



1. CAS/CPS Data		
Country: Burkina Faso		
CAS/CPS Year: FY14	CAS/CPS Period: FY13 – FY16	
CLR Period: FY13 – FY16	Date of this review: June 21, 2018	
2. Ratings		
	CLR Rating	IEG Rating
Development Outcome:	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>	<i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>
WBG Performance:	<i>Good</i>	<i>Good</i>
3. Executive Summary		
<p>i. Burkina Faso is a low-income country with a GNI per capita of \$620 in 2016. During 2013-2016, annual GDP growth averaged 5.0 percent, but annual GDP per capita growth was only 1.9 percent due to high population growth. Economic growth was built on a narrow base, mainly agriculture and mining, and has failed to produce a sufficient number of jobs to absorb the rapidly growing work force, 80 percent of which are in agriculture. While the poverty rate declined from 50 percent to 40 percent between 2003 and 2014, the absolute number of people living in poverty, of which 90 percent live in rural areas, remained roughly the same between the two periods – lack of access by the poor to social services and basic infrastructure has been a major constraint. The level of vulnerability of households is high, with two-thirds suffering from shocks each year, mainly from natural hazards. Burkina Faso ranked 185 out of 188 countries in 2015 in the Human Development Index.</p> <p>ii. During most of the implementation period, the country faced several challenges including a political crisis in 2014 that led to major changes in the political environment, which ended with the presidential election in 2015. Social unrest put pressure on government wages and transfer expenditures. There were increased risks due to the deterioration of security in the Sahel region which had an adverse impact on the economy and strained the budget due to increased military and security spending. Burkina Faso's main export products – cotton and gold – experienced price declines.</p> <p>iii. The World Bank Group's (WBG) Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) had three pillars or focus areas: (i) accelerate inclusive and sustained economic growth; (ii) enhance governance to deliver social services more efficiently; and (iii) reduce social, economic, and environmental vulnerabilities. Improving governance and ensuring gender equality were cross-cutting themes. The WBG program was aligned with the Government's Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustained Development (SCADD) for 2011-2015 which focused on private sector led growth, pro-poor policies and programs, and critical structural reforms to diversify the economy and enable wider sharing of the benefits of growth.</p> <p>iv. During the CPS period, new IDA commitments amounted to \$1.201 billion. About one-third of the new lending commitments supported macro and governance reforms, and the remaining two thirds went to human development initiatives (31 percent), infrastructure (21 percent), and agriculture and rural development initiatives (15 percent). The new lending commitments</p>		
CLR Reviewed by:	Panel Reviewed by:	CLR Review Manager/Coordinator
Albert Martinez Consultant, IEGEC	Luis Alvaro Sanchez Consultant, IEGEC	Pablo Fajnzylber Manager, IEGEC
		Lourdes Pagan CLRR Coordinator, IEGEC



supported a total of 23 operations, mainly in the form of investment project financing (IPF), including five regional operations and six additional financing, which accounted for more than 75 percent of the new commitments, followed by a development policy financing (DPF) series, and one Program for Results (PforR) operation. Trust Fund (TF) approvals during the CPS period amounted to \$83 million. About 75 percent of the TF approvals were accounted for by two projects in agriculture and forest management. During the CPS period, IFC made 10 investments with net commitments of \$273 million of which 73 percent was in trade finance and 14 percent in agribusiness. There were no MIGA projects approved during the CPS period.

v. IEG rates the CPS development outcome as **Moderately Unsatisfactory**. Out of 15 objectives, seven were partially achieved, two not achieved, four mostly achieved, and two achieved. In Focus Area I, the CPS made progress in improving access to finance by SMEs and access to road and telecommunications services. There was limited progress in agricultural productivity, energy production and access, and youth employment; and negligible progress in domestic resource mobilization. In Focus Area II, there was good progress in increasing access to quality and water and sanitation services and to quality health services for the poor. However, there was limited progress in strengthening public accountability and resource management, increasing and quality education for the poor in secondary education. In Focus Area III, there was good progress in piloting a better targeted safety net and cash transfer program, but limited progress in increasing production and storage of staples for food security. The targets associated with the objective of better disaster and risk management were met, but the indicators contribute to but were not appropriate for the stated objective. There was no progress in supporting climate change adaptation.

vi. IEG rates WBG performance as **Good**. The CPS addressed the development challenges focusing on the determinants of rural poverty. The CPS was aligned with the Government's program as well as with the WBG's twin goals. However, there were weaknesses in the results framework, with mismatches between the objectives, indicators and instruments, as well as gaps in the indicators for gender equality and economic diversification. In addition, the program could have been more selective and focused given weaknesses in implementation capacity. Program implementation was affected by the deterioration in the political environment. WBG responded by making adjustments to the program to take into account the changes in the authorizing environment, mainly by adding a project strengthening demand side governance and scaling up some operations. However, WB did not use the PLR to consolidate the program to take into account capacity issues. The results framework could have been restructured to strengthen the links between objectives and WBG interventions, as well as design more appropriate indicators. There was no evidence of WB and IFC collaboration in several areas envisioned in the CPS, such as infrastructure PPP. While WB addressed portfolio issues, portfolio performance declined towards the end of the CPS period. WB played an active role in donor coordination, including joint projects and portfolio reviews with the African Development Bank and leadership role in the Troika. During the review period, there were two safeguards audits related to the Bagre Growth Pole Project. Two audits— one on resettlement of affected people and another on workers' health and safety – resulted in two legally binding action plans to implement audit recommendations.

vii. IEG agrees with the CLR lessons: (i) building in flexibility in WBG engagement would enable adapting the WBG program to an evolving environment; (ii) better project preparation and regular interaction with authorities would enhance portfolio implementation; (iii) use of country level indicators risks questionable attribution of results to project performance; and (iv) DPF prior actions involving enactment of laws should take into account consultations with and feedback from key stakeholders.

viii. IEG provides the following additional lesson:

- Improving selectivity and focus of WBG program would enhance achievement of development outcomes. Focusing on fewer objectives combined with deeper and more sustained engagement would help improve development effectiveness, especially in addressing complex development challenges such as agricultural productivity, job



creation, and skills development. Greater selectivity would also mitigate country capacity risk. In the case of Burkina Faso, the plan to consolidate a fragmented portfolio and focus on key sector issues did not materialize as the portfolio became even more dispersed and less focused during the CPS period. As a consequence, a relatively large portfolio with many operations that were not supporting the CPS objectives has strained implementation capacity.

4. Strategic Focus

Relevance of the WBG Strategy:

1. **Congruence with Country Context and Country Program.** The CPS focus areas and objectives addressed the main determinants of poverty, including low agricultural productivity, a narrow economic base, lack of access by the poor to basic social services and infrastructure, and high vulnerability of households to economic and environmental shocks. The CPS was aligned with the Government's Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustained Development for 2011-2015 (SCADD) which emphasized private sector-led growth through structural reforms such as in the cotton sector, pro-poor focus of programs such as in microfinance and social services, and effective public sector governance including better delivery of services and more transparent management of resources in the mining sector.
2. **Relevance of Design.** The CPS was designed to adjust and adapt to changing country circumstances, given the main risks identified in the CPS, including volatility of commodity prices, vulnerability to climate related shocks, and political economy risks. It was envisaged that WBG interventions would be capable of achieving the CPS objectives and contribute to the country's development goals. The mix of lending instruments (IPF, DPF and PforR) was generally appropriate and the knowledge work was to be based on the Bank's comparative advantage. To increase program efficiency and effectiveness, the CPS planned to integrate fragmented operations and improve selectivity and focus of sector programs. The CPS emphasized closer collaboration between the World Bank and IFC, including the promotion of public-private partnerships (PPPs). Given the landlocked nature of the country, it was also envisaged that regional integration would contribute to expand the country's trade potential and help tackle security challenges with its neighboring countries. However, the planned consolidation of the fragmented portfolio did not materialize; at the end of the CPS, the portfolio was even more fragmented and only half of the new operations, including regional projects, were contributing to the CPS objectives. The collaboration with IFC also did not happen as planned; PPPs were terminated due to lack of government commitment.

Selectivity

3. The original CPS presents a mixed picture in terms of selectivity. The original program design was selective in terms of focus areas and number of objectives, but less so in terms of the number of indicators (51) and number of operations (23). At the PLR, the program became even less focused, especially with several changes introduced in the results framework. While the focus areas remained the same, some of the original CPS objectives were reformulated or split into several objectives, thereby scaling up the number of objectives from eight to 15. While there was a reduction in the number of indicators (41) at PLR stage, the program remained large relative to country capacity, especially given the political and governance challenges which had an adverse effect on portfolio performance. Notwithstanding the CPS intention of reducing the size of the portfolio, there was a 50 percent increase in the number of new operations approved during the CPS compared to the previous CPS. As a consequence of the scale up of the CPS portfolio, there were delays in the underlying operations supporting the CPS objectives which in turn affected the achievement of the CPS objectives. About half of the new lending commitments during the CPS period were approved in FY 15 - FY 16, and their results are likely to materialize in the next CPF. Given capacity constraints in the country, there is scope for greater selectivity and focus to enhance the WBG ability to achieve its development outcomes in the next CPF.



Alignment

4. The CPS was aligned with the 2013 corporate twin goals of poverty reduction and shared prosperity. Several of the CPS objectives explicitly targeted the poor and unemployed, specifically in the program components that sought to improve delivery of social services, increase access to infrastructure, and develop skills. A major focus of the CPS was improving agricultural productivity, which would help increase incomes of the poor. The focus area on reducing economic and environmental vulnerabilities, such as the targeted safety net and cash transfer program, benefits the poor.

5. Development Outcome

Overview of Achievement by Objective:

5. Following the Shared Approach, this review assesses the extent to which CPS objectives were achieved as reflected in the CPS results matrix and updated at the PLR. This review uses the following structure and terminology: three focus areas (CPS pillars); fifteen objectives (CPS outcomes); and indicators (CPS indicators).

