

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
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5 December 2019
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BOARD APPROVAL
Lapse-of-time Procedure
5 December 2019

FOR CONSIDERATION

MEMORANDUM

TO : THE BOARDS OF DIRECTORS

FROM : Vincent O. NMEHIELLE
Secretary General

SUBJECT : BURKINA FASO: RURAL DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT (PEPA-MR)*

ADF LOAN OF UA 6.5 MILLION
ADF GRANT OF UA 4.03 MILLION
RWSSI TRUST FUND GRANT OF 1.0 MILLION EURO

The **Loan** and **Grant Proposals** together with the **Draft Resolutions** were submitted for your **consideration on a Lapse-of-time basis**, on 20 November 2019.

Since no objection was recorded by 5.00 pm on 5 December 2019, **the said Proposals are considered as approved and the Resolutions adopted.**

Attach.

Cc.: The President

*Questions on this document should be referred to:

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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



RURAL DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT (PEPA-MR)

COUNTRY: BURKINA FASO

APPRAISAL REPORT

Date: October 2019

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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



BURKINA FASO

RURAL DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT (PEPA-MR)

PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT

RDGW/AHWS/COBF/PGCL

November 2018

Translated Version

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(September 2019)

UA 1	=	XOF 813.31
UA 1	=	EUR 1.24
UA 1	=	USD 1.37
USD 1	=	EUR 0.92
EUR 1	=	USD 1.09
EUR 1	=	XOF 655.957

FISCAL YEAR

1 January – 31 December

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 kilometre (km)	=	1,000 m
1 km ²	=	1,000,000 m ²
1 hectare (ha)	=	10,000 m ²
1 tonne	=	1,000 kg
1 kilojoule (kJ)	=	1,000 Joules (J)
1 kilovolt (kV)	=	1,000 Volts (V)
1 kilovolt-ampere (kVA)	=	1,000 Volts – Ampere (VA)
1 kilowatt (kW)	=	1,000 Watts
1 Megawatt (MW)	=	1,000,000 W = 1,000 kW
1 Gigawatt (GW)	=	1,000,000 kW = 1,000 MW
1 kilowatt hour (kWh)	=	1,000 Watt hours = 3,600,000 Joules (J)
1 Megawatt hour (MWh)	=	1,000,000 Wh = 1,000 kWh
1 Gigawatt hour (GWh)	=	1,000,000 kWh = 1,000 MWh
1 tonne oil equivalent (toe)	=	41,868 Joules = 11,630 kWh
1 million tonne oil equivalent (mtoe)	=	1,000,000 toe
1 cubic metre (m ³)	=	1,000 litres (l)
1 linear metre (lm)	=	100 centimetres (cm)

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADF	: African Development Fund
AFD	: French Development Agency
AfDB	: African Development Bank
AWF	: African Water Facility
BUNEE	National Office for Environmental Assessments
DGA	General Directorate of Sanitation
DGCOOP	General Directorate of Cooperation
DGEP	General Directorate of Economy and Planning
DGEP/MEA	General Directorate of Drinking Water/Ministry of Water and Sanitation
ESMP	: Environmental and Social Management Plan
CSP	: Country Strategy Paper
DWS	: Drinking Water Supply
DWSS	Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation
ESIA	: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EU	: European Union
GIZ	: German Agency for International Cooperation
HOP	Human Operated Pump
IEC	: Information, Education and Communication
IERR	Internal Economic Rate of Return
IsDB	: Islamic Development Bank
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KfW	: Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German Development Bank)
MEA	Ministry of Water and Sanitation
MEEVCC	: Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change
MINEFID	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development
OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PAEPA4R	Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Four Regions (Cascades, Centre West, Centre South and Sahel)
PCN	: Project Concept Note
PCR	: Project Completion Report
PCU	: Project Coordination Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PN-AEP	National Drinking Water Supply Programme

PN-AEUE	: National Sewage and Excreta Sanitation Programme
PNDES	: National Economic and Social Development Plan
PRSP	: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RWSSI	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative
SDG6	Sustainable Development Goal 6
SDWS	Simplified Drinking Water Supply
SPAQPO	: First Ouagadougou Suburban Sanitation Sub-project
TFP	Technical and Financial Partners
UA	: Unit of Account
UAM	: Million Units of Account
UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	: United States Agency for International Development
WADB	West African Development Bank
WB	: World Bank
WUA	: Water User Association
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit

Project Sheet

COUNTRY	:	Burkina Faso
BORROWER	:	Burkina Faso
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:		Ministry of Water and Sanitation (MEA)
EXECUTING AGENCY	:	General Directorate of Drinking Water (DGEP)
PROJECT NAME	:	Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Project (PEPA-MR)
PROJECT AREA	:	Centre-West and Centre-South Regions

Financing Plan

Source	Amount (UA million)	Instrument
ADF loan	6.50	ADF loan to Burkina Faso
ADF grant	4.03	ADF grant to Burkina Faso
RWSSI grant	0.81	RWSSI grant (equivalent to EUR 1.0 million) to Burkina Faso
Government	0.84	Counterpart contribution
Beneficiaries	0.29	Beneficiary contribution
TOTAL COST	12.47	

Duration – Key Milestones (projected)

Concept note approval	July 2019
Project approval	December 2019
Effectiveness	March 2020
Last disbursement	December 2022
Completion	December 2022

Project Summary

General Overview: This project will provide drinking water supply and sanitation facilities to contribute to universal access to drinking water and sanitation. Estimated at UA 12.47 million, the project cost will be financed by a loan, a grant from the African Development Fund (ADF) and a grant from the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (*administered by the Bank and the Fund*). It will run for 36 months.

The project will take place in an area with an estimated population of 2,020,000 inhabitants. The direct beneficiaries of the drinking water supply and sanitation (DWSS) facilities are estimated at 157,500 for drinking water and 110,000 for sanitation. With the support of information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns, approximately 700,000 persons, including 300,000 for drinking water and 400,000 for sanitation, hygiene and nutrition, or 34.6% of the area's population, of which 54% women, will be sensitised. The project provides for the construction of: (i) 200 boreholes equipped with human operated pumps (HOP); 15 simplified drinking water supply (SDWS) systems, (ii) 11,000 family latrines, and (iii) 50 latrine blocks in institutions (schools and health centres) and public places. With a view to ownership and sustainability of the DWSS facilities, the project will carry out IEC campaigns for behavioural change on water, sanitation, hygiene, nutrition¹ and gender. Lastly, the project will support capacity building for intervention structures and other actors such as municipal officers, pump repairers, standpipe managers, water user associations (WUA), and the training of young people (girls and boys) in the water and sanitation professions.

Needs Assessment: The Bank's intervention addresses Government's major concern under the PNDES intended to implement two national programmes for drinking water supply (PN-AEP) and for sewage and excreta sanitation (PN-AEUE). These programmes were adopted to achieve universal access to water and sanitation because the national rural drinking water access rate as of 31 December 2018 stood at 73.4%, while that of sanitation was 22.6. These two programmes are mainly financed by external resources including the AfDB, which occupies the lead position. This project will help to achieve the objectives of the two programmes. It will be recalled that the PN-AEP provides for the construction of 611 SDWS systems, 87 multi-village DWS systems and 10,376 boreholes equipped with HOPs, while the PN-AEUE aims to build 1,943,482 family latrines and 6,000 latrine blocks in institutions (schools and health centres) and public places.

Value Added for the Bank: The Bank is a very active member of the DWSS donor pool in Burkina Faso and has experience in implementing this type of project. Therefore, it is an important partner on which Government relies to resolve the issue of water scarcity and sanitation infrastructure deficit. In this regard, it financed the Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project in the Cascades, Centre-West, Centre-South and Sahel Regions (PAEPA-4R), completed in December 2015. PAEPA-4R funded 1,580 boreholes equipped with HOPs, 31 SDWS systems, 9,000 family latrines and 2,060 latrine blocks in institutions (schools and health centres) and public places (markets, bus stations, places of worship). Hence, the Bank's intervention is sound and beneficial for the Government as it will reduce regional disparities in drinking water for the Centre-West Region, which is 12 points behind, and in sanitation for the Centre-South Region, ranked last nationally.

Knowledge Building: By building the capacity of structures involved and other actors, and thanks to studies carried out, the project implementation will help to (i) produce studies for new operations; (ii) identify two sites for faecal sludge management in rural municipalities ; and (iii) implement the national strategy for managing the public water service, while ensuring easier access to drinking water service for the poor. Lastly, the project's monitoring/evaluation system will generate relevant information that can be used to refine and better plan the country's development policies and strategies, particularly in rural areas.

¹ The Centre-West Region has a malnutrition rate, particularly stunting of children, of nearly 15%.

VII- RESULTS-BASED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Country and Project Name: Burkina Faso; Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Project (PEPA-MR) Project Goal: Improve the living conditions for the people of the Centre-West and Centre-South Regions						
RESULTS CHAIN		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target		
IMPACT	Living conditions for the people of Burkina Faso sustainably improved	Prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases National drinking water access rate National sanitation access rate	21% (2017) 73.4% 21.6%	14% (2030) 100% (2030) 100% (2030)	INSD reports, statistical yearbooks of the Ministry of Health (MS), performance reports of the Ministry of Water and Sanitation	
	Access to drinking water improved in the targeted areas	Drinking water access rate in the Centre-West Region Drinking water access rate in the Centre-South Region	70% (2018) 85% (2018)	84% (2025) 92% (2025)	INSD survey reports, statistical yearbooks of the MS and reports of the Ministry of Water and Sanitation	Risk: Terrorist attacks can prevent travel and project implementation. Mitigation measure: Security operations are organised in the country as soon as the security situation deteriorates in a region.
OUTCOMES	Access to sanitation improved in the targeted areas	Family sanitation access rate in the Centre-West Region Family sanitation access rate in the Centre-South Region	15% (2018) 10% (2018)	39% (2025) 35% (2025)		
	Drinking water infrastructure built	Number of boreholes equipped with HOPs Number of DWSS systems built Number of standpipes (SP) Number of individual connections (IC) Number of watering places Number of people sensitised on water quality protection, 50% of whom women Number of water analyses conducted per year	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	200 (2022) 15 (2022) 105 (2022) 750 (2022) 50 300,000 (2022) people 200	PMU reports Supervision mission aide-mémoires Completion reports	Risk: long delays in procurement of goods and works. Mitigation measure: the mobilisation of a procurement specialist within the PMU will reduce the said delays.
OUTPUTS	Gender-sensitive sanitation infrastructure built	Number of family latrines built Number of public and institutional latrine blocks built Proportion of school latrines built according to hygienic menstrual management (HMM) standards Number of people sensitised on sanitation, hygiene, HMM and nutrition best practice, 60% of whom women	0 0 0 0	11,000 (2022) 50 (2022) 30 (2022) 400,000 people		

