rapid yet still limited take-up of 3G services, which offer relatively low-bandwidth Internet services. Mobile Internet services (3G) were launched in 2013 and service penetration reached 15% of the population in December 2015 according to the ITU (and 19% in December 2016, according to TeleGeography), with subscriptions concentrated mostly in urban areas. In terms of prices, low-end packages are now offered at affordable prices, even to low-income individuals: for instance, as of March 2017, ONATEL prepaid 3G bundles start at FCFA200 (~US\$0.3) for 5MB of usage (and a validity of 1 month); a 1GB bundle costs FCFA5,000 (~US\$8.1) for a validity of 1 month. Despite these low entry-prices, the reported limitations in terms of coverage

and bandwidth remain an impediment to a larger service take-up. In addition, 4G services are not yet available, limiting the quality of service that can be delivered to the final users.

Further retail price reductions are required to bring Internet broadband services to the most vulnerable populations, which, in turn, require further improvements in international connectivity. The generalization of Internet broadband in Burkina Faso will be directly correlated to the availability of cheap and reliable international connectivity, which represents a fundamental element in the value chain and the largest operating costs for Internet service providers today in the country. The availability of international bandwidth is not yet sufficient and Burkina Faso continues to suffer from its landlocked position. The WARCIP project is adding a new supply route (fiber optic network) for international connectivity via Ghana, which will increase competition and add network redundancy. The full effect of this new link will be observed once the network starts its operations, but the international connectivity prices have already fallen, in part in anticipation to this alternative to the current main supplier (ONATEL). With more abundance and competition in the international bandwidth segment, significant price reductions could be achieved, as its price on coast countries of the region is today typically in the range of several hundred dollars (depending on volume and other factors).

The generalization of access to broadband Internet is necessary to complement and multiply the effects of other projects and investments in the ICT sector and beyond. In particular, the World Bank-funded eBurkina project intends to improve capacity and use of ICTs by the public administrations and agencies for the provision of information and public e-services and to foster entrepreneurship in the digital economy. Other projects in the sectors include the G-Cloud project, which started in 2015 with a funding from the Government of Denmark. This project will create elements of infrastructure to enable the country to develop new e-services using cloud-based technologies. The Government of Burkina Faso also deployed in 2012 a publicly operated internal network infrastructure to connect government agencies (RESINA), established a common Data Center and a Wide Area Network (WAN) infrastructure, and is planning to deploy a common technology platform for the operation of most of the Information Systems.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The development objective of WARCIP is to increase the geographical reach of broadband networks and reduce costs of communications services in West Africa. For APL1B, the Project's development objectives are to contribute to increasing the geographical reach of broadband networks and to reducing the costs of communications services in each of the territories of The Gambia, Guinea and Burkina Faso.

Key Results

The key results are in line with the results expected for the parent project. However, the project results framework will be updated to reflect the impact of the AF by increasing the target value of the PDO level indicators, and to take into account several new or redefined indicators. They mainly are:

- Volume of international traffic,
- Access to Internet services
- Access to telephony services
- Average monthly price of wholesale international E1 capacity link from capital city to Europe

The results indicators will also be reviewed and revised as necessary to take into account the recently announced Corporate Results Indicators. Additional intermediate indicators will be added to monitor progress of new activities.

D. Project Description

For this Additional Financing, there are no changes from the parent project PDO. The PDO remains to increase the geographical reach of broadband networks and reduce costs of communications services in the territory of Burkina Faso.

The activities to be financed by the proposed AF will be linked to the existing WARCIP Component 1 (Improved International Connectivity and Regional Connectivity), Component 2 (Creation of an enabling environment and institutional strengthening to remove existing bottlenecks for private sector participation in both national and regional infrastructure development) and Component 3 (Implementation support).

Component Name:

Component 1 – Supporting connectivity

Comments (optional)

This component will support the following activities:

- a) Expansion of connectivity infrastructure (backbone network),
- b) Strengthening of connectivity equipment (Virtual Landing Point and Internet Exchange Point),
- c) Purchase of additional international bandwidth to be supplied at the Virtual Landing Point,
- d) Infrastructure sharing via the establishment of a pilot project for the deployment of ICT infrastructure mutualized with other civil works.

Component Name:

Component 2 – Enabling environment for Connectivity

Comments (optional)

This component will support the following activities:

- a) Operationalization of the national infrastructure by setting up one or several public-private partnership(s) (PPP) for the national infrastructures (fiber optic backbone),
- b) Implementation of key regulatory reforms (assisting ARCEP in implementing key regulatory reforms),
- c) Operationalization of the universal service strategy,
- d) Macro-environment and cross-sector initiatives: assisting the authorities in assessing and improving the environment beyond sectoral regulations and policies, for a strong development of the ICT sector,
- e) Capacity building: Strengthening the capacity of the implementation agencies (Ministry in charge of ICT, regulation authority, ANTIC).