Focus Area I: Accelerate Inclusive and Sustained Economic Growth

6. Focus Area I had seven objectives: (i) increased domestic resource mobilization; (ii) improved access to finance by small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and small and medium industries (SMIs); (iii) improved vocational skills and training for employment; (iv) increased production and access to energy; (v) increased access to all weather roads; (vi) improved access to information and communications technology; and (vii) increased agricultural productivity and marketing of selected value chains.

7. **Objective 1: Increased domestic resource mobilization.** This objective was supported by the Growth and Competitiveness Development Policy Grant (DPG) series 1-4 (FY12-FY15), the Mineral Development Support Project (FY11), the Public Expenditure Review (FY14), and the Support for the Implementation of Public Financial Management Reforms TA (FY15). This objective had four indicators:

- Increase revenues as a proportion of GDP (from 13 percent in 2012 to 15 percent in 2016). None of the Bank interventions supporting this objective report on this indicator. Per the 2016 and 2018 IMF Staff Reports, current revenue to GDP was 18.4 percent in 2016. *Achieved*
- Increase mining revenues as a proportion of GDP (from 2.5 percent in 2012 to 5.0 percent in 2016). The ICRR for the DPG series reports that the revenue generated by the mining sector was 2.4 percent of GDP in 2015. The ICRR notes that this result was primarily due to development in the gold market, not due to program policies supported by the DPG series. Per the 2018 IMF Staff Report the share of mining revenues was 2.9 percent of GDP in 2016. *Not Achieved*
- Increase gold production and exports (from 21 tons in 2010 to 45 tons in 2016). None of the Bank interventions supporting this objective report on this indicator. Per the 2016 IMF Staff Report, gold output was 38 tons in 2016. *Partially Achieved*
- Increase in number of companies at exploration and exploitation stage (from 2 companies at exploration stage to one company at exploration stage and one company at exploitation stage). The CLR does not report progress on this indicator. The ISR for the FY11 project does not report on this indicator. *Not Verified*.

8. The CLR notes that this objective was too broad compared with the WBG's interventions supporting this objective. While indicators 1 and 3 were achieved and partially achieved, respectively, their progress could not be directly attributed to WBG interventions. On balance, IEG rates Objective 1 as **Not Achieved**.



9. **Objective 2: Improved access to finance by Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Small Medium Industries (SMIs).** This objective was added at the PLR and was supported by IFC investments in trade finance (FY13-FY15), the Bagre Growth Pole Project (FY11), and the Financial Sector Policy Note (FY14). This objective had three indicators:

- Increase in portfolio of SMEs borrowing from IFC client banks (from \$6 million in 2012 to \$10 million in 2016). IFC net commitments in the global trade finance program was \$76.9 million in 2016. *Achieved*
- Increase in financial institution support to SMEs through dedicated credit lines or financial products (from one bank in 2012 to three banks in 2016). IFC invested in two banks which were providing support to SMEs in 2016 (Coris Bank International and Ecobank Burkina Faso). *Mostly Achieved*
- Increase in number of service providers operating in the Bagre zone (from 0 in 2010 to 15 in 2016). Based on the ISR of the FY 11 project, the number of private service providers operating in Bagre was 86 in November 2016. *Achieved*

10. The third indicator refers specifically to a group who will provide technical, commercial and management advice and training to producers, marketers and processors. In effect, this indicator contributes to, but does not measure the stated objective. On balance, IEG rates Objective 2 as **Mostly Achieved**.

11. **Objective 3: Improved vocational skills and training for employment.** This objective was reformulated at the PLR. This objective was supported by Youth Employment & Skills Project (FY13). This objective had three indicators:

- Youth trained who are employed or self-employed one year after completion of training (with a target of 100 percent in 2016). The CLR reports that this indicator increased to 36 percent per the June 2017 ISR of the FY13 project. *Partially Achieved*
- Number of person days in labor intensive public works created (with a target of 1.65 million in 2016). The ISR for the project reported 0.26 million person-days created as of April 2016. *Partially Achieved*
- Out of school youth enrolled in professional training (with a target of 800 in 2016). The ISR for the FY 13 project reports the number of youth enrolled reached 495 as of June 2017. *Partially Achieved*.

12. On balance, IEG rates Objective 3 as **Partially Achieved**.

13. **Objective 4: Increased production and access to energy.** This objective was introduced at the PLR and was supported by the Electricity Sector Support Project (FY14) and its Additional Financing (FY14). This objective had four indicators:

- Electricity production capacity increased (from 256 MW in 2012 to 300 MW in 2016). The January 2018 ISR for the project reports no additional generation capacity for conventional or renewable energy. *Not Achieved*.
- Number of households connected to electricity under the Electricity Sector Support Project with a target of 2,410 in 2016. The June 2017 ISR for the project reports 3,320 households connected in November 2016. *Achieved*
- Increased renewable energy and off-grid lighting available in at least 50 rural communities. The ISR for the FY 14 project does not report on this indicator. *Not Verified*
- Increased private sector investment in electricity generation and distribution (IFC energy program) with a target of 17 MW in 2016. There were no energy projects in the IFC commitments during the CPS period. *Not Achieved*



14. There was no progress on electricity production capacity and limited progress on access. The indicators were appropriate, although the targets were unambitious. On balance, IEG rates Objective 4 as **Partially Achieved**.

15. **Objective 5: Increased access to all-weather roads.** This objective was introduced at the PLR and was supported by the Donsin Transport Infrastructure Project (FY13). This objective had one indicator:

- Share of rural population with access to all season road increased (from 22.3 percent in 2012 to 33.3 percent in 2016). The ISR for the FY13 reports 29.3 percent of the rural population having access to an all-season road at end-2017. *Mostly Achieved*

16. IEG rates Objective 5 as **Mostly Achieved**.

17. **Objective 6: Improved access to information and communications technology.** This objective was introduced at the PLR and was supported by the West Africa Regional Communications Project APL-1B (FY11). This objective had three indicators:

- Volume of international traffic in kbit/s per person (from 28 in 2010 to 74 in 2016). The March 2017 ISR for the FY 11 project reports that the volume of international traffic was 130 kbit/person in 2016. *Achieved*
- Access to telephone services (fixed mainlines plus cellular phones) per 100 people (from 37.2 in 2010 to 62 in 2016). The March 2017 ISR for the FY 11 project reports an increase to 78.9 per 100 people in September 2017. *Achieved*
- Access to internet services (number of subscribers per 100 people) (from 0.2 in 2010 to 0.6 in 2016). The March 2017 ISR for the project reports 17.7 in 2016. *Achieved*

18. On balance, IEG rates Objective 6 as **Achieved**.

19. **Objective 7: Increased agricultural productivity and marketing of selected value chains.** This objective introduced at the PLR. This objective was supported by the Growth and Competitiveness DPG series 1-4 (FY12, FY13, FY14, FY15), the Agricultural Diversification and Market Development Project (FY06) and its Additional Financing (FY14), the Agricultural Productivity and Food Security Project (FY10), the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program APL (FY11), the Bagre Growth Pole Project (FY11), the Mining Pole TA (FY14), and the Cotton Sector Dialogue TA (FY15). This objective had five indicators:

- Agricultural exports on regional markets for the targeted supply chains (onions, mangoes and sesame). The CLR reports regional exports of 10,960 tons for mangoes, 36,216 for onions, and 103, 315 for sesame. It notes, however, that exports for mangoes were already 12,000 tons in 2010. The information from the CLR could not be verified. The ICRR for the FY08 project reports that total regional exports reached 121,993 tons of agricultural commodities, exceeding the CPS aggregate target (70,000). However, the ICRR noted that there was no breakdown by commodity and therefore it is unclear which regional product increased by how much. *Mostly Achieved*
- Average cereal production increased at least 20 percent. The November 2017 ISR for the FY 10 project reports total production of cereals (maize, rice, sorghum, and millet) reached 5.4 million tons (versus the target of 4.8 million tons) in June 2017. *Achieved*
- Increase in irrigated land by at least 20 percent (from 50,000 hectares in 2011 to 60,000 hectares in 2016). The ICRR for the FY06/FY14 project reports an increase in irrigated land of 2,647 hectares, equivalent to five percent increase. The ISR for the FY10 project reports that the ongoing construction process of irrigation schemes has yet to be completed. *Partially Achieved*



- Number of agribusiness firms investing in more than 500 hectares (in the Bagre pole area). The December 2017 ISR for the FY11 projects reports no progress in this indicator since no allocation of land had yet been made. *Not Achieved*
- Average minimum cotton production is at least equal to 500,000 tons. Per July 2017 IMF review of the extended credit facility agreement, cotton production exceeded 500,000 tons per year during 2012-2016 due to abundant rainfall. However, the ISR for the FY 06 project reports a decline in cotton yield, from 1,050 kg/ha in 2004 to 997 kg/ha in 2016 and 2017. *Mostly Achieved*

20. The indicators that were achieved or mostly achieved measured increased production or exports rather than productivity, and there was no disaggregated information on the selected supply chains. The indicators that would contribute to increased agriculture productivity or marketing of selected value chains were either not achieved or partially achieved. On balance, IEG rates Objective 7 as **Partially Achieved**.

21. With four of the seven objectives rated partially achieved or not achieved, Focus Area I is rated **Moderately Unsatisfactory**. There was progress in increasing access to finance for SMEs and improving access to telecommunications and road infrastructure. However, there was limited progress in agricultural productivity and energy production capacity and access, and weak results in improving vocational skills for employment. There was minimal progress in increasing domestic resource mobilization.

Focus Area II: Enhance Governance to Deliver Social Services More Efficiently

22. Focus Area II had four objectives: (i) strengthen accountability and resources management; (ii) expand access to quality education to the poor; (iii) increase access to quality health services to the poor; and (iv) expand access to quality water and sanitation facilities for the poor.

23. **Objective 8: Strengthen accountability and resources management.** This objective was reformulated at the PLR. This objective was supported by the Local Government Support Project (FY12) and had three indicators.