ACTIVITIES	Capacity of water and sanitation sector actors strengthened	Number of water user associations (WUA) trained, at least 30% of whom women	0	100 (2022)		
		Number of municipal actors trained, at least 30% of whom women	220 (2022)	105 including 45 women		
		Number of standpipe managers trained	0			
		Number of young people trained in water and sanitation professions, at least 10% of whom girls (masonry, plumbing, rural sanitation, etc.)		30 plumbers 80 builders 20 repairers		
		Number of people trained in faecal sludge management and recovery	0	26		
		Number of public latrine managers trained, 30% of whom women	0	80		
		Number of executives whose capacities are strengthened		120		
		Number of investment projects prepared	0	1		
	Project management ensured	% of contracts signed on time	0	90%		
		% of fiduciary audit reports produced on time	0	100%		
		% of quarterly activity reports produced on time	0	100%		
		Number of completion reports produced by the beneficiary	0	1		
		Number of environmental and social audit reports	0	3		
		Number of trainees recruited and trained	0	6 including 3 women		
Components					Inputs	
	Component 1: Development and management of gender-sensitive drinking water and sanitation infrastructure				ADF loan: UA 6.50 million; ADF grant: UA 4.03 million; RWSSI grant: UA 0.81 million (EUR 1,00 million) Counterpart contribution: UA 1.13 million, including the State: UA 0.84 million and Beneficiaries: UA 0.9 million Total: UA 12.47 million	
	Component 2: Studies and capacity building for sector actors					
	Component 3: Project coordination and management					

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Activities	2019		2020				2021				2022			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. General Activities														
1.1 Bank approval														
1.2 Signature of the agreement														
1.3 Appointment of hte project manager														
2. Development of DWSS Infrastructure														
2.1. Award of DW works contracts														
2.1. Works execution														
2.2. Installation, monitoring control and IMS														
2.3. Award of sanitation works contracts														
2.4. Works execution														
2.5. Monitoring control and IMS														
2.6. ESMP implementation														
3. Institution and Capacity Building														
3.1. Capacity building for the management unit														
3.2. Training in faecal sludge management and recovery														
3.3. Award of contracts for the conduct of studies														
3.4. Conduct of studies														
3.5. Training of young people entrepreneurship														
4. Project Coordination and Management														
4.1. Project management														
4.2. Completion report														
4.3. Audit														

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF BANK GROUP MANAGEMENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONCERNING A PROPOSAL FOR AN ADF LOAN, AN ADF GRANT AND A RWSSI GRANT IN FAVOUR OF THE RURAL DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT (PEPA-MR)

Management hereby submits for the approval of the Board of Directors this report on a proposal for an ADF loan of UA 6.50 million, an ADF grant of UA 4.03 million and a RWSSI grant of UA 0.81 million to the Government of Burkina Faso to finance the Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Project (PEPA-MR).

1. STRATEGIC THRUST AND RATIONALE

1.1 Project Linkages with the Country Strategy and Objectives

1.1.1 Burkina Faso's National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) 2016-2020 aims to structurally transform the country's economy for strong, sustainable, resilient and inclusive growth, creating decent jobs for all and leading to improved social well-being. This plan has identified the water and sanitation sector as a national priority, particularly under Objective 2.5: "Improve the living environment and access to drinking water, sanitation and quality energy services" to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG6) on water and sanitation. This project, which aims to contribute to improving access to drinking water and sanitation for the people of the Centre-West and Centre-South Regions, is in line with Objective 2.5 of the PNDES. In this regard, the two national programmes adopted by the Government of Burkina Faso, one for drinking water supply (PN-AEP) and the other for sewage and excreta sanitation (PN AEUE), provide for the construction of (1) 611 SDWS systems, (2) 87 multi-village DWS networks, (3) 10,376 boreholes equipped with HOPs, (4) 1,943,482 family latrines, and (5) 6,000 latrine blocks in institutions (schools and health centres) and public places. Financed by the Bank, the operation that provides for the construction of (i) 200 boreholes equipped with HOPs (ii) 15 SDWS systems, (iii) 11,000 family latrines, and (iv) 50 latrine blocks in institutions (schools and health centres) and public places, will help to achieve the objectives of the two programmes.

1.1.2 PEPA-MR is part of the Bank's Ten-Year Strategy 2013-2022, which focuses on infrastructure development for the promotion of green and inclusive growth. In addition, since the project aims to improve access to drinking water and sanitation, it contributes to two of the Bank's High 5s, namely (i) Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa, and (ii) Feed Africa. The project also aligns with the Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa given that water supply and sanitation services provide the core foundation of resilience to communities since the spread of waterborne diseases depends on environmental conditions and the availability and quality of related infrastructure. Lastly, the project accords with the Bank's intervention strategy (CSP 2017-2021) in Burkina Faso, in particular Pillar 2: "Support agricultural sector development for inclusive growth", the first thrust of which concerns the development of value chains and the improvement of access to water.

1.2 Rationale for the Bank's Involvement

1.2.1 Ensuring equitable access to water, sanitation and health services is a development priority. The Bank's intervention is justified by the fact that the project addresses Government's major concern under the PNDES regarding the implementation of PN-AEP and PN-AEUE. As of 31 December 2018, the national drinking water access rate in rural areas was 73.4%, and that of sanitation 22.6 %. On the same date, access rates were 70% for drinking water and 15% for sanitation, respectively, in the Centre-West Region. There is a 12-point gap in the drinking water access rate between the Centre-West Region and other regions not benefiting from external financing for drinking water operations. As concerns the Centre-South Region, the drinking water access rate was 85%, and that of sanitation only 10% as of 31 December 2018, making it the region with the lowest access rate. In addition,

resources for financing drinking water supply programmes (PN-AEP) and the PN-AEUE are currently mobilised only to the tune of 33% for drinking water and 8.8% for rural sanitation, hence the need to mobilise the Bank's contribution to reduce the financing gap. The project design guidelines in Annex B.1.3. give the criteria for choosing the area of intervention as well the origin of the targets of the impact and outcome indicators.

1.2.2 The Bank's intervention will help to reduce regional disparities in drinking water and sanitation. This operation will also consolidate the achievement of the previous intervention, completed in December 2015. Lastly, it will contribute to creating a link between water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition in the Centre-West Region, where the malnutrition rate, particularly stunting of children, is nearly 15%.

1.3. Aid Coordination

1.3.1 The main technical and financial partners in the water and sanitation sector (WSS) in Burkina Faso are the AFD, the AfDB, BADEA, the EIB, the IsDB, the World Bank, WADB, Belgian Cooperation, Danish Cooperation, German Cooperation, Swedish Cooperation, the OPEC Fund, JICA, the European Union, UNICEF, USAID, as well as the African Water Facility and RWSSI, administered by AfDB. In the area of rural and semi-urban drinking water, development partners intervene through projects and programmes targeting regions nationwide or through sector budget support. The table below gives the status of interventions.

TFP	Programme	Amount	Region of Intervention	Period
AFD	Drinking water supply project	EUR 14 million	East	2016-2021
World Bank	Drinking water supply and sanitation project (PAEA-PforR)	USD 300 million	Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades, Hauts Bassins, South-West	2019-2024
IsDB	WAEMU HV programme	EUR 11.83 million	Boucle du Mouhoun, Hauts Bassins	2016-2019
Belgium	SDWS programme	EUR 9 million	Centre-East	2019-2023
Canada	ECED project	USD 12.5 million	Sahel	2015-2019
Danida	Sustainable and equitable access to drinking water and HSP	EUR 30.1 million	Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades, Hauts Bassins	2017-2020
KfW	Sector budget support	EUR 25 million	National territory	2018-2020
Sweden	Promotion of hygiene and sanitation	EUR 7.4 million	North, Centre-North, Centre-South	2018-2023
UNICEF	Promotion of hygiene and sanitation	USD 9.7 million	Sahel, East, Centre-West	2019-2020
European Union	Sector budget support	EUR 64 million	National territory	2016-2022

1.3.2 As part of implementation of the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES), fourteen (14) planning sectors were defined, including one for the environment, water and sanitation. The Bank is an active member of the environment, water and sanitation sector dialogue framework (CSD/EEA), which is currently led by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) since 1 October 2019 for one year.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Description of the Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Project

2.1.1 This project aims to sustainably improve the quality of life for the people of the Centre-West and Centre-South Regions. Its specific objectives are to (i) increase the drinking water access rate in the Centre-West Region from 70% in 2018 to 84% in 2025, while access in the Centre-South would rise from 85% in 2018 to 92% in 2025, (ii) increase the sanitation access rate in the Centre-West Region from 15% in 2018 to 39% in 2025, and in the Centre-South Region from 10% to 35% in 2025,

(iii) increase the employability of young people (girls and boys), (iv) ensure sustainable management of drinking water and sanitation infrastructure, and (v) prepare an investment project.

2.2. Project Components

2.2.1. The project has three components described in the table below:

Table 2.3: Project Components

No.	Component Name	Cost and Percentage	Component Description
1	Development and management of gender-sensitive drinking water and sanitation infrastructure	UA 10.56 million 84.67%	<p>➤ <i>Sub-component 1:</i> (i) construct fifteen (15) simplified drinking water systems (SDWS), including standpipes (SPs), individual connections (ICs) for households, public places and institutions, and watering places for animals, (ii) construct 200 boreholes equipped with HOPs, (iii) organise awareness campaigns in accordance with the social intermediation guide for drinking water supply, (iv) supervise and control DWS infrastructure works, and (v) ensure the implementation of the environmental and social management plan.</p> <p>➤ <i>Sub-component 2:</i> (i) build 50 latrine blocks, 15 of which meet HMM standards, in institutions (schools and health centres) and public places (markets, mosques, bus stations, churches), (ii) build 11,000 adequate family latrines (VIP type), (iii) organise public awareness campaigns for behavioural change on sanitation, hygiene, gender and HMM by girls in schools as well as nutrition, in accordance with the intermediation guide for sanitation, and (iv) monitor and control latrine works.</p>
2	Studies, communication and capacity building	UA 1.17 million 9.38%	(i) Prepare an investment project (DWS studies and faecal sludge treatment station), (ii) build the capacity of existing WUAs, (iii) provide training for municipal actors and standpipe managers, (iv) provide training to young people (girls and boys) in water and sanitation professions (30 plumbers, 80 builders and 20 pump repairers), 10% of whom women, (v) provide training for 80 public latrine managers, 30% of whom women, (vi) provide training for 26 people in faecal sludge management and recovery, (vii) build the capacity of project teams (strategic and operational management, gender mainstreaming, advanced Excel, environmental and social safeguards), and (viii) provide communication to ensure the visibility of project activities (produce and broadcast programmes, provide media coverage of activities and produce gadgets, design and present theatrical productions on works management, produce and disseminate a film on the project in national languages and in French, design and erect 100 billboards on the importance of consuming drinking water, hygiene and nutrition).
3	Project coordination and management	UA 0.74 million 5.95%	(i) Ensure that the operating costs are covered, (ii) procure equipment for project operation (vehicles and motorcycles), (iii) ensure project monitoring and evaluation, (iv) recruit trainees, 50% of whom women, and (v) conduct annual project fiduciary audits.