Component Name:

Component 3 – Project Implementation

Comments (optional)

This component will support the following activities:

- a) Operating costs. Covering the incremental operating costs including project management, audits, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), safeguards, and communication.
- b) Contingencies to cater for unexpected price variations.

E. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis

(if known)

The landscape of the project area is characterized by urban and peri-urban settings. The main activity (and the corresponding location) of the project relevant to both environmental and social safeguards analysis is the excavation of a 210 km trench from Fada to the border of the Kourou-Koalou area (which was declared a neutral zone since May 2009) at the border with Benin, to lay down an optical cable. The trench will be excavated in the right of way of existing roads. In the country side and in peri-urban settlements, the terrain to be traversed by the trench is characterized by wooded savannahs and edges of farmland in the right of way. At the border of the Kourou-Koalou, a tower will be built to carry the signal wirelessly to the other side of the Kourou-Koalou area, in Benin, where the signal will be picked-up by another tower. As such, no infrastructure will be erected in the Kourou-Koalou area and no physical access to the area will be required. In urban areas, as in peri-urban areas, the trench is likely to traverse the edges of urban plots and structures in the right of way. Other potential project locations that might be relevant to safeguards analysis include short access trenches in the right of way of urban settings to connect to a connectivity center.

The trench will traverse through the protected area called Pama Wildlife Reserve at KP 49.7 to KP 113, with intermittent ruptures by village enclaves (Pama, Tindangou and Nadiagou). All sensitive sites along the RN 18 were identified and recorded in the ESMF in a table (Page 30).

The project is a Category B.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Antoine V. Lema, Social Safeguards Specialist

Leandre Yameogo, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

II. IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation arrangements will be the same as under the parent project WARCIP 1B - Burkina Faso operation, with the Ministry in charge of ICT (Ministre du Développement de l'Economie Numérique et des Postes - MDENP) the sectoral regulation authority (Autorité de Régulation des Communications Electroniques et des Postes - ARCEP) and the WARCIP PIU (Secrétariat Permanent du Programme Sectoriel des Transports - SP-PST) as the project implementing agencies.

- (i) The Ministry in charge of ICT will be responsible for overseeing and implementing the activities financed by the AF under Component 1;
- (ii) The sectoral regulation authority will be in charge of the most of the AF activities under Component 2, and
- (iii) The Secrétariat Permanent du Programme Sectoriel des Transports - SP-PST will remain the PIU in charge of the day to day activities of the project, including the overall coordination, implementation and supervision of the proposed AF.

III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The main positive impacts of the FA-PRICAO-BF sub-projects are as follows: -i- temporary employment and financial income for local workers from localities crossed by fiber optic network and migrant workers; -ii-

	<p>meals and drinks for local workers; -iii-the creation of financial income for women and small traders along the roads along which the fiber optic network will be located.</p> <p>In the exploitation phase, the positive impacts of the FA-PRICAO are multiple for the country and the communities of residents in Burkina Faso as a whole. The additional and improved access to Internet is an essential factor to increase the productivity and to improve the social well-being, in particular under the form of new goods and services and the increase in the competitiveness of businesses. There is also an increase in revenues for the State Treasury from direct and indirect taxation on the incremental telecommunications and ICT services revenues.</p> <p>The main potential negative impacts of the PRICAO-BF subprojects are: -i- the loss of properties and other goods of economic interest (hangars of shops, various workshops, portions of fields, fruit trees) and the risks of loss of Cultural property; -ii- the risks of disturbance to drinking water, electricity and fixed telephony networks; -iii- the risks of spread of HIV / AIDS; -iv- the risks of accidents at work sites and road accidents; -v- the risks of diseases resulting from alteration of air quality; -vi- the risks of social frustration in case of non-employment; -vii- the risks of social conflicts in the event of the occupation of public or private land; -viii- the risk of robbery, looting and sabotage of construction sites; -ix- the loss of vegetation on 45 ha in the eastern region; -x- the risk of increased poaching in the areas of the Pama Wildlife Reserve and the Kompienga ZOVIC 9a local association); -xi- the risk of soil destructuring and erosion risks, -xii- the risk of pollution and degradation of watercourses; -xiii- the risk of disturbance of watercourses; -xiv- the risks of pollution of the environment by the discharges of the waste resulting from the works and the base life.</p> <p>A general measure for enhancing the potential positive impacts of sub-projects was proposed.</p>
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		Measures have been identified to address the various potential negative impacts. Environmental and social criteria for the eligibility of sub-projects have been defined, the environmental and social screening process presented, the environmental analysis and validation process described. In addition, institutional arrangements have been proposed for the implementation and monitoring of the ESMP. A detailed capacity building program for ESMP stakeholders was formulated.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The OP 4.04 (Natural Habitats) is triggered as the trench of the fiber optical cable will follow the right of way of a section of a road that goes through a protected area (Pama Wildlife Reserve KP 49.7 to KP 113).
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project will not support activities related to forest exploitation or management.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will neither finance nor support the use pesticides, and none of the supported activities will indirectly induce use of pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	This Policy is triggered to concur with OP 4.01. The excavation of the trench could lead to chance finds. Particular attention may be paid for the site of Katambéri ritual sacrifices at KP 15.1 and the Katambéri Sacrifices Site at KP 16.0.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no indigenous people in the project intervention areas as defined by the World Bank.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Component 1 (Supporting connectivity) will induce land acquisition. The excavation of the trench to lay down the optical cable will have adverse impacts on socio-economic activities and properties in the right of way of the existing road alignment to be followed. Table tops, food stands, kiosks, car workshop, motorcycle and bicycle workshops and other structures in the right of way along the roads will be affected. The resettlement policy framework (RPF) has been updated, and a resettlement action plan (RAP) will be prepared upon the completion of the detailed design for the trench of the cable alignment.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project does not involve any dams.
Projects on International Waterways	No	No project activity is being implemented in an