- Improved actual availability of funds to communes committed by the central government earlier in the budget cycle with a target of no later than February 28, 2016. The May 2018 ISR reports that funds for 2017 were available in January of that year. *Achieved*
- Increase in number of communes submitting their candidacy documents for the good governance competition with a target of 60 percent in 2016. The March 2017 ISR reports that this indicator was at 12.8 percent in 2016. The CLR reports that this indicator is no longer relevant since communes no longer have to submit their candidacy. *Not Achieved*
- Increase in percentage of citizens rating commune government's performance satisfactory (from 47 percent in 2012 to 70 percent in 2016). The May 2018 ISR reports that the government's performance rating was 47 percent in March 2017. *Not Achieved*

24. On balance, IEG rates Objective 8 as **Partially Achieved**.

25. **Objective 9: Expand access to quality education for the poor.** This objective was introduced at the PLR. This objective was supported by the Education Access and Quality Improvement Project (FY15) and had one indicator.

- Increase in gross intake rate in first grade of lower and upper secondary education in the five targeted regions. The December 2017 ISR reports that gross intake rate in the first grade for lower secondary education was 39.2 percent (of which 40.4 percent were female), below the target of 51 percent (50 percent for female). The gross intake for upper secondary was 12.2 percent (of which 10.9 percent were female), above the target of 10 percent (seven percent for female) in 2017. *Partially Achieved*



26. The indicators only cover the access to lower and upper secondary education but not the quality dimension of the objective. On balance, IEG rates Objective 9 as **Partially Achieved**.

27. **Objective 10: Increase access to quality health services for the poor.** This objective was introduced at the PLR and was supported by the Reproductive Health project (FY12) and the Health Status Report (FY13). This objective had four indicators:

- Proportion of births assisted by skilled personnel (from 67 percent per DHS 2010 to 76 percent per DHS 2016). The WDI reports 79.8 percent of births attended by skilled staff in 2015. *Achieved*
- Percent of pregnant women receiving antenatal care during a visit to health provider (from 85.3 percent per DHS 2010 to 95 percent per DHS 2016). The WDI reports 92.8 percent of pregnant women receiving prenatal care in 2015. *Mostly Achieved*
- Children under five with a severe acute malnutrition being treated according to the new protocol (from 30 percent in 2010 to 50 percent in 2016). The CLR reports that 64 percent of children in 2017 were treated according to new protocol. The ISR for the FY 12 project did not track this indicator. *Not Verified*
- Children fully immunized (from 81 percent per DHS 2010 to 96 percent in 2015). WDI reports that children immunized in 2016 was 91 percent for DPT, 88 percent for measles, and 91 percent for HepB3. *Mostly Achieved*

28. The CPS baseline indicators were based on DHS data and the actual results were from the WDI, both country level data. WDI data are from several sources, including DHS. The objective is explicit on access by the poor and the project supporting this objective was implemented mainly in regions which had health indicators below the median. However, all these indicators refer to access but not to the quality of health services for the poor per the stated objective. Nonetheless, WDI reports improvements in maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births) from 389 in 2013 to 371 in 2016, and in neonatal mortality (per 1,000 live births) from 27.8 in 2013 and 25.6 in 2016. On balance, IEG rates Objective 10 as **Mostly Achieved**.

29. **Objective 11: Expand access to quality water and sanitation facilities for the poor.** This objective was introduced at the PLR and was supported by the Urban Water Sector Project (FY09) and Domestic Private Sector in Water TA (FY16). This objective had three indicators:

- Additional number of persons in urban areas having access to safe water from 304,505 in 2012 to 527,000 in 2016. The June 2017 ISR for the project reports that 609,784 people were provided with access to improved water sources in 2016. *Achieved*
- Additional number of persons in urban areas having access to adequate sanitation services from 203,905 in 2012 to 351,600 in 2016. The June 2017 ISR for the project reports that 437,000 people were provided with access to improved sanitation services in 2016. *Achieved*
- Additional number of students in urban areas having access to school latrines from 29,480 in 2012 to 120,000 in 2016. The June 2017 ISR for the project reports that 120,600 students were provided with access to appropriate sanitation facilities. *Achieved*

30. The project supporting this objective included pro-poor policies, such as subsidized pricing for poor neighborhoods, which were not captured by the indicators. IEG rates Objective 11 as **Achieved**.

31. Focus Area II is rated **Moderately Satisfactory**. There was good progress in increasing access to quality health services for the poor and expanding access to quality water and sanitation facilities for the poor. However, there was limited progress in strengthening public accountability and resource management. In secondary education, results have been mixed, with little progress in lower secondary education but good progress in upper secondary education.



Focus Area III: Reduce Social, Economic, and Environmental Vulnerabilities

32. Focus Area III had three objectives: (i) more efficient targeted safety net and cash transfer program piloted; (ii) increased production and storage of staples for food security; (iii) better disaster and risk management; and (iv) better climate change adaptation.

33. **Objective 12: More efficient targeted safety net and cash transfer program piloted.** This objective with one indicator was introduced at the PLR and was supported by the Social Safety Net Project (FY14).

- Number of households benefiting from targeted safety net programs (cash transfers and cash for work). The January 2017 ISR for the FY 14 project reports that about 15,000 households received cash transfer (versus the target of 20,000). The CLR reports that an additional 6510 benefited from cash for work. This information could not be verified as the project's ISRs do not mention the number of beneficiaries of the cash for work program. *Mostly Achieved*

34. On balance IEG rates Objective 12 as **Mostly Achieved**.

35. **Objective 13: Increased production and storage of staples for food security.** This objective was introduced at the PLR. This objective was supported by the Agricultural Productivity and Food Security Project (FY10), the Bagre Growth Pole Project (FY11), and the Growth and Competitiveness Development Policy Grant series (FY12-FY15). This objective had two indicators:

- Percentage increase in food crop production in targeted zones. The November 2017 ISR for the FY 10 project reports a 51 percent increase in crop production between December 2009 to March 2016. *Achieved*
- Minimum food stock in the SONAGESS reserves and intervention stocks. The IEG ICRR for the Growth and Competitiveness Development Policy Grant series reports that national reserves were 59,000 tons in 2013 but declined to 31,400 tons in 2015, and intervention stocks were 10,972 tons in 2015. The ICRR rates the program only partially successful in enhancing protection against shocks. *Partially Achieved*

36. On balance, IEG rates Objective 13 as **Partially Achieved**.

37. **Objective 14: Better disaster and risk management.** This objective with two indicators was supported by the Third Phase Community Based Rural Development Project (FY13).

- Additional land area under sustainable land and water management (SLWM) or sustainable forest management (SFM) practices with a target of 8,000 hectares in 2016. The June 2017 ISR for the project reports that 209,073 of additional land area was under SLWM or SFM practices in 2016. *Achieved*
- Participatory management plans developed and implemented in targeted communities shared forests in targeted zones. The June 2017 ISR for the project reports that 23 participatory management plans were developed and implemented in 2016. *Achieved*

38. The indicators contribute to better disaster and risk management but do not sufficiently measure the achievement of the stated objective. IEG rates Objective 14 as **Partially Achieved**.

39. **Objective 15: Better climate change adaptation.** This objective with two indicators was introduced at the PLR and supported by the Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project (FY14).

- The Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategy and institutional arrangements are defined by 2016. The December 2017 ISR reports that the REDD+ strategy and institutional arrangements have not yet been defined due to project implementation delays. *Not Achieved*



- A database with relevant information on climate resilient agricultural practices is operational, accessible easily within the country and broadly known. The December 2017 ISR reports that the database was not yet in place due to project implementation delays. *Not Achieved*

40. IEG rates Objective 15 as **Not Achieved**.

41. With one objective Mostly Achieved and three of the objectives rated Partially Achieved or Not Achieved, IEG rates Focus Area III as **Moderately Unsatisfactory**. There was good progress in implementing the safety net pilot, which is being scaled up. With respect to food security, there has been increased production to ensure availability of food products, but not all targets for minimum food stock reserves have been met. There was no progress in supporting climate change adaptation. There was progress for indicators associated with the objective of better disaster and risk management but these indicators contribute to but do not appropriately measure the achievement of this objective.

Overall Assessment and Rating

42. IEG rates the CPS development outcome as **Moderately Unsatisfactory**. Of the 15 objectives, nine were rated partially achieved or not achieved, and six were rated achieved or mostly achieved. In Focus Area I, the CPS made progress in improving access to finance by SMEs, and access to road and telecommunications services. There was limited progress in increasing agricultural productivity, energy production and access, and youth employment; and negligible progress in domestic resource mobilization. In Focus Area II, there was good progress in increasing access to quality health services for the poor and to quality water and sanitation services for the poor. However, there was limited progress in strengthening public accountability and resource management and mixed results in increasing access to quality education in secondary education. In Focus Area III, there was good progress in piloting a better targeted safety net and cash transfer program, but limited progress in increasing production and storage of staples for food security. The targets associated with the objective of better disaster and risk management were met, but the indicators contribute to but were not appropriate to measure the achievement of the stated objective. There was no progress in supporting climate change adaptation.