2.3 Technical Solution Retained and Alternatives Explored

2.3.1 In the current project context, the baseline or "technical package" of possible drinking water solutions includes: 200 boreholes equipped with HOPs and 15 SDWS systems, with standpipes and individual connections in households. For sanitation, the technological package consisting of family latrines (VIP type) in households and latrine blocks in institutions and public places, is the appropriate solution retained in the National Sewage and Excreta Sanitation Programme (PN-AEUE) adopted by Burkina Faso for universal access by 2030.

2.3.2 The analysis of the solutions studied is shown in the table below:

<i>Technical Options</i>	<i>Advantage</i>	<i>Disadvantage</i>	<i>Solution Retained</i>
Boreholes equipped with HOPs	Accessible for all households including the poorest population segments and/or in remote locations Reduced construction cost; water quality	Depth of groundwater resources Management of facilities by insufficiently trained WUAs	Yes
Simplified drinking water supply	Improves the level of service and reduces collection time Good water quality	Difficulty in mobilising groundwater resources	Yes
Wells	Accessible for all households Many people can draw water at the same time	Water quality is not always possible; the depth of groundwater may result in high construction costs	No
Impluvium (rainwater collection)	Quite efficient and less costly system Very useful during scarcity periods and the dry season, especially for arid and semi-arid rural areas	Inadequate impluvia with some types of housing prevalent in the project area; possible water pollution, hence the need for treatment If rainfall exceeds 500 mm, the benefits are lower than the costs, which is the case for the project area	No
Mobilisation of surface water resources	Multiusage (DWS, agriculture and fish farming)	Low availability of suitable sites; high cost of producing and treating water; possible conflicts of use.	No

2.4. Project Type

2.4.1. This operation will be implemented using the project-loan approach. The proposed financing instruments consist of an ADF loan, an ADF grant and a RWSSI grant that will be extended to the Government of Burkina Faso.

2.5. Project Cost and Financing Mechanisms

2.5.1. The overall project cost, net of taxes and customs duties, is estimated at CFAF 10.14 billion, or UA 12.47 million. The AfDB contribution stands at UA 11.34 million, broken down as follows: an ADF loan of UA 6.50 million, an ADF grant of UA 4.03 million and a RWSSI grant of UA 0.81 million (EUR 1,00 million). This cost includes a provision of 5% for physical contingencies, and of 3% for price escalation, capitalised annually during the period 2020-2023. The counterpart contribution stands at UA 1.13 million (See Annex D in volume 2 for justification), including UA 0.84 million for the State and UA 0.29 million for beneficiaries. The project cost has been estimated based on the cost in force in Burkina Faso and technical studies carried out and validated between 2017 and 2019.

Table 2.5: Summary of Project Cost Estimate by Component

COMPONENTS	CFAF Million			UA Million			%	%
	F. Exch.	Loc. C.	Total	F. Exch.	Loc. C.	Total	F. Exch.	BC
Development of drinking water and sanitation infrastructure	3176.40	4 764.6	7,941.00	3.91	5,86	9,76	40%	84.94
Studies, communication and capacity building	527.7	351.8	879.50	0.65	0.43	1.08	60%	8,33
Project coordination and management	0	558	558	-	0.69	0.69	0%	6,76
BASE COST	3704.10	5674.40	9,378.50	4.55	6.98	11.53	39%	100.00
<i>Physical contingencies</i>	<i>182.65</i>	<i>285.96</i>	<i>468.61</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>40%</i>	
<i>Price escalation</i>	<i>115.04</i>	<i>179.97</i>	<i>295.01</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>39%</i>	
TOTAL PROJECT COST	4,001.79	6,140.33	10,142.12	4.92	7.55	12.47	39%	

Table 2.6: Summary of Project Cost Estimate by Expenditure Category

ITEMS CATEGORIES	Cost (in CFAF million)			Cost (in UA million)			% F. Exch.
	Loc. C.	F. Exch.	TOTAL	Loc. C.	F. Exch.	TOTAL	
WORKS	2,938.56	4,407.84	7,346.40	3.61	5.42	9.03	0.40
GOODS	-	231.00	231.00	-	0.28	0.28	0.00
SERVICES	569.64	854.46	1,424.10	0.70	1.05	1.75	0.56
OPERATION		377.00	377.00		0.46	0.46	0.00
BASE COST	3,508.20	5,870.30	9,378.50	4.31	7.22	11.53	0.40
Physical contingencies	175.41	293.22	468.63	0.22	0.36	0.58	
Price escalation	110.44	184.55	294.99	0.13	0.23	0.36	
TOTAL PROJECT COST	3,794.05	6,348.07	10,142.12	4.66	7.81	12.47	

Table 2.7: Expenditure Schedule by Component

COMPONENTS	In CFAF million			
	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
Development and management of drinking water infrastructure	502.00	5,960.35	1,478.65	7,941.00
Studies, communication and capacity building	148.00	621.50	110.00	879.50
Project coordination and management	243.00	155.00	160.00	558.00
BASE COST	893.00	6 736.85	1 748.65	9 378.50
Contingencies	72.78	548.33	142.51	763.62
TOTAL PROJECT COST	965.78	7 285.18	1 891.16	10 142.12

2.5.2. ADF resources will finance the three project components. The RWSSI grant will finance services related to IEC campaigns and control of sanitation works as well as capacity building of the project coordination team. Government's contribution will finance part of the DWS facilities (boreholes and SDWS systems) and part of project operation, while the beneficiaries will contribute to the construction of DWSS facilities (boreholes, SDWS systems and family latrines) (see B.2.3 Technical Annexes for details).

Table 2.8: Financing Plan by Component

Components	UA Million				
	ADF Grant	ADF Loan	RWSSI Grant	Counterpart Contribution	Total
Development of drinking water and sanitation infrastructure	3.00	5.28	0.66	0.84	9.78
Studies, communication and capacity building	0.59	0.27	0.08	0.03	0.97
Project coordination and management	0.13	0.46	0.00	0.19	0.78
Contingencies	0.31	0.49	0.07	0.07	0.94
TOTAL PROJECT COST	4.03	6.50	0.81	1.13	12.47

2.6 Project Area and Beneficiaries

2.6.1. The project will be implemented in the Centre-West and Centre-South Regions that were selected due to the low drinking water access rate for the Centre-West Region and sanitation for the Centre-South Region. The population of the impact area is estimated at 2,020,000 inhabitants. The direct beneficiaries of DWSS facilities are estimated at 157,500 for drinking water and 110,000 for sanitation works. With the support of IEC activities, about 700,000 people, including 300,000 for drinking water and 400,000 for sanitation, hygiene and nutrition, or 34.6% of the area's population (of which 54% women) will be sensitised.

2.7 Participatory Process for Project Identification, Design and Implementation

2.7.1. As part of project preparation, consultations were held with key project stakeholders, including the beneficiary communities, the technical departments of the ministries involved, TFPs, civil society organisations and non-governmental organisations (NGO). Consultations with these stakeholders aimed primarily to identify their concerns to better design the project. Furthermore, the ESMP followed a participatory approach (see Section 3.2.4 for more details). The consultation process will continue during project implementation. IEC campaigns are planned to win the people's support for project activities and foster ownership of the facilities. In this regard, each beneficiary of a family latrine will contribute 10% of its cost.

2.8. Consideration of Bank Group's Experience and Lessons Learnt in Project Design

2.8.1. As of end-September 2019, the Bank's active portfolio in Burkina Faso comprised 22 projects for a total commitment of UA 482.85 million. It includes 20 public sector projects (UA 450.38 million or 93.28%) and 2 private sector projects (UA 32.46 million or 6.72%). The public portfolio covers the following sectors: transport (51%), energy (18%), agriculture and environment (16%), water and sanitation (7%), governance (6%), and social (2%). The portfolio's overall performance was rated satisfactory at the last review in April 2019, with a score of 3.3 on 4. The portfolio does not include any risky or aged project. At the end of September 2019, the portfolio's cumulative disbursement rate was 49.44% for an average age of 3.4 years. Efforts should be made to reduce the average duration between the approval of a project and the first disbursement (estimated at 15 months), or two and a half times the standard time-limit set by the Bank (6 months).

2.8.2. The main lessons from implementing previous projects are as follows: (i) the need for good quality at entry for investment projects, (ii) the need for ownership of the project by the unit in charge of its implementation, (iii) the need to ensure the sustainability of the infrastructure built, and (iv) the need to reduce procurement delays. These lessons will be taken into account in this project, in particular through the following measures: (a) the project design drew on recent technical studies validated by government, (b) the designation of a focal point at the General Directorate of Drinking Water as well as the participation of all relevant structures in the working and data collection sessions to enable potential members of the coordination team to take ownership of project activities, (c) quality assurance of works will be ensured by consultants responsible for them and IEC campaigns are planned to allow for ownership better maintenance of project facilities by the communities, and (d) engagement of an experienced procurement specialist in the PMU, whose CV would have been previously approved by the Bank, and annual performance contracts signed with PMU staff will reduce the dossier processing.

2.9. Key Performance Indicators

2.9.1. Key performance indicators are those included in the logical framework, the monitoring of which will be coordinated by the project monitoring/evaluation officer, in close liaison with all structures involved. Particular emphasis will be placed on the collection of the following output indicators: (1) number of boreholes equipped with HOPs; (2) number of SDWS systems built, including the number of SPs and ICs; (3) number of family latrines built; (4) number of latrine blocks built in institutions and public places; (5) number of school latrines built in accordance with HMM standards; (6) number of young people trained in water and sanitation professions; (7) number of WUAs trained, at least 30% of whom women; and (8) number of municipal actors trained, at least 30% of whom women. To these should be added (a) the impact indicators: (i) prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases, (ii) the national drinking water access rate; and (iii) the national sanitation access rate; and (b) the outcome indicators: (i) the drinking water access and sanitation rate in the Centre-West Region, and (ii) the drinking water access and sanitation rate in the Centre-South Region.