OP/BP 7.50		international waterway.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	No project activity is being implemented in disputed areas.

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

Project activities are not expected to induce large scale, significant or irreversible environmental or social impacts. The alignment of the fiber optic cable is to follow the right of way of existing roads in Burkina Faso (along the N18 road) between the town of Fada up to the Kourou-Koalou area at the border with Benin where a tower will be built to carry wirelessly the signals to the other side of the area in Benin. The precise alignment of the fiber optic cable, as well as the exact site of the tower will be determined upon the completion of the detailed design of the infrastructure.

The Virtual Landing Point (VLP), established in the parent project, will complement the future infrastructure and accompany the increasing demand and usage of international capacity. The VLP will operate the international capacity carried on the backbone built between Burkina Faso and the border of Benin. Its operation could be expanded to operate the international capacity exchanged over this new link with Benin, which would require additional equipment, and a scaling-up of its status and operations.

An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) have been prepared, consulted upon and disclosed in Burkina Faso before appraisal. The environmental and social impacts of excavating a trench to lay down the fiber optic cable along the identified road, will have limited adverse environmental and social impacts, as trench it is expected to follow right of way for the existing road and/or transmission lines. Adverse impacts are likely to come mainly from the excavation of the trench when it crosses human settlements, farms, rivers, a forest (Partial Reserve of Pama), and may lead to soil erosion, potential pollution of soil and waters, loss of vegetation, and temporary disruption of living environment and socio-economic activities. Involuntary resettlement is expected to be in term of economic displacement rather than physical relocation. In addition to OP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment) and OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement), the Project triggers OP 4.04 (Natural Habitats) and OP 4.11 (Cultural Heritage).

The ESMF addresses both impacts and proposes mitigation measures for critical natural habitats and physical cultural resources, as the cable is being laid along a road that goes through a national park and other areas, and there is a possibility that the cable may be laid in areas where cultural assets exist. An ESIA and a RAP will be prepared prior to project implementation. It should be noted that the project connection at the border with Benin will not lead to social conflicts because the borders between the two countries have been clearly delineated and materialized, except the disputed area of Kourou-Koalou, declared as a neutral zone since May 2009.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:
There are no perceived long term impacts. An indirect impact may temporary reduced access during the construction time for tourism or local business, and potential disruption in some local activities during the cable construction across of agglomerations.
3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
N/A
4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.
Under the initial project, the project implementation unit built a substantial capacity and mechanism to manage safeguards issues. The unit has an experienced environmentalist to ensure safeguards compliance, and works closely with the national environmental agency, Bureau National des Evaluations Environnementales (BUNEE). The implementing Unit of the project is committed to ensuring that environmentally conscious practices are carried out during construction of the fiber optic and operation of the VLP in Burkina Faso. Measures that will be taken during implementation include: (a) incorporating environmental considerations into its planning, management and operational activities; (b) having an Environmental and Safety Coordinator/consultant to be directly responsible for environmental and safety issues during construction and operation; (c) allocating and maintain resources for the effective implementation of the ESMP, the ESIA /and the RAP; and, d) including relevant safeguards mitigation measures, planning and indicators in the tender documents for the connectivity components.
5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.
Key stakeholders include: project affected persons (PAPs), local communities and their inhabitants; local administrations; the Environmental Protection Agency of the client, businesses and civil society. All above mentioned stakeholders were consulted during the preparation of the ESMP and the RPF. As in the initial project, the ESMP and the RPF have been disclosed prior to appraisal. The ESIA and the RAP will be prepared after the completion of the detailed design of the trench for the cable alignment and the wireless tower. Issues raised in the consultations will be recorded in the ESIA and RAP, and addressed during project design and implementation. Consultation will be an ongoing process, from project preparation throughout implementation

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	26-May-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	16-Jun-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	

Burkina Faso	03-Jul-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	23-Jun-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	28-Jun-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Burkina Faso	04-Jul-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why::	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment						
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats						
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources						
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
All Safeguard Policies						
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 safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input 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"/>

V. Contact point

World Bank

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VII. Approval

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