Objectives	CLR Rating	IEG Rating
Focus Area I: Accelerate Inclusive and Sustained Economic Growth	Mostly Achieved	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Objective 1: Increased domestic resource mobilization	Partially Achieved	Not Achieved
Objective 2: Improved access to finance by SMEs and SMLs	Achieved	Mostly Achieved
Objective 3: Improved vocational skills and training for employment	Partially Achieved	Partially Achieved
Objective 4: Increased production and access to energy	Mostly Achieved	Partially Achieved
Objective 5: Increased access to all-weather roads	Partially Achieved	Mostly Achieved
Objective 6: Improved access to information and communications technology	Achieved	Achieved
Objective 7: Increased agricultural productivity and marketing of selected value chains	Mostly Achieved	Partially Achieved
Focus Area II: Enhance Governance to Deliver Social Services More Efficiently	Partially Achieved	Moderately Satisfactory
Objective 8: Strengthen accountability and resources management	Partially Achieved	Partially Achieved
Objective 9: Expand access to quality education for the poor	Partially Achieved	Partially Achieved
Objective 10: Increase access to quality health services for the poor	Partially Achieved	Mostly Achieved
Objective 11: Expand access to quality water and sanitation facilities for the poor	Achieved	Achieved



Focus Area III: Reduce Social, Economic, and Environmental Vulnerabilities	Mostly Achieved	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Objective 12: More efficient targeted safety net and cash transfer program piloted	Achieved	Mostly Achieved
Objective 13: Increased production and storage of staples for food security	Partially Achieved	Partially Achieved
Objective 14: Better disaster and risk management	Achieved	Partially Achieved
Objective 15: Better climate change adaptation	Partially Achieved	Not Achieved

6. WBG Performance

Lending and Investments

43. At the start of the CPS period, there were 23 active lending operations amounting to \$1.032 billion, of which 16 investment project financing (IPF) operations accounted for 78 percent of the commitments, and the remainder by six regional projects (13 percent) and one DPF operation (nine percent). During the CPS period, 23 new operations, including six additional financing, were approved amounting to \$1.201 billion, of which 61 percent of new commitments were for IPFs, 22 percent were DPF, 13 percent were regional, and four percent was for a program for results (P4R) operation. About 32 percent the commitments approved during the CPS period supported macroeconomic policy and governance reforms, 31 percent financed human development initiatives, 21 percent went to infrastructure, and 15 percent supported agriculture. During the CPS period, 10 trust fund projects amounting to \$83 million were approved of which about 75 percent were accounted for by two projects in agricultural productivity and food security (45 percent), and forest management (28 percent).

44. Burkina Faso's project performance at exit exceeded the regional and equaled the Bank-wide performance. Of the 14 operations that exited the portfolio during the CPS period, four were rated below the line by IEG. Nine of the 10 operations rated above the line had moderate or negligible to low risk to DO. During the CPS period, the performance of Burkina Faso in terms of commitments (6.9 percent) compared well with those of the Region (32.0 percent) and Bank-wide (21.8 percent). However, there has been an almost three-fold increase in the Burkina Faso portfolio's commitment at risk in FY16 compared to the previous FY, though the performance still exceeded those of the region and bank-wide. Disbursement performance was in line with regional and bank-wide performance, although there was a decline in FY15 which was reversed in FY16. There has not been a consolidation of the portfolio as envisioned in the CPS, and implementation capacity may have been stretched by a large number of new projects during the CPS period combined with a large portfolio inherited from the previous CPS. Ten of the 23 inherited operations were still active at the end of the CPS period, mainly due to subsequent additional financing (five projects) and relatively long implementation period for three regional projects. Of the new operations during the CPS period, 11 were approved during FY15 (seven) to FY16 (four), and results are likely to materialize in the next CPF.

45. During the CPS period, IFC made 10 investments with net commitments of \$273 million of which 73 percent was in trade finance and 14 percent in agribusiness. There were no XPSRs during the period. There were no MIGA projects approved during the CPS period.

Analytic and Advisory Activities and Services

46. During the CPS period, the Bank delivered 19 ASA products of which nine were economic and sector work (ESW) and 10 were technical assistance (TA) products. The ESW covered a wide variety of topics that included jobs and competitiveness, trade integration, public expenditure, governance, health and education, and medium-term debt strategy. Most of the ESW were diagnostics that would contribute to the Systemic Country Diagnostic (SCD) and the next CPF, and included policy notes utilized for discussions with the new government. Four of the ESW underpinned

operations. The TA supported infrastructure development, the cotton and mining sectors, pro-poor reforms and safety net, governance and public financial management. Half of TA had strong links to ongoing operations while half provided direct support to the government in the areas of governance and pro-poor reforms.

47. There were eight IFC active advisory services (AS) projects during the CPS period, six of which were approved during the period. However, five of the AS projects supporting banking, energy, agribusiness, and health services were terminated for various reasons, including lack of government counterpart funding or commitment. Two AS projects – one on improving trade logistics and the other on streamlining the licensing system - were closed during the CPS period with development effectiveness ratings of successful or mostly successful. There were no IEG reviews of the Project Completion Reports (PCRs). At the end of the CPS period, there was only one active AS project, which supported private participation in the health sector.

Results Framework

48. The CPS results framework broadly reflected the alignment of the focus areas, objectives, WBG interventions and outcomes with the country development goals. However, the alignment between the CPS objectives and WBG interventions was weak and the results framework had several shortcomings. First, there was a mismatch between some of the objectives and the instruments of WBG support. For example, while there were 23 operations approved during the CPS period, only half of the new operations, including several of the regional operations, were supporting the CPS objectives. In addition, some of the CPS objectives were not well supported by relevant interventions. For example, the CPS objective on increased domestic resource mobilization was too broad given that WB work was mainly in improving transparency and accountability in public finance management: Second, some indicators were not appropriate measures for the associated objectives. For example, the indicators for the objective on disaster and risk management did not appropriately measure the objective, but relate more to another objective such as climate adaptation (objective 15) or resource management (Objective 8). Several indicators were not pitched at the program level and did not reflect results from WBG operations - indicators such as those that used mining revenues and agricultural outputs were influenced by external factors such as world prices and weather conditions. Finally, the results framework did not contain indicators to sufficiently measure progress in the two cross-cutting issues of gender and governance which were supposed to be integrated in relevant operations, with the exception on the education objective which provided disaggregation by gender.

Partnerships and Development Partner Coordination

49. WBG worked closely with other donors to support the Government achieve its development program. In particular, it worked collaboratively with the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the preparation of the CPS, with shared diagnostics on development challenges and helping the government develop their strategy documents. The DPF series was prepared in close collaboration with the IMF, including a joint WB/IMF mission, and was built around a joint framework agreed under the Troika's donor budget support consisting of nine donors,¹ including the WB. According to the CLR, there were joint country program performance reviews, chaired by the Ministry of Finance, with the AfDB and the Internal Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). In 2016-2017, the Bank was the President of the Troika of Development Partners and led the Consultative Group Meeting for Burkina Faso in 2016.

Safeguards and Fiduciary Issues

50. Environmental and social safeguards policies applied in eight operations that were closed and validated by IEG during the CPS in the energy, transport, social development, education and health

¹ The Troika including the World Bank consisted of AfDB, France, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands. The objective of the Troika is to monitor and evaluate the government's strategy and ensure implementation of the Paris and Accra declaration of aid effectiveness.

sectors. Safeguards compliance was not described in the CLR. Projects' ICRs and ICRRs reported adequate preparation and disclosure of safeguard instruments and proper risk and impact mitigations measures, leading to an overall satisfactory compliance with the applicable policies. Although challenges were recorded, including delays in the safeguard implementation and lack of guidance and supervision by a Bank's safeguards specialist, the ICRRs and the ICRs noted that all problems were resolved and the projects closed with no outstanding issues. No Inspection Panel cases were recorded.

51. In 2014, an audit of the ongoing and category A (High Risk) Bagre Growth Pole Project (FY11) addressed non-compliance over the review of land rights and the need for a dam safety audit. On the land rights review, there was need to identify people displaced or affected by the construction of previous dams (not financed by WB), and ascertain whether there were lingering grievances in relation to the resettlement or compensation of affected people, with an estimate of 866 physically affected persons and 2,416 economically affected persons. In the absence of official records on the status of previously resettled people, the project decided in agreement with the local communities to address all possible resettlement-related grievance through on-demand community development projects. An action plan to be implemented in the affected areas is reported to be in place and made legally binding. The May 2017 ISR reports that communal services and infrastructure are being provided to these communities. With regards to the dam safety study, it is reported that a consulting firm was hired to conduct the required assessment in August 2017. The audit report is not available in the project's files.

52. In 2017, another audit on workers' health and safety was carried out in response to the death of two workers at the irrigation sites. The audit revealed improper hygiene and worker safety measures in construction sites, including absence of security measures in the dam buffer zone and weak capacity of the local specialist on the construction sites. These were also reported as potential causes of the two fatal accidents. Recommendations to enhance health and safety measures were prepared and made legally binding on the recipient. The restructuring paper (FY18) further underlines that the team is working to ensure speedy implementation of the recommendations. The May 2017 ISR reports the recruitment of additional safeguards personnel.

53. INT substantiated one case during the CPS period. However, this case was related to issues dating back to 2001-2004.

Ownership and Flexibility

54. The CPS design took into account the Government's priorities and feedback from civil society, the private sector, parliamentarians, and development partners. An FY13 client survey highlighted governance, agriculture and rural development, education, private sector development, and energy reform as areas of focus. At PLR, there was a change in the authorizing environment with the establishment of a transition government and greater voice for civil society. The PLR made several program adjustments in response to the changing political landscape, including adding the Economic Governance and Citizen Engagement Project to the program and using additional financing and increased DPF amount to augment the program in the face of a difficult external environment. In addition, a PforR operation supported public sector modernization. However, the adjustments were not able to adequately address a deteriorating portfolio performance and could have consolidated the program and ensured strong links between new commitments, CPS objectives and the results framework.

WBG Internal Cooperation

55. The CPS, the PLR, and the CLR were joint products of WB, IFC, and MIGA. The results framework identified IFC investments as contributing to increased access to finance by SMEs. The Bagre Growth Pole Project, which supported several CPS objectives, was prepared by both the WB and IFC. However, the CLR did not provide information on how WB and IFC collaborated in several areas envisioned in the CPS, including PPP in infrastructure.



Risk Identification and Mitigation

56. The CPS identified the main risks to the program and mitigating measures. Many of the adverse effects of macroeconomic and climate risks to the agriculture and mining sectors were mitigated by reforms supported by the DPF operation as well as projects that enhanced disaster management and food security. The PLR responded to elevated political and governance risks by adding the Economic Governance and Citizen Engagement Project to the program to strengthen demand side governance. In addition, during the preparation of PLR, the country team held consultations with civil society. While the PLR identified initiatives to address portfolio issues arising from the political changes, it is unclear whether the deterioration in portfolio performance has been addressed effectively – since there has been a significant increase in project and commitment at risk at the end of the CPS period.

Overall Assessment and Rating

57. IEG rates WBG performance as good. The CPS addressed the development challenges focusing on the determinants of rural poverty. The CPS was aligned with the Government's program as well as with the WBG's twin goals. However, there were weaknesses in the results framework, with mismatches between the objectives, indicators and instruments, as well as gaps in the indicators for gender equality and economic diversification. In addition, the program could have been more selective and focused given weaknesses in government capacity.