3. PROJECT FEASIBILITY

3.1 Economic and Financial Performance

Table 3.1: Key Economic Data

Economic NPV	CFAF 26.29 billion
IERR	35.0%

3.1.1. Given the social nature of the project, only economic profitability has been measured. The objective is the financial balance of the operation and sustainability of DWS and sanitation facilities.

3.1.2. Economic Analysis: The costs retained for economic profitability calculations are those relating to investment costs, net of taxes and price escalation, as well as maintenance and other operating costs. The main economic benefits are (i) the economic value of additional water produced, (ii) savings on the health budget of the beneficiaries as a result of reduced prevalence of waterborne diseases, and (ii) the reduction of water fetching in terms of distance travelled, and hours saved and used for profitable purposes. On this basis, the project's economic rate of return is estimated at 35%, higher than the 12% discount rate. The net present value at CFAF 26.9 billion is positive. Therefore, the project is economically viable.

3.1.3. Sensitivity Analysis: The sensitivity of the project's economic performance was analysed in relation to (i) a 10% increase in investment costs, (ii) a 10% reduction in project benefits, and (iii) the combination of the two previous scenarios. The internal rate of return remained higher than the opportunity cost of capital in Burkina Faso (which is 12%). The IERR ranged from 29.41% to 31.88% and the NPV remained positive, ranging from CFAF 20.7 billion to CFAF 24.21 billion.

3.2 Environmental and Social Impacts

Environment

3.2.1. The project is confirmed in Category 2, in accordance with the Bank's environmental and social (E&S) assessment procedures, due to the limited scope of works and the environmental and social impacts that are of low to medium importance. The project is categorised B, in accordance with national regulations. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) reports with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) were produced in each of the seven (7) provinces (Bazéga, Sanguié, Sissili, Ziro, Zoundwéogo, Boulkiemdé and Ganzourgou) concerned by the project. All the 6 ESIA/ESMP reports were commissioned by the General Directorate of Drinking Water (DGEP). These reports were reviewed and validated at the national level by the National Office of Environmental Assessments (BUNEE). The order authorising the start of works was issued on 18 October 2019. The ESIA/ESMP reports, including the overall summary of the ESMP, were published on the website of the Ministry of Water on 25 October 2019 and that of the Bank on 29 October 2019.

3.2.2 The project's main negative impacts² and direct environmental risks during the construction phase relate to: (i) tree felling and destruction of bushes on the sites of some boreholes, water towers and pipes, (ii) the qualitative and localised degradation of water resources and soils during works and maintenance (waste oils from facilities), and (iii) occupational health and safety risks for workers and local residents (traffic accident, risk of falling, etc.). The main cumulative impacts concern increased pressure on water resources and pollution risks related to various works and sanitation.

3.2.3 Appropriate mitigation measures are planned in the ESMP for all these impacts and risks, particularly (i) a compensatory tree-planting programme in each province, (ii) the implementation of the water resources management and protection plan during works, and (iii) the inclusion by the DGEP/MEA of Environmental, Hygiene, Health and Safety (EHHS) clauses in each bidding

² See section on social impact for the main negative social impacts

document (BD). The main positive environmental impacts relate to the effects of improved hygiene and the living environment due to drinking water supply and sanitation. The estimated cost of the ESMP stands at CFAF 250 million and is an integral part of the project.

Participatory Process for Project Identification, Design and Implementation

3.2.4. The preparation of feasibility studies (technical, economic, financial, environmental and social) was the subject of a participatory process involving all the main actors, including the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development (DGCOOP, DGEP, DGTCP) and the Ministry of Water and Sanitation (DGEP/MEA, DGA, DGESS/MEA, DREA/COS and DREA/CSD) and other technical services of the ministries concerned. In addition to consultations at central level, extensive discussions were held at the regional and local level for the design and definition of project activities and support measures as well as for the preparation of ESIA/ESMP reports. In this regard, the first series of consultations was held between June and September 2019 with the regional, municipal and customary authorities of the areas concerned by the project. Project beneficiaries were also widely consulted, including women and young people. Another series of consultations was conducted between September and October 2019. More than 300 people were consulted during the series of consultations. The main concerns of the population were taken into account within the limits of available resources. Based on the experience from implementing the First Ouagadougou Suburban Sanitation Sub-project (SPAQPO), a communication plan with a detailed complaint management mechanism for the project (for all components) will be established to facilitate the consultation/information of the population during project implementation, and to collect and handle any complaints. Human and financial resources are provided for this purpose in the ESMP.

ESMP Implementation Monitoring

3.2.5 The Bank assessed the capacity of DGEP/MEA, charged with implementing the project, which is very weak in terms of E&S safeguards. The following mechanism is planned for the monitoring of ESMP implementation. BDs will require contractors to designate an EHHS officer responsible for implementing the ESMP measures on the lot or lots that concern them. Provision will be made for an EHHS specialist in the requests for proposal of control firm(s). The requests will take account of issues and duration of works. Regarding the contracting authority, ESMP implementation will be monitored by an E&S safeguard specialist, who will be designated for this purpose. In addition to monitoring the ESMP for this project, the specialist will assist the DGEP to establish the procedures and tools necessary to improve the quality of studies and the implementation of future projects. A capacity building plan for key actors is included in the cost of the ESMP. Based on the experience gained from implementing the SPAQPO, a communication and training plan for ESMP actors on AfDB E&S policies will be held as soon as the project is launched. In addition, the quarterly and annual reports on ESMP implementation will be produced using a template agreed with the Burkina Faso party during the negotiations. Finally, based on experience gained from implementing the SPAQPO, an independent E&S audit will be conducted by a firm annually.

Climate Change and Green Growth

3.2.6 The project is classified in Category 2, given the overall vulnerability of the water sector in Burkina Faso (reduction in rainfall and increased temperatures/evaporation). The project will incorporate appropriate measures to minimise these risks. Reducing losses, mobilising groundwater resources for the Centre-West and Centre-South Regions, using solar energy and optimising pumping will improve resource resilience. These actions are in accordance with the Bank's Green Growth Strategy and Burkina Faso's National Sustainable Development Policy.

Gender

3.2.7 Water is used for many purposes (drinking, cleaning, cooking, bathing, laundry, irrigation, breeding, brickmaking, food processing, *dolo* production, etc.) by women and men in the project

impact areas. In these communities, according to the division of labour between women and men, women and children are responsible for fetching water from boreholes for the needs of the whole family. These boreholes are often located at distances far from the village. This has consequences on the time spent by women and children. Children, especially girls, can also carry very heavy loads that are harmful to their musculoskeletal growth. This task can cause them to miss school, tire or prevent them from benefiting fully from school like boys, who are less likely to collect water. The water chore would not facilitate the work of women, already overburdened in their triple production, reproduction and community roles. Men are focused on the production role with more time for other activities. Despite the important role played by women in collecting water, they are less involved in decisions about water management compared to men.

3.2.8 Regarding sanitation, women - particularly girls - face enormous difficulties, especially in the hygienic management of their menstruation (HMM) in schools. Socio-cultural constraints, lack of knowledge of gender issues and HMM and their links with water and sanitation by various actors (administrative, customary, religious authorities, etc.) do not facilitate consideration of the specific problems facing women and girls in the community. The low presence of women was also noted in the water and sanitation professions, resulting in a low consideration of the specific needs of women in projects and their limited benefits from the spin-offs, compared to men.

3.2.9 Classified in Category 2 according to the Bank's Gender Marker System, this project would provide men and women with access to and control over water resources for domestic purposes, as well as tackle problems related to the quality of drinking water to avoid human and animal diseases. It would also enable women to make time for socio-economic activities and improve their living conditions. In addition, it would ensure better consideration of the issue of HMM by girls at school, thereby helping to reduce inequalities between boys and girls in school. The project budget is gender-sensitive and allows for the operationalisation of the Gender Action Plan in Annex B8.

Social

3.2.10 The project will have a positive social impact on women, men and children of all social categories through (i) the improvement of hygiene and the living environment and the attendant reduction of diseases related to water and sanitation, (ii) the creation of jobs in water and sanitation professions, thus contributing to improving the living conditions of communities of the areas concerned, (iii) the reduction of water chores, therefore the availability of extra time for women to carry out income-generating activities and girls to devote more time to their studies, and (iv) a better understanding of the issue of gender and HMM by girls in school, hence a better incorporation of these issues in local development planning and the improvement of women/men and girl/boy social relations in the communities concerned.

Involuntary Resettlement

3.2.11 Operational Safeguard 2 is not triggered for this project. An analysis was done to avoid sites located on private land. Municipalities also made land available to the project (10 to 100 m²) for boreholes, water towers and some standpipes. Evidence of the provision of this land (transfer agreement) shall be submitted to the Bank and this will be a condition precedent to the effective start of works on the sites concerned.

4. IMPLEMENTATION

4.1. Implementation Arrangements

4.1.1 The project's technical supervisor is the Ministry of Water and Sanitation (MEA), while the financial supervisor is the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development (MINEFID). The project will be attached to the "Drinking Water Supply" budget programme in accordance with Decree No. 2018-0092 of 15 February 2018 on the general regulations for development projects and programmes

in Burkina Faso. The General Directorate of Drinking Water (DGEP/MEA) will be responsible for implementing the project. The “Drinking Water Supply” budget programme will oversee the project implementation through its PMU, which will include the following designated key staff: a project manager, a focal point per directorate (General Directorate of Drinking Water, General Directorate of Sanitation, Centre-West Regional Directorate of Water and Sanitation and Centre-South Regional Directorate of Water and Sanitation), a procurement specialist, a monitoring/evaluation specialist, an environmentalist, a financial management expert and an accountant dedicated to the project. The qualifications and experience of key staff shall be deemed acceptable to the Bank. The PCU will be supported by staff of the departments involved in project implementation (drinking water and sanitation service managers, administrative and financial officers as well as support staff). In addition, the PCU will be accompanied in project implementation by consulting firms in charge of supervision and control of the construction works of SDWS systems, boreholes and latrines (family and public) and social intermediation.

4.1.2. The DGEP/MEA staff has proven experience in implementing similar projects financed by other donors, namely the French Development Agency, the Islamic Development Bank, the World Bank, the European Union Delegation, German Cooperation (KfW and GIZ), Belgian Cooperation, Canadian Cooperation, Danish Cooperation, Japanese Cooperation and UNICEF.