58. Program implementation was affected by the deterioration in the political environment. WBG responded by making adjustments to the program to take into account the changes in the authorizing environment, mainly by adding a project strengthening demand side governance and scaling up some operations. However, WB did not use the PLR to consolidate the program to take into account capacity issues. The results framework could have been restructured to strengthen the links between objectives and WBG interventions, as well as design more appropriate indicators. There was no evidence of WB and IFC collaboration in several areas envisioned in the CPS, such as infrastructure PPP. While WB addressed portfolio issues, portfolio performance deteriorated towards the end of the CPS period. WB played an active role in donor coordination, including joint projects and portfolio reviews with the African Development Bank and leadership role in the Troika. During the review period, there were two safeguards audits related to the Bagre Growth Pole Project. Two audits – one on resettlement of affected people and another on workers' health and safety – resulted in two legally binding action plans to implement audit recommendations.

7. Assessment of CLR Completion Report

59. The CLR was well-structured, and provided a succinct description and assessment of the CPS design and implementation performance. The CLR was appropriately critical of the design of several of the objectives and choice of indicators. The discussion of the WBG response to the deterioration of the political environment and security situation provided a good context to the adjustments to the program as well as specific projects. The lessons were also appropriate. However, the CLR could have discussed safeguards and fiduciary issues.

8. Findings and Lessons

60. IEG agrees with the CLR lessons: (i) building in flexibility in WBG engagement would enable adapting WBG program to an evolving environment; (ii) better project preparation and regular interaction with authorities would enhance portfolio implementation; (iii) use of country level indicators risks questionable attribution of results to project performance; and (iv) DPO prior actions involving enactment of laws should take into account consultations with and feedback from key stakeholders.

61. IEG provides the following additional lesson:

- Improving selectivity and focus of WBG program would enhance achievement of development outcomes. Focusing on fewer objectives combined with deeper and more



sustained engagement would help improve development effectiveness, especially in addressing complex development challenges such as agricultural productivity, job creation, and skills development. Greater selectivity would also mitigate country capacity risk. In the case of Burkina Faso, the plan to consolidate a fragmented portfolio and focus on key sector issues did not materialize as the portfolio became even more dispersed and less focused during the CPS period. As a consequence, a relatively large portfolio with many operations that were not contributing to CPS objectives has strained implementation capacity.

Annex Table 1: Summary of Achievements of CPS Objectives – Burkina Faso

Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Lending for Burkina Faso, FY13-FY16

Annex Table 3: Analytical and Advisory Work for Burkina Faso, FY13-FY16

Annex Table 4: Trust Funds Active for Burkina Faso, FY13-FY16

Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for Burkina Faso, FY13-FY16

Annex Table 6: IEG Project Ratings for Burkina Faso and Comparators, FY13-16

Annex Table 7: Portfolio Status for Burkina Faso and Comparators, FY13-16

Annex Table 8: Disbursement Ratio for Burkina Faso, FY13-FY16

Annex Table 9: Net Disbursement and Charges for Burkina Faso, FY13-FY17

Annex Table 10: Economic and Social Indicators for Burkina Faso, FY13-FY16*

Annex Table 11: Economic and Social Indicators for Burkina Faso, FY13-FY16**

Annex Table 12: List of IFC Investments in Burkina Faso

Annex Table 13: List of IFC Advisory Services in Burkina Faso

Annex Table 14: IFC net commitment activity in Burkina Faso FY13 - FY16

Annex Table 15: List of MIGA Activities in Burkina Faso, 2013-2016



Annex Table 1: Summary of Achievements of CPS Objectives – Burkina Faso

	CAS FY13-FY16: Focus Area I: <i>Accelerate Inclusive and Sustained Economic Growth</i>	Actual Results	IEG Comments
Major Outcome Measures	<p>1. CPS Objective: Increased domestic resources mobilization</p> <p>Indicator 1: Increase revenue as proportion of GDP</p> <p>Baseline: 13% (2012) Target: 15% (2016)</p>	<p>The Growth and Competitiveness Credit DPF series (P124207, FY12; P132210, FY13; P146640, FY14; P151275, FY15) supported this objective through improvement in public financial management and enhance transparency and accountability in the mining sector. Management ICR: MU does not report on indicator 1.</p> <p>The Support of the Implementation of Public Financial Management (PFM) reforms Technical Assistance (TA) (P151597, FY15, Completion Summary Package Memorandum) supported the Government's reform efforts in relation to performance budgeting.</p> <p>According to 2016 and 2018 IMF Staff Reports, revenues as a share of GDP was 18.4% in 2016 compared to 17.5% in 2012.</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>The original Objective 1 (before the PLR) was "Macroeconomic stability and a more efficient financial system conducive to higher investment by the private sector".</p> <p>After the PLR, the following indicator was dropped: <i>Total value of financial and operating leases (credit-bail) in Burkina:</i> 2012: USD 33.4 million 2016: USD 60 million</p> <p>The CLR noted that this objective was too broad compared with the limited interventions of the WBG in domestic resource mobilization.</p>
	<p>Indicator 2: Mining revenue as a proportion of GDP increased to 5%</p> <p>Baseline: 2.5% (2012) Target: 5% (2016)</p>	<p>The Growth and Competitiveness Credit DPF series (P124207, FY12; P132210, FY13; P146640, FY14; P151275, FY15) supported changes in the Mining Code with the aim of increasing fiscal revenue generated by the mining sector. IEG ICRR: MU reports that public revenue generated by the mining sector was 2.4% of the GDP in 2015. The ICRR reports that this result was primarily due to developments in the gold market, and not to program policies in 2015 (end of the program).</p> <p>According to 2018 IMF Staff Report, Burkina Faso's mining revenue represented 2.9% of GDP as of 2016.</p> <p>Not Achieved</p>	<p>The Mineral Development Support project (P124648, FY11) supports strengthening of the capacity of key institutions to manage the mineral sector. However, the latest ISR: S (September 2017) does not present any indicators related to indicator 2.</p>
	<p>Indicator 3: Annual increase in gold production and exports (in Ton)</p> <p>Baseline: 21.082 tons (2010) Target: 45 tons (2016)</p>	<p>The Growth and Competitiveness Credit DPF series (P124207, FY12; P132210, FY13; P146640, FY14; P151275, FY15) focused on enhanced transparency in the mining sector. There was no indicator on increased gold production and exports.</p>	<p>At PLR stage the baseline was changed from 4,233 tons (2010).</p>



	CAS FY13-FY16: Focus Area I: <i>Accelerate Inclusive and Sustained Economic Growth</i>	Actual Results	IEG Comments
		According to 2016 IMF Article IV for Burkina Faso, gold exports increased from about 26 tons in 2010 to 38 tons in 2016. Partially Achieved	
	<p>Indicator 4: Companies at exploration and exploitation stage</p> <p>Baseline: 2 companies at exploration stage (2012) Target: 1 company at exploration stage and 1 company at exploitation stage (2016)</p>	<p>The Mineral Development Support project (P124648, FY11) supports government reforms in the management and training of gold mining exploration and exploitation. The ISR does not report information on the number of companies at exploration or exploitation stage. No other WBG information permits to verify progress for this indicator. The CLR does not report progress on this indicator. Not Verified</p>	<p>Before the PLR, the original indicators were: <i>“IFC to finance the sector and implement mining linkages program increase from (2012) 2 companies at exploration stage to (2016) 2 companies at exploration stage and 2 companies at exploitation stage”</i> and <i>“2012: 0 mining linkages program 2016: 1 mining linkages program”</i></p>
2. CPS Objective: Improved access to finance by SMEs/SMLs			
	<p>Indicator 1: Increase in portfolio of SMEs borrowing from IFC-client Banks</p> <p>Baseline: US \$6 million (2012) Target: US\$10 million (2016)</p>	<p>IFC investments in commercial banks supported trade finance. Net commitments in banks amounted to \$76.9 million in 2016. The banks supported by IFC focus have large SME lending portfolios. Achieved</p>	<p>This objective was added at PLR stage.</p> <p>The target for this indicator was established at PLR stage.</p>
	<p>Indicator 2: Increase financial institution support to SMEs through dedicated credit lines or financial products</p> <p>Baseline: 1 bank (2012) Target: 3 banks (2016)</p>	<p>IFC had investments in two banks – Coris Bank International and Ecobank Burkina Faso – which provided loans to SMEs. Mostly Achieved</p>	<p>The Bagre Growth Pole Project (P119662, FY11) aimed at increasing economic activity in the project area and providing support to stallholders and SME through matching grants. The latest ISR: MS (December 2017) reports that value of investment flows increased from 0 to USD 24.85 million and that 25,270 jobs were created between May 2011 and December 2017.</p>
	<p>Indicator 3: Number of service providers operating in the Bagré zone</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2010) Target: 15 (2016)</p>	<p>The December 2016 ISR: MS of the Bagre Growth Pole Project (P119662, FY11) reports that the number of private service providers operating in Bagre increased to 86 by November 2016. Achieved</p>	