4.1.3. Monitoring and orientation of project activities will be the responsibility of the Review Committee (RC), already created by ministerial order of 12 November 2018. The responsibilities of the RC will be to (i) validate the project’s annual work programme, (ii) review the state of implementation of activities based on the annual reports, (iii) strengthen the harmonisation and alignment of project interventions, and (iv) make recommendations to improve the efficiency of interventions.

Applicable Procurement Policy and Framework

4.1.4. All procurement of goods, works and consultancy services financed in part or in whole by the Bank’s resources, will be in accordance with the Procurement Policy for Bank Group-financed Operations (“AfDB Procurement Policy”), October 2015 edition, and in accordance with the provisions of the financing agreements. Pursuant to this policy and following the various evaluations carried out, it was agreed that:

- (a) Procurement of goods, non-intellectual services (current services) and works listed in Paragraph B.5.2.1(a) of Technical Annex B.5, will be in accordance with the country’s procurement system (“National System”) embodied by Law No. 039-2016/AN of 2 December 2016 on the general regulations for public procurement and Decree No. 2017-0049/PRES/PM/MINEFID of 1 February 2017 on procedures for the award, execution and settlement of public contracts and public service delegations, as well as amending Decrees No. 2019-0358/PRES/PM/MINEFID of 30 April 2019 and No. 2019-0549/PRES/PM/MINEFID of 31 May 2019, using National Standard Bidding Documents (NSBD).
- (b) Procurement of consultancy services and works listed in Paragraph B.5.2.1(b) of Technical Annex B.5 will be in accordance with the procurement methods and procedures of the Bank’s procurement framework (“**Bank System**”). This procurement, financed partially or entirely from Bank resources, will be implemented using the Bank’s most appropriate Standard Bidding Documents (SBD).

4.1.5 Bank resources for financing project activities include ADF and RWSSI resources (RWSSI is a trust fund administered by the ADB and the ADF). For the procurement component implemented under the National Public Procurement System, the project will benefit from the partial waiver (only contracts of a specified size are concerned) granted by the Bank’s Board of Directors (“the Board”) in March 2017 (see Document ADB/BD/WP/2016/184/Rev.2) for the non-application of the rule of origin of the ADB window (as provided for in Article 17.1.d of the Agreement Establishing the

African Development Bank - Principles of Management, called “Rule of Origin”) for all contracts of goods up to UA 1 million, all consultancy contracts up to UA 300,000 and all work contracts of up to UA 6 million that are financed by ADF window resources and concluded in accordance with the national procurement system. To the extent that, in the context of the project, no contract exceeding the thresholds indicated above is expected to be concluded following procurement carried out according to the National System, no additional waiver due to the use of the National System will be necessary.

4.1.6 The Bank’s Right of Reserve: The use of the National System for part of the project will help to improve efficiency through the following actions, among others: (i) better ownership of the procurement system to be used by the executing agency, and (ii) saving of time with the absence of a second control (after that of the national entities) represented by the Bank’s ex-post review. **However, the Bank reserves the right to request the Borrower to return to the use of the Bank System if** (a) Burkina Faso’s legal framework for public procurement changes to evolve into a system that is not satisfactory for the Bank, (b) the provisions in force were not respected by the executing agency, or (c) the appropriate risk mitigation measures included in the Risk Assessment Action Plan were not respected.

4.1.7 Procurement Risk and Capacity Assessment (PRCA): To take project specificities into account, the Bank assessed (i) risks at national, sector and project level, and (ii) the capacity of executing agencies. The results of these assessments deemed the procurement risk level as “*moderate*” and identified, subject to the application of mitigation measures proposed in paragraph 5.9 of Technical Annex B.5, the group of procurement to be concluded using the Bank’s System and others likely to be implemented without a major risk, using the National System.

4.1.8 Financial Management: The manager of the budgetary programme (the Director General for Drinking Water) (DGEP) is responsible for the administrative, financial and accounting management of the project, through its administrative and financial service (SAF), in accordance with Decree No. 2018-092/PRES/PM/MINEFID of 17 January 2018 on the general regulations for projects and programmes implemented in Burkina Faso. SAF/DGEP capacity assessment demonstrated strengths and weaknesses. The department has the staff (a manager and two accountants) that already participated in the management of development projects, but it does not have the minimum tools necessary for proper accounting and accountability. An administrative, accounting and financial procedures manual should be prepared to govern project operation. This document will capture the Bank’s expectations, particularly in terms of institutional, administrative, procurement, financial and accounting procedures, as well as project reporting, control and supervision. In addition, it will contain all necessary management tools (plots, tables, function sheets, models of the various registers, etc.), the general, cost and budgetary accounting plan, in accordance with project components, categories and activities. An integrated accounting and financial management system adapted to development projects will be deployed within SAF and will be used for all Bank-financed water and sanitation projects in Burkina Faso, implemented by Budget Programme 111 (Drinking Water Supply). The system in question should be multi-project, multi-user, multi-currency and multi-donor, allowing for the production of general, analytical and budgetary information necessary for financial and accounting monitoring, i.e. for producing the financial statements by component, category and activity, for expenditure; and by source of financing, for resources. It will also make it possible to monitor budget execution. The accounts will be kept using the private commitment accounting model and based on the integrated system adapted to development project management. The accounting plan will be drawn up in accordance with the accounting law standards of the Uniform Act of the Organisation for the Harmonisation of Business Law in Africa (OHADA) in force in Burkina Faso. The project will produce an annual work programme and budget (AWPB), as well as quarterly financial management reports, based on the AWPB implementation and annexed to the quarterly activity reports submitted to the Bank wherein will be captured a clear analysis between the budget forecasts and achievements of the quarter. Any gaps will have to be justified and recommendations made for the next quarter.

4.1.9 Disbursements: The Bank's resources will be disbursed in accordance with its rules and procedures, especially the disbursement manual. This will be done using the following three methods: (i) the reimbursement method (ii) the special account method, and (iii) the direct payment method. Counterpart contribution resources will be disbursed in accordance with the national rules and procedures in force in Burkina Faso.

4.1.10 Audit: The external audit will be conducted by an independent audit firm, recruited based on terms of reference previously agreed with the Bank and according to its rules and procedures. The audit contract will be for a maximum of three years, and the auditor will be required to submit his/her report latest six months following the end of the fiscal year to which the mission relates. Full audit fees will only be paid if the report has been approved by the Bank. The auditor will only render service for a subsequent year if service of the previous year was deemed satisfactorily.

4.2 Monitoring

4.2.1 A monitoring/evaluation manual being prepared will define the project monitoring/evaluation system, incorporating objectively verifiable indicators and the establishment of a database. Internal monitoring/evaluation will be conducted by the project monitoring/evaluation officer and will focus on physical and financial monitoring, by component and expenditure category, and the assessment of the project's impact on beneficiaries and the environment, according to relevant indicators established in a concerted manner. On this basis, the project will produce quarterly and annual activity reports, including the implementation rates and outcomes of various components vis-à-vis the performance indicators set out in the logical framework. The monitoring/evaluation framework will systematically integrate sex-disaggregated data to highlight the results on women and the most vulnerable groups. Annual surveys associating the beneficiaries will be conducted to assess various project outcomes. Impacts will be assessed from national surveys conducted by the relevant structures.

4.2.2 At Bank level, project monitoring will be carried out through (i) half-yearly supervision missions, (ii) the activity reports submitted quarterly by the Borrower, and (iii) the annual audit reports that will be submitted by the Borrower latest six months following the end of each fiscal year. The project implementation schedule is presented in Table 4.2 below:

Table 4.2: Indicative Implementation and Supervision Schedule

No.	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBILITY	START
1.	Negotiations	Government/AfDB	8 November 2019
2.	Loan approval	AfDB	29 November 2019
3.	Signature of the protocol agreement and the loan agreement	Government/AfDB	December 2019
4.	Authorisation of first disbursement on ADF funds	Government/AfDB	February 2020
7.	Preparation and approval of various BDs	DGEP/MEA	December 2019
8.	Project launch workshop	DGEP/MEA/BAD	February 2020
9.	Bid reception and analysis (boreholes and SDWS systems)	DGEP/MEA	April 2020
10.	Final award approval	AfDB	June 2020
11.	Signature of contracts for works execution	Government/Firm	August 2020
12.	Start of works execution (boreholes and SDWS systems)	Firm/Consultants/DGEP	October 2020
13.	ESMP implementation	Operator/DGEP	October 2020
14.	Completion of activities	DGEP/Firms	December 2022
15.	Government's completion report	DGEP	December 2022
16.	AfDB's completion report	Government /ADF	February 2023
17.	Fiduciary audits	Firm/Gvt/ADF	Annual
18.	Environmental and social audit	Firm/Gvt/ADF	Annual

4.3 Governance

4.3.1. The economic and financial governance risks are relatively well controlled. Indicators of economic and financial governance in Burkina Faso have made notable progress in recent years. According to the 2018 edition of the Mo Ibrahim Index for Governance in Africa, Burkina Faso is among the top 20 ranked countries in Africa with a score of 57.1 and a ranking of 16 out of 54 countries evaluated. The country has made significant progress in judicial proceedings, public access to information and the fight against corruption. It was ranked in 2018 among the top 15 least corrupt African countries, according to Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (78th position out of 180 countries). The new authorities have initiated legislative reforms to strengthen the fight against corruption, including the adoption of the law on prevention and repression of corruption in March 2015.

4.3.2. The national procurement system and procedures are mostly in line with international standards. The audit institutions (Court of Auditors, Higher State Audit and Anti-Corruption Authority "ASCE/LC", General State Inspectorate) exist and play their role in the various stages related to the procurement of works, goods and services. In addition, the Bank's methods and procedures will be used for any procurement that poses a substantial risk were the national procurement system to be used.

4.3.3 In terms of governance in the water and sanitation sector, the country has a law on water management, an "Environment, Water and Sanitation" Sector Policy, a National Water Strategy and five national programmes to ensure coordination of interventions and mobilisation of financial resources. The country has adopted a national strategy for managing the public water and sanitation service to ensure continuous service. In addition, the following water resources management bodies have been established: (i) the National Water Council comprising government, private sector and civil society organisation representatives, ii) the IWRM Permanent Secretariat, and iii) water agencies. Consultation frameworks have also been set up at national and regional level. Lastly, a rural water tariff policy taking into consideration the poorest segments of the population was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 16 October 2019.

4.4. Sustainability

4.4.1. Project sustainability depends largely on (i) the level of participation and ownership by stakeholders (men and women), including communities and direct beneficiaries throughout the planning and implementation process, (ii) the quality of the facilities and equipment provided to the beneficiaries, (iii) the willingness and ability of the population to pay for drinking water and sanitation, and (iv) the functionality and effectiveness of WUAs and their capacity to integrate women.

4.4.2. As part of the project, there are plans for (i) IEC campaigns, radio programmes and a theatrical production on works management to win the people's participation in activities and ownership of the facilities, (ii) the recruitment of experienced consultants, and qualified and competent contractors to construct the facilities, accompanied by regional and provincial involvement to supervise the implementation of project activities, (iii) the training of WUAs and municipal authorities, as part of implementing the public water management strategy, as well as the implementation of the rural water tariff reduction policy to improve the efficiency of WUAs and motivate people to pay.

4.5. Risk Management

4.5.1. The main risks include (1) terrorist attacks that can prevent travel and project implementation, and (2) long delays in the procurement of goods and works. The mitigation measures are as follows: (a) the security operations initiated by the government, and (b) the mobilisation of a procurement specialist within the PCU to reduce the delays.

4.6. Knowledge Building

4.6.1 Project implementation will make it possible, through capacity building for the structures involved and other actors and studies carried out for the Ministry of Water and Sanitation, to (i) have studies available for new operations, (ii) identify two sites for faecal sludge management in rural municipalities, and (iii) implement the national strategy for managing the public water service, while ensuring easier access for the poor. Lastly, the project monitoring/evaluation system will generate relevant information that can be used to refine and better plan the country's development strategies, particularly in rural areas.

5. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1. Legal Instrument

5.1.1 The project's legal framework will consist of (i) an ADF loan agreement and an ADF grant protocol agreement between Burkina Faso and the Fund; and (ii) a RWSSI grant protocol agreement between Burkina Faso, on the one hand, and the Bank and the Fund (*as administrators of the RWSSI Fund*), on the other.

5.2. Conditions Associated with Bank and Fund Intervention

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

5.2.2. ***Condition precedent to effectiveness of the ADF grant protocol agreement:*** the grant protocol agreement shall become effective on the date of its signature by the Fund and the Donee, in accordance with Section 10.01 (*Effectiveness*) of the General Conditions Applicable to Grant Protocol Agreements of the African Development Fund.

5.2.3. ***Condition precedent to effectiveness of the RWSSI grant protocol agreement:*** the RWSSI grant protocol agreement shall become effective on the date of its signature by the Donee, on the one hand, and the Bank and the Fund, on the other.

5.2.4. ***Conditions precedent to the first disbursement of Bank and Fund resources:*** In addition to the effectiveness of this agreement, the obligation of the Bank/or Fund to make the first disbursement of the loan and grants shall be subject to fulfilment of the following conditions by the Borrower/Donor (as the case may be):

- (a) Provide the Bank with evidence of the signature, in accordance with the General Regulations for Development Projects or Programmes in Burkina Faso, of the order establishing the project and attaching it to the "Drinking Water Supply" Budget Programme and the Review Committee already set up under the said Budget Programme (Paragraph 4.1.3); and
- (b) Provide the Bank with evidence of the appointment of the Project Manager, whose qualifications would have been deemed acceptable by the Bank (paragraph 4.1.1).

5.2.5. ***Other conditions:*** three months following the first disbursement, the Bank should ensure that the Borrower/Donor (as the case may be) fulfil the following conditions:

- (a) Submission of evidence of the establishment of the PCU, the qualifications and terms of reference of the following designated key members of which would have been deemed acceptable by the Bank: (i) a focal point per structure involved (DGEP, DGA, DREA/COS and DREA/CSD), (ii) a

procurement specialist, (iii) a monitoring/evaluation expert, (iv) an environmentalist, (v) a financial management expert, and (vi) an accountant;

(b) Submission of evidence of the preparation of the project administrative, financial and accounting procedures manual;

(c) Submission of evidence, deemed satisfactory to the Bank and the Fund (as the case may be), of (i) the configuration of the integrated accounting management software meeting Bank/Fund requirements, and (ii) the completion of the training of the PMU's financial management staff on the use of the integrated accounting management software and the maintenance of appropriate project accounting;

(d) Submission of evidence, deemed satisfactory to the Bank and the Fund (as the case may be), of agreements for the transfer of the land concerned by the facilities (boreholes, water tower and standpipes), before the start of civil engineering works on such land.

5.3 Commitments

5.3.1. *Environmental and social safeguards.* The Borrower shall undertake to:

- (a) Implement the project in accordance with the ESMP, the Bank's Safeguards Policies and the applicable national law in a manner satisfactory to the Bank, in substance and in form;
- (b) Prepare and submit to the Bank, quarterly activity reports on ESMP implementation, indicating the weaknesses identified and the corrective measures taken in this regard;
- (c) Refrain from any action that would prevent or impede ESMP implementation, including any modification, suspension, waiver and/or cancellation of any provision of the ESMP, in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of the Bank;
- (d) Collaborate fully with the Bank in the event that the implementation of the project or any change in its scope results in unforeseen displacement and/or resettlement of a larger number of the population; and commit to starting infrastructure construction only if all project-affected persons (PAPs) are compensated, in accordance with the prepared compensation and resettlement plan (CRP).

5.4. Compliance with Bank Policies

The project complies with all applicable Bank policies.

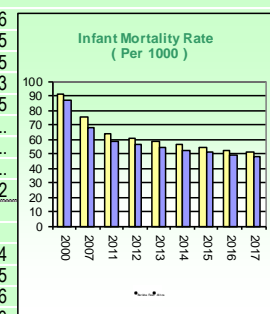
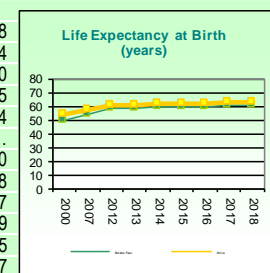
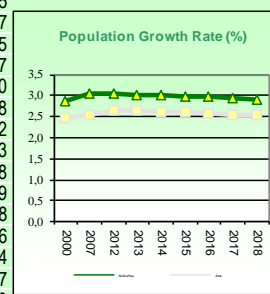
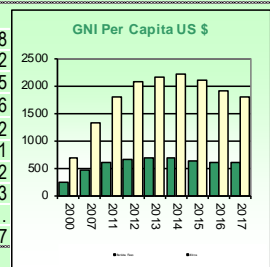
6. RECOMMENDATION

Management recommends that the Boards of Directors of the Bank and the Fund (as the case may be) approve the proposed ADF loan of UA 6.50 million, ADF grant of UA 4.03 million and RWSSI grant of UA 0.81 million (EUR 1,00 million) to Burkina Faso to finance the Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Project (PEPA-MR), according to the terms and conditions set out in this report.

Annex I: Burkina Faso's Comparative Socio-economic Indicators

Burkina Faso COMPARATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Year	Burkina Faso	Africa	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
Basic Indicators					
Area ('000 Km²)	2018	274	30 067	92 017	40 008
Total Population (millions)	2018	19,8	1 286,2	6 432,7	1 197,2
Urban Population (% of Total)	2018	29,4	42,5	50,4	81,5
Population Density (per Km²)	2018	72,1	43,8	71,9	31,6
GNI per Capita (US \$)	2017	590	1 767	4 456	40 142
Labor Force Participation *- Total (%)	2018	83,3	65,9	62,1	60,1
Labor Force Participation **- Female (%)	2018	76,5	55,5	47,6	52,2
Sex Ratio (per 100 female)	2018	99,6	99,8	102,3	99,3
Human Develop. Index (Rank among 189 countries)	2017	183
Popul. Living Below \$ 1.90 a Day (% of Population)	2007-2017	43,7	...	11,9	0,7
Demographic Indicators					
Population Growth Rate - Total (%)	2018	2,9	2,5	1,2	0,5
Population Growth Rate - Urban (%)	2018	5,1	3,6	2,3	0,7
Population < 15 years (%)	2018	44,9	40,6	27,5	16,5
Population 15-24 years (%)	2018	20,1	19,2	16,3	11,7
Population ≥ 65 years (%)	2018	2,4	3,5	7,2	18,0
Dependency Ratio (%)	2018	89,6	79,2	53,2	52,8
Female Population 15-49 years (% of total population)	2018	23,2	24,1	25,4	22,2
Life Expectancy at Birth - Total (years)	2018	61,2	63,1	67,1	81,3
Life Expectancy at Birth - Female (years)	2018	61,9	64,9	69,2	83,8
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	2018	37,9	33,4	26,4	10,9
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	2018	8,1	8,3	7,7	8,8
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2017	51,2	47,7	32,0	4,6
Child Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2017	81,2	68,6	42,8	5,4
Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	2018	5,2	4,4	3,5	1,7
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	2015	371,0	444,1	237,0	10,0
Women Using Contraception (%)	2018	24,9	38,3	61,8	...
Health & Nutrition Indicators					
Physicians (per 100,000 people)	2010-2016	4,7	33,6	117,8	300,8
Nurses and midwives (per 100,000 people)	2010-2016	63,0	123,3	232,6	868,4
Births attended by Trained Health Personnel (%)	2010-2017	79,8	61,7	78,3	99,0
Access to Safe Water (% of Population)	2015	82,3	71,6	89,4	99,5
Access to Sanitation (% of Population)	2015	19,7	39,4	61,5	99,4
Percent. of Adults (aged 15-49) Living with HIV/AIDS	2017	0,8	3,4	1,1	...
Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000)	2016	51,0	221,7	163,0	12,0
Child Immunization Against Tuberculosis (%)	2017	98,0	82,1	84,9	95,8
Child Immunization Against Measles (%)	2017	88,0	74,4	84,0	93,7
Underweight Children (% of children under 5 years)	2010-2016	19,2	17,5	15,0	0,9
Prevalence of stunting	2010-2016	27,3	34,0	24,6	2,5
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of pop.)	2016	21,3	18,5	12,4	2,7
Public Expenditure on Health (as % of GDP)	2014	2,6	2,6	3,0	7,7
Education Indicators					
Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)					
Primary School - Total	2010-2017	93,7	99,5	102,8	102,6
Primary School - Female	2010-2017	92,9	97,4	102,0	102,5
Secondary School - Total	2010-2017	38,1	51,9	59,5	108,5
Secondary School - Female	2010-2017	37,6	49,5	57,9	108,3
Primary School Female Teaching Staff (% of Total)	2010-2017	45,8	48,7	53,0	81,5
Adult literacy Rate - Total (%)	2010-2017	34,6	65,5	73,1	...
Adult literacy Rate - Male (%)	2010-2017	44,4	77,0	79,1	...
Adult literacy Rate - Female (%)	2010-2017	26,2	62,6	67,2	...
Percentage of GDP Spent on Education	2010-2015	4,2	4,9	4,1	5,2
Environmental Indicators					
Land Use (Arable Land as % of Total Land Area)	2016	21,9	8,0	11,3	10,4
Agricultural Land (as % of land area)	2016	44,2	38,2	37,8	36,5
Forest (As % of Land Area)	2016	19,3	22,0	32,6	27,6
Per Capita CO2 Emissions (metric tons)	2014	0,2	1,1	3,5	11,0



Sources : AfDB Statistics Department Databases; World Bank: World Development Indicators;

last update :

February 2019

UNAIDS; UNSD; WHO, UNICEF, UNDP; Country Reports.