CAS FY13-FY16: Focus Area I: <i>Accelerate Inclusive and Sustained Economic Growth</i>	Actual Results	IEG Comments
3. CPS Objective: Improved vocational skills and training for employment		
<p><u>Indicator 1: Youth trained who are employed or self-employed one year after completion of training (overall, in project area)</u></p> <p>Target: 0% (March 31, 2013) Baseline: 100% (June 30, 2016)</p>	<p>The Youth Employment and Skills Development Project (P130735, FY 13) supported this objective. The June 2017 ISR: MS reports that the share of youth trained who are employed or self-employed one year after completion of training increased to 35.85% of June 2017 (and was 0% as of April 2016). Partially Achieved</p>	<p>At PLR the objective's name was changed from "A higher skilled workforce and less unemployment".</p> <p>Before the PLR original indicators were: - Number of participants of entrepreneurship training supported by Youth/Skills project who prepare business plan: 2012: 0 - 2016: 100,000 - Percentage of participants supported under Youth/Skills project who complete: (a) apprenticeship, (b) entrepreneurship, short and midterm training programs; (c) proportion of graduates who continue to apply their skills in jobs: 2012: 0% - 2016: 80% - Under Youth/Skills project, number of out of school youth enrolled in apprenticeship increased: 2012: 0 - 2016: 2,500 - Under Youth/Skills project, number of youth benefiting from temporary jobs increased: 2012: 0 - 2016: 11,000</p>
<p><u>Indicator 2: Number of person days in Labor Intensive Public Works created</u></p> <p>Target: 0 (March 31, 2013) Baseline: 1,650,000 (June 30, 2016)</p>	<p>The June 2017 ISR: MS of project P130735 reports that the number of man days in labor intensive public works created reached 262, 735 as of April 2016. Partially Achieved</p>	
<p><u>Indicator 3: Out of school youth enrolled in professional training</u></p> <p>Target: 0 (March 31, 2013) Baseline: 800 (Jun 30, 2016)</p>	<p>The June 2017 ISR: MS of project P130735 reports that 0 youth were enrolled in professional training as of April 2016 and that this number reached 495 as of June 2017. Partially Achieved</p>	
4. CPS Objective: Increased production and access to Energy		
<p><u>Indicator 1: Electricity production capacity increased</u></p> <p>Baseline: 256MW (2012) Target: 300MW (2016)</p>	<p>The Electricity Sector Support Project (P128768, FY14) and its additional financing (P149115, FY14) support an increase in the total generation capacity. The January 2018 ISR: MS reports no additional generation capacity for conventional or renewable energy. Not Achieved</p>	<p>After the PLR, the objective name "Reduced infrastructure deficits (Energy Roads, ICT) and more effective value chains" was changed and split into different objectives. The First Phase of the Inter-zonal Transmission Hub Project (P094919, FY11) supports the establishment of a power pooling mechanism for West Africa in order to improve security of electricity supply to</p>



	CAS FY13-FY16: Focus Area I: <i>Accelerate Inclusive and Sustained Economic Growth</i>	Actual Results	IEG Comments
			Burkina Faso. The March 2017 ISR: MS does not present an indicator related to Indicator 1.
	<p>Indicator 2: Number of households connected to electricity under the Electricity Sector Support Project</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2012) Target: 2,410 (2016)</p>	<p>The Electricity Sector Support Project (P128768, FY14) and its additional financing support this indicator. The June 2017 ISR: MS reports that households provided with an electricity connection in rural areas under the project reached 3,320 as of November 2016.</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>Before the PLR, the original indicator was: <i>Percentage of households with access to electricity increased (IDA TIER 1):</i> 2012: 28.60% 2016: 50%</p>
	<p>Indicator 3: Increased renewable energy and off-grid lighting available in at least 50 rural communes</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2012) Target: 50 (2016)</p>	<p>The March 2017 ISR: MS of the First Phase of the Inter-zonal Transmission Hub Project (P094919, FY11) did not report on this indicator.</p> <p>The December 2016 ISR: MS of the Electricity Sector Support Project (P128768, FY14) and its additional financing only presents an indicator related to off-grid lighting, for public schools, and does not report data on increased renewable energy in rural communes.</p> <p>The data reported in the CLR – that 40 rural communes were served – cannot be verified based on WBG project documents.</p> <p>Not Verified</p>	<p>The December 2016 ISR: MS of the Electricity Sector Support Project (P128768 reports that “20 communities have been electrified with about 600 housed connected to grid and works are ongoing for the additional 20 localities” although this information does not relate to renewable energy and off-grid lighting.</p>
	<p>Indicator 4: Increased private sector investments in electricity generation and distribution (IFC’s energy program)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2012) Target: 17 MW (2016)</p>	<p>There were no IFC investments in the energy sector during the CPS period.</p> <p>Not Achieved</p>	<p>Before the PLR, the original target was 60 MW (2016).</p>
5. CPS Objective: Increased access to all weather roads			
	<p>Indicator 1: Share of rural population with access to an all-season road</p> <p>Baseline: 22.30% (2012) Target: 33.30% (2016)</p>	<p>The Donsin Transport Infrastructure Project (P120960, FY13) also aimed at improving road access and the rehabilitation of rural roads. The June 2017 ISR: MS reports that the share of rural population with access to an all-season road increased from 22.30% to 32.40% between December 2012 and November 2016, but declined to 29.2% in December 2017.</p>	<p>Before the PLR, this indicator was: <i>Share of rural population within 2km of all-season road increases:</i> 2011: 25% - 2016/ 35%</p> <p>At PLR, another indicator was taken out:</p>



	CAS FY13-FY16: Focus Area I: <i>Accelerate Inclusive and Sustained Economic Growth</i>	Actual Results	IEG Comments
		Mostly Achieved	<p><i>Maintenance carried out on classified road network (%): 2011: 74% - 2016: 35%</i></p> <p>The Transport and Urban Infrastructure Development Project (P151832, FY16) also supports improvement in mobility in targeted rural areas. The latest ISR: S (December 2017) does not report progress on the related indicator.</p>
6. CPS Objective: Improved access to information and communication technology			
	<p><u>Indicator 1: Volume of international traffic (Kbit/s per person)</u></p> <p>Baseline: 28 (2010) Target: 74 (2016)</p>	<p>The West Africa Regional Communications Infrastructure Project APL-1B (P122402, FY11) supports an increase in the geographical reach of broadband networks and to reduce costs of communications services in Burkina Faso, Guinea and the Gambia. The March 2017 ISR: S reports that the volume of international traffic in Burkina Faso increased from 28 to 130 kbit/person between December 2010 and June 2016.</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>This objective was also supported by the Burkina Faso Support for Open Data TA (P152063, FY15), see the Output document that supported trainings, capacity building on data and innovation.</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 2: Access to telephone services (fixed mainlines plus cellular phones per 100 people)</u></p> <p>Baseline: 37.2% (2010) Target: 62% (2016)</p>	<p>The March 2017 ISR: S of project P122402 reports that access to telephone services (fixed mainlines plus cellular phones per 100 people) in Burkina Faso increased from 37.20% to 78.90% between December 2010 and June 2016.</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>This result is similar to WB World Development Indicators (WDI) that reports that 14% of the population were using the internet as of 2016.</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 3: Access to internet services (number of subscribers per 100 people)</u></p> <p>Baseline: 0.2% (2010) Target: 0.6% (2016)</p>	<p>The March 2017 ISR: S of project P122402 reports that access to internet services (number of subscribers per 100 people) in Burkina Faso increased to 17.67% between December 2010 and June 2016.</p> <p>Achieved</p>	
7. CPS Objective: Increased agricultural productivity and marketing of selected value chains			
	<p><u>Indicator 1: Agricultural exports on regional market for the targeted supply chains (onion, mangoes, and Sesame)</u></p>	<p>The West Africa Agricultural Production Program (P117148, FY11, IEG ICRR: MS) supported the adoption of improved technologies in the participating countries' agricultural commodities</p>	<p>Before the PLR, this indicator was: <i>Increased exports volume in diversification products by</i></p>



	CAS FY13-FY16: Focus Area I: <i>Accelerate Inclusive and Sustained Economic Growth</i>	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	<p>Baseline: (i) Mangoes: 3,300 tons, (ii) Onions: 17,000 tons, (iii) Sesame: 33,000 tons (2014)</p> <p>Target: (i) Mangoes: 4,000 tons, (ii) Onions: 21,000 tons, (iii) Sesame: 45,000 tons (2016)</p>	<p>priorities (mango and onion value chains in Burkina Faso). However, the project did not report on this indicator.</p> <p>The Agricultural Diversification and Market Development Project (P081567, FY06) and its additional financing (P147978, FY14) aim at increasing the competitiveness of selected agricultural sub-sectors. The ICRR reports that agriculture exports (excluding cotton) to regional markets reached 121,993 – without specifying the supply chains. While there was no breakdown by commodity, the exports exceeded the total target.</p> <p>Mostly Achieved</p>	<p><i>at least 20% (onion, mangoes and sesame):</i> 2012: 60,000 tons 2016: 72,000 tons</p> <p>At PLR, the following indicators were taken out: - <i>Volume (tons of fish production in the Bagré zone:</i> 2010: 522 - 2016: 1,150 - <i>Number of public private partnerships in Burkina Faso (IFC's PPP support):</i> 2011: 0 - 2016: 3 - <i>Number of anchor investor in Bagré zone:</i> 2012: 0 - 2016: 2</p>
	<p>Indicator 2: Average cereal production increase at least 20%</p> <p>Baseline: average of the last five years - 4,100,000 tons (2008-2012) Target: 4,800,000 tons (2016)</p>	<p>The Agriculture Productivity and Food Security Project (P114236, FY10) and its additional financing (P149305, FY14) support increases in yield productivity to ensure availability of food products in rural markers. The June 2017 ISR: S reports that food crop production for cereals (of maize, rice, sorghum, millet) increased from about 3 million tons to 5.4 million between December 2009 and September 2016.</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>The Bagré Growth Pole Project (P119662, FY11) supports increased agricultural production. The June 2017 ISR: MS reports that the volume of cereals and horticulture production increased from about 158,000 tons/year to 160,300 tons/year as of November 2016, without desegregating data.</p>
	<p>Indicator 3: Increase in irrigated land by at least 20%</p> <p>Baseline: 50,000 ha (2011) Target: 60,000 ha (2016)</p>	<p>The Agriculture Productivity and Food Security Project (P114236, FY10) and its additional financing (P149305, FY14) support the irrigation of 5,000 ha. The November ISR: S does not report on this and reports that the completion of the construction of irrigation infrastructure was a challenge for project implementation.</p> <p>The Agricultural Diversification and Market Development Project (P081567, FY06) and its additional financing (P147978, FY14) support irrigation infrastructure. The ICRR reports an increase of 2,647 hectares of irrigated land equivalent to a 5% increase compared to the 20% target.</p> <p>Partially Achieved</p>	<p>The Bagré Growth Pole Project (P119662, FY11) supports an increase in irrigated areas. The June 2017 ISR: MS reports no progress for the indicator related to the area of irrigated land in production (baseline was 1,880ha), as of November 2016, indicating that new hectares of irrigated land will begin to be registered in November 2017.</p>