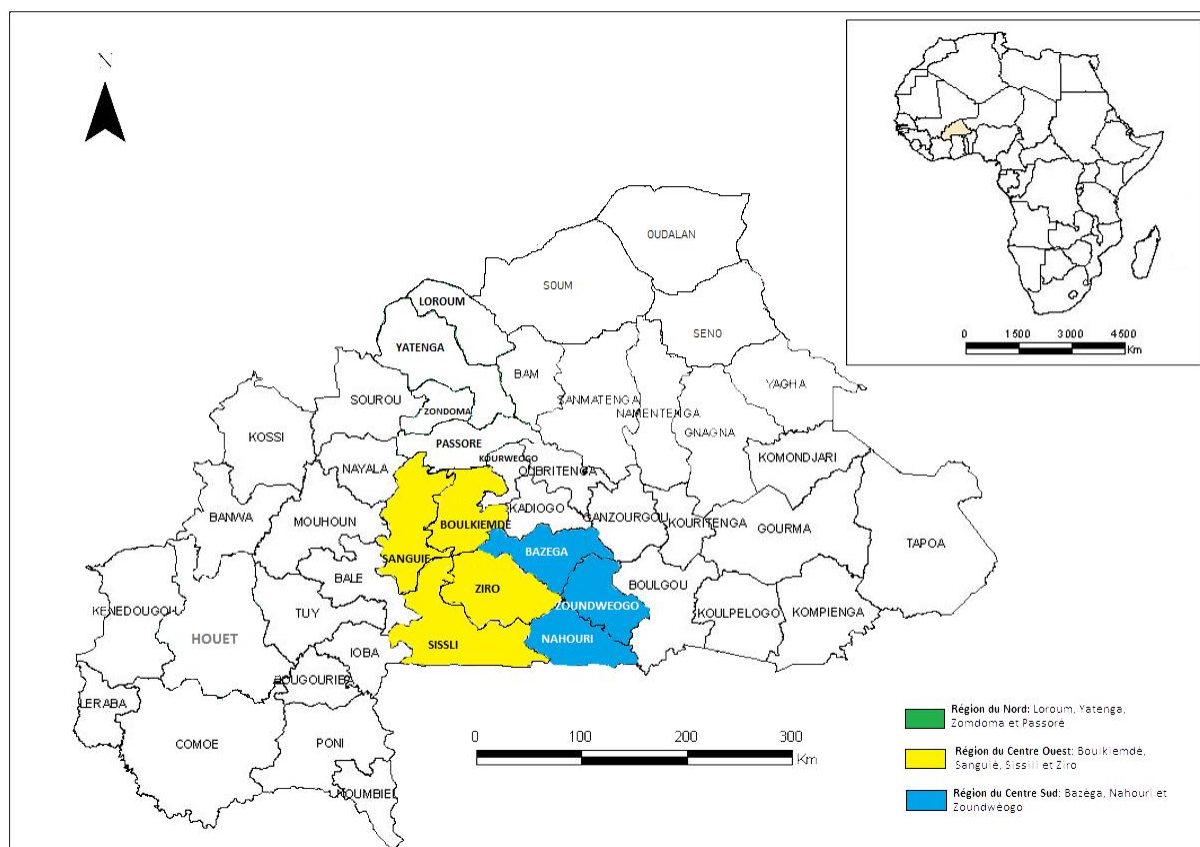
Note : n.a. : Not Applicable ; ... : Data Not Available. * Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+)

** Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+)

Annex II: Table of Bank Portfolio in Burkina Faso (30 September 2019)

SECTOR	PROJECT NAME	TASK MANAGER	SAP CODE	Loan/Grant No.	Approval Date	Signature Date	Date Entry into Force	Fulfillm. Disburse. Condit.	Date 1st Disburse.	Disburse. Deadline	Loan/Grant Amount UA	Cumul. Disburse. Rate %	Cumul. Disburse.	Bal. to be Disbursed as at 1/01/2019	Disburse. in 2019 as at 30/09/2019	Annual Disburse. Rate %
Governance	SUPPORT ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION - PATECE - GRANT	EKPO Alain	P-BF-KFO-009	2100155028217	17/09/2014	09/10/2014	09/10/2014	09/06/2015	18/08/2015	30/04/2020	10 000 000	61,25	6 125 000	4 985 580	1 110 595	22,28
	SUPPORT ENERGY SECTOR REFORMS - PARSE - LOAN	EKPO Alain	P-BF-KZO-001	2100150039794	18/07/2018	28/08/2018	07/12/2018	10/12/2018	28/01/2019	30/06/2020	15 000 000	66,67	10 000 500	15 000 000	10 000 000	66,67
Transport	INTERNAL ACCESS ROAD - LOAN	YOUGBARE Barnabé	P-BF-DBO-017	2100150030394	13/11/2013	09/01/2014	17/09/2014	17/09/2014	24/07/2015	31/12/2019	31 218 000	38,42	11 993 956	19 735 992	511 679	2,59
	INTERNAL ACCESS ROAD - GRANT	YOUGBARE Barnabé	P-BF-DBO-017	2100155026370	13/11/2013	09/01/2014	09/01/2014	09/01/2014	04/02/2016	31/12/2019	15 220 000	34,83	5 301 126	10 119 638	200 224	1,98
Water - Sanitat.	OUAGA SUBURBAN SANITATION - SPAQPO - GRANT	N'ZOMBIE Zounoubat	P-BF-EB0-001	2100155025919	09/10/2013	29/11/2013	29/11/2013	15/12/2014	23/03/2015	31/05/2019	33 020 000	82,19	27 139 138	6 156 262	273 856	4,45
	NARE DAM REHABILITATION STUDY - GRANT	N'ZOMBIE Zounoubat	P-BF-EAZ-002	5600155004501	11/04/2016	09/09/2016	09/09/2016	21/11/2016	20/12/2016	29/12/2019	671 689	63,26	424 910	601 226	350 866	58,36
Energy	OUAGA-BOBO PERIURBAN ELECTRIFICATION - LOAN	KITANDALA Raymond	P-BF-FA0-007	2100150035993	21/09/2016	18/10/2016	24/04/2017	04/09/2017	01/12/2017	31/12/2020	20 600 000	89,84	18 507 040	8 401 983	6 309 288	75,09
	OUAGA-BOBO PERIURBAN ELECTRIFICATION - GRANT	KITANDALA Raymond	P-BF-FA0-007	2100155033166	21/09/2016	18/10/2016	18/10/2016	04/09/2017	27/11/2017	31/12/2020	6 630 000	31,87	2 112 981	5 159 844	642 589	12,45
	YELEEN RURAL ELECTRIFICATION - GRANT	BAH Adjaratou	P-BF-FA0-010	2100155038671	14/12/2018	28/02/2019	28/02/2019			31/12/2023	3 000 000	0,00	0	3 000 000	0	0,00
Social	RURAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT - PADEJ-MR - GRANT	Ouedraogo Alfred	P-BF-I00-002	2100155038118	17/09/2018	26/10/2018	26/10/2018	18/04/2019	06/06/2019	31/12/2023	10 300 000	1,00	103 000	10 300 000	103 185	1,00
	SUPPORT SHEA VALUE CHAINS - GRANT	Ouedraogo Alfred	P-BF-AAG-001	5700155002552	12/07/2016	09/09/2016	27/02/2017	27/02/2017	16/02/2018	31/12/2019	728 129	83,10	605 075	363 911	246 524	67,74
Agric. / Environ.	SUPPORT BAGRE GROWTH POLE - LOAN	BABAH M. Aly	P-BF-AA0-025	2100150033093	29/04/2015	28/05/2015	01/12/2015	01/12/2015	09/09/2016	30/04/2021	15 000 000	69,96	10 494 000	4 516 759	10 066	0,22
	SUPPORT BAGRE GROWTH POLE - GRANT	BABAH M. Aly	P-BF-AA0-025	2100155029766	29/04/2015	28/05/2015	01/12/2015	01/12/2015	15/02/2016	30/04/2021	6 000 000	36,67	2 200 200	4 073 490	273 709	6,72
	SUPPORT CREATION AGRO-BUSINESS BANK - LOAN	ATTIOGBEVI Ekou	P-BF-HAA-001	2100150040995	14/12/2018	01/03/2019	26/07/2019			31/03/2021	7 500 000	0,00	0	7 500 000	0	0,00
	EMERGENCY AID ARMYWORMS - GRANT	BABAH M. Aly	P-BF-A00-013	5000199005568	30/10/2018	01/03/2019	01/03/2019	01/03/2019		31/12/2019	733 003	0,00	0	733 003	0	0,00
	MANAGEMENT CLASSIFIED FORESTS PGFC / REDD+ - GRANT	GARBA Laouali	P-BF-AAD-003	5565155000651	28/11/2013	09/01/2014	09/01/2014	11/07/2014	22/10/2014	31/12/2019	8 429 540	67,65	5 702 584	3 606 613	1 024 205	28,40
	SUPPORT CASHEW NUT COMOE BASIN - LOAN	GARBA Laouali	P-BF-AAD-006	5565130000451	16/02/2017	24/03/2017	23/08/2017	18/09/2017	16/02/2018	31/12/2022	2 932 013	22,39	656 478	2 800 841	572 919	20,46
	SUPPORT CASHEW NUT COMOE BASIN - GRANT	GARBA Laouali	P-BF-AAD-006	2100155034216	16/02/2017	24/03/2017	24/03/2017	18/09/2017	04/12/2017	31/12/2021	1 000 000	54,29	542 900	736 258	279 122	37,91
NATIONAL PUBLIC PORTFOLIO											187 982 374	54,21	101 908 888	107 791 399	21 908 827	20,33
Private sector	AFRICA SME PROGRAMME FIDELIS	DIGUIMBAYE Roseline	P-BF-HB0-001	2000130013930	19/06/2014	30/07/2015	30/07/2015	21/08/2015	03/09/2015	30/07/2017	2 003 847	100,00	2 003 847	0	0	
	LINE OF CREDIT CORIS BANK INTERNATIONAL	DIOP Sidi Gallo	P-BF-HA0-001	2000130016582	23/11/2016	14/07/2017	14/07/2017	10/08/2017	23/08/2017	14/07/2019	30 458 480	100,00	30 458 480	0	0	
NATIONAL PRIVATE PORTFOLIO											32 462 327	100,00	32 462 327	0	0	0,00
Regional Agric. / Environ.	BUILD RESILIENCE P2RS - LOAN	BABAH M. Aly	P-Z1-AAZ-019	2100150032046	15/10/2014	09/01/2015	01/09/2015	16/10/2015	16/03/2016	30/06/2020	12 725 000	64,84	8 250 890	7 322 876	2 848 678	38,90
	BUILD RESILIENCE P2RS - GRANT	BABAH M. Aly	P-Z1-AAZ-019	2100155028526	15/10/2014	09/01/2015	13/01/2015	08/06/2015	03/11/2015	30/06/2020	12 725 000	62,88	8 001 480	6 238 050	1 514 506	24,28
	CLIMATE CHANGE - PIDACC ADF GRANT	GARBA Laouali	P-Z1-C00-064	2100155038916	07/11/2018	04/04/2019	04/04/2019	24/07/2019	26/09/2019	31/12/2025	2 000 000	2,15	43 000	2 000 000	0	0,00
	CLIMATE CHANGE - PIDACC GEF GRANT	GARBA Laouali	P-Z1-C00-064	5550155001551	07/11/2018	04/04/2019	04/04/2019			31/12/2025	2 964 886	0,00	0	2 964 886	0	0,00
Regional Energy	INTERCONNECTION NIGERIA-NIGER-BENIN-BURKINA - LOAN	KITANDALA Raymond	P-Z1-FA0-146	2100150038699	15/12/2017	14/03/2018	23/07/2018	25/07/2019		31/12/2022	34 680 000	0,00	0	34 680 000	0	0,00
	INTERCONNECTION NIGERIA-NIGER-BENIN-BURKINA - GRANT	KITANDALA Raymond	P-Z1-FA0-146	2100155036219	15/12/2017	14/03/2018	14/03/2018			31/12/2022	15 320 000	0,00	0	15 320 000	0	0,00
Regional Transport	LOME CORRIDOR REHABILITATION AND FACILITATION - LOAN	DIOP Maimounatou	P-Z1-DB0-097	2100150027044	27/06/2012	19/07/2012	21/06/2013	30/08/2013	02/12/2014	31/03/2020	21 530 000	80,12	17 249 836	4 280 139	0	0,00
	LOME CORRIDOR REHABILITATION AND FACILITATION - GRANT	DIOP Maimounatou	P-Z1-DB0-097	2100155023018	27/06/2012	19/07/2012	19/07/2012	30/08/2013	24/06/2014	31/03/2020	84 600 000	83,12	70 319 520	15 540 187	1 257 778	8,09
	LOME CORRIDOR REHABILITATION AND FACILITATION - GRANT	DIOP Maimounatou	P-Z1-DB0-097	5580155000051	23/02/2015	29/05/2015	29/05/2015	29/05/2015	02/12/2015	31/03/2020	934 504	37,59	351 280	590 972	0	0,00
	REINFORCEMENT GOUNGHIN-FADA RN 4 - LOAN	YOUGBARE Barnabé	P-Z1-DB0-182	2000200001856	24/11/2017	18/12/2017	23/01/2018	22/06/2018		31/12/2022	33 562 300	0,00	0	34 368 814	0	0,00
	REINFORCEMENT GOUNGHIN-FADA RN 4 - GRANT	YOUGBARE Barnabé	P-Z1-DB0-182	2100155036022	24/11/2017	18/12/2017	18/12/2017	22/06/2018		31/12/2022	25 360 000	0,00	0	25 360 000	0	0,00
	REINFORCEMENT GOUNGHIN-FADA RN 4 - LOAN	YOUGBARE Barnabé	P-Z1-DB0-182	2100150038495	24/11/2017	18/12/2017	23/01/2018	22/06/2018	16/08/2018	31/12/2022	16 000 000	0,74	118 400	15 882 285	0	0,00
REGIONAL PUBLIC PORTFOLIO											262 401 690	39,76	104 334 406	164 548 209	5 620 962	3,42
OVERALL PORTFOLIO											482 846 391	49,44	238 705 621	272 339 609	27 529 789	10,11