	CAS FY13-FY16: Focus Area I: <i>Accelerate Inclusive and Sustained Economic Growth</i>	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	<p>Indicator 4: Number of Agri-Business firms investing in more than 500 hectares (in the Bagre pole area)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2012) Target: 3 (2016)</p>	<p>The Bagre Growth Pole Project (P119662, FY11) supports this indicator. The December 2017 ISR: MS reports no progress for this indicator Not Achieved</p>	<p>The ISR reports that this indicator is scheduled to reach its goals after all the land is irrigated under the projects and after the roads and electric power systems have been completed.</p>
	<p>Indicator 5: Average minimum cotton production is at least equal to 500,000 tons</p> <p>Baseline: 375,000 tons (2009-2011) Target: 500,000 tons (2012-2016)</p>	<p>The Growth and Competitiveness Credit DPF series (P124207, FY12; P132210, FY13; P146640, FY14; P151275, FY15) supported reduction in costs in agricultural sector focusing on cotton production. The Burkina Faso Cotton Sector Dialogue TA (P153435, FY15) aimed at ensuring policy dialogue in the cotton sector and providing assistance to producers. No completion document was found in WBG systems.</p> <p>IMF 2016 Article IV for Burkina Faso reports that cotton production increased from about 400,000 tons in 2011 to over 550,000 tons per year between 2012 and 2015 (with an increase in 2012-2016 except a slight decrease in 2015). Achieved.</p>	<p>The Agricultural Diversification and Market Development Project (P081567, FY06) and its additional financing support agricultural competitiveness in sectors other than cotton. The May 2017 ISR: S reports an indicator for increase in cotton yield (which slightly decreased from 1,050kg/ha to 997 kg/ha between December 2004 and April 2017) but not for cotton production.</p>
	CAS FY13-FY16: Focus Area II: <i>Enhance Governance to Deliver Social Services More Efficiently</i>	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	8. CPS Objective: Strengthened public accountability and resources management		
Major Outcome Measures	<p>Indicator 1: Improved actual availability of funds to communes committed by the central government earlier in the budget cycle</p> <p>Baseline: April 30, 2012 Target: No later than February 28, 2016</p>	<p>The Local Government Support Project (P120517, FY12) supports the implementation of fiscal and administrative decentralization in six of the 13 regions of Burkina Faso. The October 2017 ISR: S reports that the funds to communes committed by the central government for 2017 were available as of January 19. Achieved.</p>	<p>At PLR this objective was changed from "<i>Improved public financial management for good governance</i>" and the following indicators were taken out: <i>Increased budget execution rates in key poverty reduction ministries (Agriculture, Education, Health, Water and Sanitation) at decentralized level:</i> 2012: 50% - 2016: at least 70% increase in the number of people attending periodic "cadre de concertation" meetings: 2012: 0 - 2016: 80%</p>



CAS FY13-FY16: Focus Area II: <i>Enhance Governance to Deliver Social Services More Efficiently</i>	Actual Results	IEG Comments
<p>Indicator 2: Increase in the number of communes submitting their candidacy documents for the good governance competition</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2012) Target: 60% (2016)</p>	<p>As reported in its October 2017 ISR: S, the Local Government Support Project (P120517, FY12) supported the implementation of the annual Competition for Excellence in Local Governance (COPEGOL) in 2011-2014 which contributed to improved capacity of communes to effectively engage with citizens and allowed knowledge sharing on innovative governance approaches across communes.</p> <p>The ISR indicates that COPEGOL has also laid the foundation for a systematic assessment of municipal performance, which has been introduced under the Additional Financing (P162742, FY18). As of December 2016, as reported in the March 2017 ISR: S, progress for indicator 2 was 12.8%. Not Achieved.</p>	<p>At PLR the following indicator was dropped: <i>Percentage of mining communities members who are aware of social investment and government revenues supposed to be transferred to local communities and actual transfers:</i> 2012: 0 - 2016: 50%</p> <p>The Project Paper for the Additional Financing reports that the indicator was dropped and no longer monitored since the approach had changed and communes no longer have to submit their candidacy</p>
<p>Indicator 3: Increase in percentage of citizens rating commune government's performance satisfactory</p> <p>Baseline: 47.3% (2012) Target: 70% (2016)</p>	<p>The May 2018 ISR: S of the Local Government Support Project (P120517, FY12) reports that citizens rating of communes government's performance as satisfactory was 47% in March 2017. Not Achieved</p>	
<p>9. CPS Objective: Expand access to quality education for the poor</p>		
<p>Indicator 1: Increase in gross intake rate in first grade of lower and upper secondary education in the five targeted regions disaggregated by gender</p> <p>Baseline: (i) Lower Secondary: 41.1 (40.3 female), (ii) Upper Secondary: 6.5 (4.1 female) (2013-2014)</p> <p>Target: (i) Lower Secondary: 51 (50 female), (ii) Upper Secondary: 10 (7 female) (2015-2016)</p>	<p>The Education Access and Quality Improvement Project (P148062, FY15) supports this indicator. The December 2017 ISR: S reports the following progress:</p> <p>(i) Lower Secondary: gross intake rate in the first grade of lower secondary education in the 5 targeted regions remained at 41.10% between October 2014 and June 2017 and decreased to 39.20% in December 2017.</p> <p>For girls, this rate increased from 39.20% to 41.60% between October 2014 and June 2017 and decreased to 40.40 % in December 2017. <i>Not Achieved.</i></p> <p>The ISR explains that the baseline and target data were wrongly based on the national data instead of considering data for the 5 regions targeted under the project.</p>	<p>At PLR the original objective "Expanded access by the poor to quality social services" was split into many objectives.</p> <p>At PLR, the following indicators were dropped: - <i>Second grade reading and math skills increased by two percentage points annually:</i> <i>Reading:</i> 2012: 50/8% 2016: 56.8% (all) <i>Math:</i> 2012: 39.2% - 2016: 45.2% - <i>Fifth percent in the five poorest regions School management committees receive and implement their annual budget:</i></p>



CAS FY13-FY16: Focus Area II: <i>Enhance Governance to Deliver Social Services More Efficiently</i>	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	<p>(ii) Upper Secondary: gross intake rate in the first grade of upper secondary education in the 5 targeted regions increased from 8.70% to 14.20% between October 2014 and June 2017 and decreased to 12.20% in December 2017.</p> <p>For girls, this rate increased from 4.10% to 10.90% between October 2014 and June/ December 2017 (no change between June and December 2017). <i>Achieved.</i> Partially Achieved.</p>	<p>2012: 0% - 2016: 50% - <i>Increase Girls enrolment rate in lower secondary education:</i> 2011-2012: 32.5% 2015-2016: 40% - <i>Increase Gross enrolment rate to 13% for upper Secondary Education for girls:</i> 2011-2012: 8% 2015-2016: 13%</p>
10. CPS Objective: Increase access to quality health services for the poor		
<p>Indicator 1: Proportion of births assisted by skilled personnel</p> <p>Baseline: 67% (for 2010, DHS 2010) Target: 76% (for 2016, DHS 2015)</p>	<p>The Reproductive Health Project (P119917, FY12) supports this indicator. The June 2017 ISR: MS reports that the proportion of births assisted by skilled personnel reached 76.01% as of October 2016 and 80.90% as of June 2017. WDI reports that the proportion of births attended by skilled health staff was 79.8 percent in 2015. Achieved</p>	
<p>Indicator 2: Pregnant women receiving antenatal care during a visit to a health provider (Core indicator)</p> <p>Baseline: 85.3% (for 2010, DHS 2010) Target: 95% (2016)</p>	<p>Project P119917 also supports this indicator. The latest ISR reporting on indicator 2 was the December 2015 ISR: S which indicated that the share decreased from 94.90% (project baseline) to 84.02% between December 2010 and March 2015. WDI reports that 92.8% of pregnant women received prenatal care in 2015. Mostly Achieved</p>	<p>After the December 2015 ISR, all ISR report data for another indicator: the share of pregnant women receiving at least 2 antenatal care visits during a pregnancy. The June 2017 ISR: MS reports that this share increased to 69.50% as of December 2016.</p>
<p>Indicator 3: Children under five with a severe acute malnutrition being treated according to the new protocol</p> <p>Baseline: 30% (2010) Target: 50% (2016)</p>	<p>Project P119917 supports this indicator per the Project Appraisal Document. However, the ISR does not report on this indicator. Consequently, the results reported in the CLR (that 64% of children were being treated according to the new protocol by 2017) cannot be verified based on WBG project documents. Not Verified</p>	