Annex III: Map of the Intervention Area



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Resolution N° F/BF/2019/119

Adopted by the Board of Directors, on a lapse-of-time basis, on 5 December 2019

Loan to Burkina Faso to finance part of the costs of the Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Project (PEPA MR)

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

HAVING REGARD TO: (i) Articles 1, 2, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 26 and 30 of the Agreement Establishing the African Development Fund (the “Fund” or “ADF”); (ii) the Report on the Fourteenth General Replenishment of the Resources of the Fund (“ADF-14”); (iii) the applicable ADF-14 Country Resource Allocation; and (iv) the appraisal report contained in Document ADB/BD/WP/2019/278/Approval - ADF/BD/WP/2019/190/Approval (the “Appraisal Report”);

NOTING the availability of sufficient resources to enable the Fund to commit the amount of the Loan;

DECIDES as follows:

1. To award to Burkina Faso (the “Borrower”), from the resources of the Fund, a loan of an amount not exceeding the equivalent of Six Million, Five Hundred Thousand Units of Account (UA 6,500,000) (the “Loan”) to finance part of the costs of the Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Project (PEPA MR);
2. To authorize the President to conclude a loan agreement between the Fund and the Borrower (the “Loan Agreement”) on the terms and conditions specified in the General Conditions Applicable to the African Development Fund Loan Agreements and Guarantee Agreements (Sovereign Entities), the Appraisal Report and, in particular:
 - (i) The ADF-14 Loan Financing Terms applicable to Advance Countries; and
 - (ii) The Loan will be amortized in equal and consecutive semi-annual instalments payable on 15 April and 15 October of each year;
3. The President may cancel the Loan if the Loan Agreement is not signed within ninety (90) days from the date of approval of the Loan by this Board; and
4. This Resolution shall become effective on the date above-mentioned.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Resolution N° F/BF/2019/120

Adopted by the Board of Directors on a lapse-of-time basis, on 5 December 2019

Grant to Burkina Faso to finance part of the costs of the Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Project (PEPA MR)

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

HAVING REGARD to: (i) Articles 1, 2, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 26 and 30 of the Agreement Establishing the African Development Fund (the “Fund” or “ADF”); (ii) the Report on the Fourteenth General Replenishment of the Resources of the Fund (“ADF-14”); (iii) the applicable ADF-14 Country Resource Allocation; and (iv) the appraisal report contained in Document ADB/BD/WP/2019/278/Approval - ADF/BD/WP/2019/190/Approval (the “Appraisal Report”);

NOTING the availability of sufficient resources to enable the Fund to commit the amount of the Grant;

DECIDES as follows:

1. To award to Burkina Faso (the “Recipient”), from the resources of the Fund, a grant of an amount not exceeding the equivalent of Four Million and Thirty Thousand Units of Account (UA 4,030,000) (the “Grant”) to finance part of the costs of the Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Project (PEPA MR);
2. To authorize the President to conclude a protocol of agreement between the Fund and the Recipient (the “Protocol of Agreement”) on the terms and conditions specified in the General Conditions Applicable to Protocols of Agreement for Grants of the African Development Fund and the Appraisal Report;
3. The President may cancel the Grant if the Protocol of Agreement is not signed within ninety (90) days from the date of approval of the Grant by this Board; and
4. This Resolution shall become effective on the date above-mentioned.

BOARDS OF DIRECTORS

Resolution N° B/BF/2019/105 - F/BF/2019/121

Adopted by the Boards of Directors of the Bank and the Fund on a lapse-of-time basis, on 5 December 2019

Grant to Burkina Faso from the Resources of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative Multi-donor Grant Arrangement to finance part of the costs of the Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Project (PEPA MR)

THE BOARDS OF DIRECTORS,

HAVING REGARD to: (i) Articles 1, 2, 12, 14, 17, 32, 37 and 50 of the Agreement Establishing the African Development Bank (the “Bank”); (ii) Articles 1, 2, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 26, 30, and 42 of the Agreement Establishing the African Development Fund (the “Fund”); (iii) the Instrument for the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI) Multi-donor Grant Arrangement, executed amongst the Bank, the Fund and certain donors (the “RWSSI Instrument”); and (iv) the appraisal report contained in Document ADB/BD/WP/2019/278/Approval - ADF/BD/WP/2019/190/Approval (the “Appraisal Report”);

RECALLING:

- (i) Resolution N° B/BD/2006/02 - F/BD/2006/01 adopted by the Boards of Directors of the Bank and the Fund, on 18 January 2006, approving the Instrument for the RWSSI Multi-donor Grant Arrangement pursuant to which the Bank and the Fund administer the resources of the RWSSI Multi-donor Grant Arrangement; and
- (ii) Resolution N° B/BD/2017/06 adopted by this Board on 8th March 2017 approving the proposal contained in Document ADB/BD/WP/2016/184/Rev.2 entitled “The Waiver of the Rule of Origin for Specific Cases” as well as the corrigendum thereto (the “Proposal”), and authorizing the procurement of goods, works and services using the resources of the Bank to be open to all countries including those that are not Member States of the Bank, where the Bank agrees to the use of a borrower’s procurement system, for contracts with a value not exceeding the equivalent of: (a) One Million Units of Account (UA 1,000,000) for goods; (b) Six Million Units of Account (UA 6,000,000) for works; and (c) Three Hundred Thousand Units of Account (UA 300,000) for consulting services;

DECIDE as follows:

- 1. To award to Burkina Faso (the “Recipient”), from the resources of the RWSSI Multi-donor Grant Arrangement, a grant of an amount not exceeding One Million Euros (EUR 1 000 000) (the “Grant”) to finance part of the costs of the Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Project (PEPA MR);
- 2. To authorize the President to conclude a protocol of agreement amongst the Bank, the Fund and the Recipient (the “Protocol of Agreement”), on the terms and conditions specified in the Standard Conditions Applicable to Grants made by the African Development Bank and

the African Development Fund from the Resources of Various Funds, the RWSSI Instrument and the Appraisal Report;

3. The President may cancel the Grant if the Protocol of Agreement is not signed within ninety (90) days from the date of approval of the Grant by the Boards; and
4. This Resolution shall become effective on the date above-mentioned.