	CAS FY13-FY16: Focus Area II: <i>Enhance Governance to Deliver Social Services More Efficiently</i>	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	<p>Indicator 4: Children fully immunized (IDA Core indicator)</p> <p>Baseline: 81% (for 2010, DHS 2010) Target: 96% (2015)</p>	<p>Project P119917 supports this indicator. The December 2017 ISR: MS reports that 457,999 children were immunized under the project, as of April 2017, representing about 53 of the June 2018 target. WDI reports that 91% of children were immunized for DPT, 88% for measles, and 91% for HepB3.</p> <p>Mostly Achieved</p>	<p>The CLR reports that the immunization rate fell temporarily to 57% in 2016 due to a shortage of vaccine supplies, but in 2015 it achieved a rate of 96%.</p>
	11. CPS Objective: Expand access to quality water and sanitation facilities for the poor		
	<p>Indicator 1: Additional number of persons in urban areas having access to safe water</p> <p>Baseline: 304,505 (2012) Target: 527,000 (2016)</p>	<p>The Urban Water Sector Project (P106909, FY09) supports this indicator. The June 2017 ISR: S reports that 609,784 people were provided with access to improved water sources under the project (baseline was 0), as of December 2016.</p> <p>Achieved</p>	
	<p>Indicator 2: Additional number of persons in urban areas having access to adequate sanitation services</p> <p>Baseline: 203,905 (2012) Target: 351,600 (2016)</p>	<p>The June 2017 ISR: S of Project P106909 reports that 437,000 people were provided with access to improved sanitation services as of December 2016.</p> <p>Achieved</p>	
	<p>Indicator 3: Additional number of students in urban areas having access to school latrines</p> <p>Baseline: 29,480 (2012) Target: 120,000 (2016)</p>	<p>The June 2017 ISR: S of project P106909 reports that 120,600 additional students were provided with access to appropriate sanitation facilities), as of December 2016.</p> <p>Achieved</p>	
	CAS FY13-FY16: Focus Area III: <i>Reduce Social, Economic, and Environmental Vulnerabilities</i>	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	12. CPS Objective: more efficiently targeted safety net and cash transfer program piloted		
Major Outcome Measures	<p>Indicator 1: Number of households benefiting from targeted safety net programs (cash transfers and cash for work)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2012) Target: 20,000 (2016)</p>	<p>The Social Safety Net Project (P124015, FY14) supports this indicator. The January 2017 ISR: MU reports that the first wave of cash transfers to around 15,000 households in the Nord began on September 15, 2015 and that five payments have been made. However, the ISR did not report, as indicated in the CLR, that 6,000 households had received cash for work.</p> <p>Mostly Achieved</p>	<p>At PLR, the objective changed from "<i>Strong social safety net systems</i>".</p> <p>The WBG also supported the Strengthening Safety Net Response to Crises TA (P121419, FY12, Output and Outcome Summary).</p>



CAS FY13-FY16: Focus Area III: <i>Reduce Social, Economic, and Environmental Vulnerabilities</i>	Actual Results	IEG Comments
13. CPS Objective: Increased production and storage of staples for food security		
<p>Indicator 1: Percentage increase in food crop production in targeted zones (millet, sorghum, maize, rice and cowpea)</p> <p>Baseline: 15% (2011) Target: 35% (2016)</p>	<p>The Agriculture Productivity and Food Security Project (P114236, FY10) and its additional financing (P149305, FY14) support increases in yield productivity to ensure availability of food products in rural markets. The November 2017 ISR: S reports that crop production (of maize, rice, sorghum, millet and cowpea) increased from 3.59 million tons to 5.41 million tons between December 2009 and March 2016 (51% increase).</p> <p>The Bagre Growth Pole Project (P119662, FY11) also supports increase in agricultural production. The June 2017 ISR: MS reports that the volume of cereals and horticulture production increased from about 158,000 tons/year to 160,300 tons/year as of November 2016, without disaggregating data by supply chain (1.45% increase).</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>At PLR stage, the following indicator was dropped: <i>Increase in quantity of products stored in the warrantage schemes in target zones:</i> 2011: 500 tons 2016: 10,000 tons</p> <p>As reported in the CLR: Using the project P114236 baseline of 2011 (3.59 million tons), the target would have been 4.85 million tons (to obtain a 35% increase).</p>
<p>Indicator 2: Minimum food stock in the SONAGESS reserves and intervention stocks</p> <p>Baseline: (i) 35,000 for reserve stocks and (ii) 5,000 for intervention stocks (2011) Target: (i) 50,000 tons for reserve stocks and (ii) 10,000 for intervention stocks (2016)</p>	<p>The Growth and Competitiveness Credit DPF series (P124207, FY12; P132210, FY13; P146640, FY14; P151275, FY15) supports Burkina Faso's resilience building to shocks. The IEG ICRR: MU reports that national food reserve increased from 35,000 tons to 59,000 tons between December 2011 and 2013 before falling to 31,4000 in 2015.</p> <p>The ICRR also reports that emergency food stock increased from 5,000 tons to 10,973 tons as of December 2015 as per data provided by the government – SONAGESS.</p> <p>Partially Achieved</p>	<p>SONAGESS: Société Nationale de Gestion du Stock de Sécurité Alimentaire.</p>
14. CPS Objective: Better disaster and risk management		
<p>Indicator 1: Additional land area under sustainable land and water management (SLWM) or Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) practices (hectares)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2012) Target: 8000 (2016)</p>	<p>The Third Phase Community Based Rural Development Project (P129688, FY13) supports this indicator. The June 2017 ISR: S reports that 209, 073 has of additional land area was under SLWM or SFM practices as of September 2016.</p> <p>Achieved.</p>	<p>At PLR stage, this indicator was dropped: <i>An Integrated System for Alerts and Responses to managed Risks and Catastrophes is set up and functional:</i> 2012: No- 2016: Yes</p>



	CAS FY13-FY16: Focus Area III: <i>Reduce Social, Economic, and Environmental Vulnerabilities</i>	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	<p>Indicator 2: Participatory management plans developed and implemented in targeted communities shared forests in targeted zones</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2012) Target: 16 (2016)</p>	<p>The June 2017 ISR: S of project P129688 reports that 23 participatory management plans were developed and implemented in targeted communities shared forests in the targeted zones as of March 2016 – and that this number reached 27 as of February 2017. Achieved.</p>	
15. CPS Objective: Better climate change adaptation			
	<p>Indicator 1: The Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategy is defined and institutions arrangements are defined for its implementation</p> <p>Baseline: No (2014) Target: Yes (2016)</p>	<p>The Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project (P143993, FY14) supports this indicator. The December 2017 ISR: MS reports that the REDD+ strategy was not defined as of June 2017. Not Achieved</p>	<p>This objective and the related two indicators were added at PLR.</p>
	<p>Indicator 2: A database with relevant information on climate resilient agricultural practices is operational, accessible easily within the country and broadly known (adapted manual and trainings)</p> <p>Baseline: No (2014) Target: Yes (2016)</p>	<p>The December 2017 ISR: MS of project P143993 reports that the database was not in place as of June 2017. Not Achieved</p>	



Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Lending for Burkina Faso, FY13-FY16

Project ID	Project name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount	Approved IDA Amount
Project Planned Under CPS/PLR FY13-17		CPS			CPS	
P120960	Burkina Faso Donsin Transport Infrastructure Project	2013	2013	2018	85	85.0
P129688	Third Phase Community Based Rural Development Project	2013	2013	2019	70	70.0
P130735	BF-Youth Employment & Skills Development	2013	2013	2019	50	50.0
P132210**	Second Growth and Competitiveness Grant	2013	2013	2014	70	70.0
P131061	BF - 2IE Additional Financing	2013	2013	2016	10	10.0
P124015	Social Safety Net Project	2014	2014	2021	30	50.0
P128768	Burkina Faso Electricity Sector Support Project	2014	2014	2021	50	50.0
P146640**	BF - DPO - Growth and Compet. Credit 3	2014	2014	2014	100	100.0
P147978	F-Ag. Diversification and Mkt Dev-AF	2014	2014	2017	50	50.0
P126974	Africa Higher Education Centers of Excellence Project		2014	2020		8.0
P129282	Regional Trade Facilitation and Competitiveness DPO	2014	2015	2016	60.82	50.0
P147674	Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project		2015	2022		30.0
P148062	B. Faso - Education Access and Quality Improvement Project (EAQIP)	2015	2015	2020	50	50.0
P151275**	BF - DPO - Growth and Compet. Credit 4	2015	2015	2016	70	100.0
P149556	Urban Water Sector Project - AF	2016	2015	2019	80	80.0
P132216	Burkina Faso Public Sector Modernization Program	2015	2016	2020	30	40.0
P151832	Transport and Urban Infrastructure Development Project	2015	2016	2023	100	100.0
P149526	Sahel Malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases		2015	2020		37.0
P150080	Sahel Women Empowerment and Demographics Project		2015	2020		34.8
P153104	Reproductive Health Project - AF		2016	2018		35.0
P155121	Economic Governance and Citizen Engagement Project		2016	2022		30.0
DROPPED	DPO	2016			80	
Total Planned					985.8	1,129.8
Unplanned Projects during the CPS Period			Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount	Approved IDA Amount
P149115	BF-AF Electricity Sector Support Project		2014	2021		35.0
P149305	Agricultural Productivity and Food Secur		2014	2018		36.0
Total Unplanned						71.0
On-going Projects during the CPS/PLR Period			Approval FY	Closing FY		Approved IDA Amount



P074030	TRANSPORT SECTOR PROJECT		2003	2013		92.1
P069126	Power Sector Development Project		2005	2013		63.6
P098956	Post-Primary Education		2006	2013		22.9
P084027	Decentralized Urban Capacity Building Project		2007	2013		10.0
P098378	Second Phase Community Based Rural Development Project		2007	2013		74.0
P126207**	BF- First Growth and Competitiveness Credit (GCC-1)		2012	2013		90.0
P071443	BF-Competitiveness & Enterprise Development Project		2003	2014		30.7
P083751	West and Central Africa Air Transport Safety & Security Project		2006	2014		6.5
P105140	West Africa Regional Biosafety		2008	2014		3.9
P093987	Health Sector Support & Multisectoral AIDS Project		2006	2015		47.7
P078091	Burkina Faso Energy Access Project		2008	2015		38.8
P079749	West Africa Regional Transport and Transit Facilitation Project		2008	2015		70.0
P108791	International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering (2ie)		2008	2016		5.0
P081567	Agricultural Diversification and Market Development Project		2006	2017		66.0
P117148	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program APL (WAAPP-1B)		2011	2017		15.0
P114236	Agricultural Productivity and Food Security Project		2010	2018		40.0
P124648	Mineral Development Support Project		2011	2018		33.0
P119917	BF-Reproductive Health Project (FY12)		2012	2018		28.9
P106909	Urban Water Sector Project		2009	2019		80.0
P094919	WAPP: The First Phase of the Inter-Zonal Transmission Hub Project of the WAPP (APL3) Program		2011	2019		16.0
P119662	Burkina Faso - Bagre Growth Pole Project		2011	2021		115.0
P122402	West Africa Regional Communications Infrastructure Project - APL-1B		2011	2021		23.0
P120517	Local Government Support Project		2012	2022		60.0
Total On-going						1,032.0

Source: CPS and PLR, WB Business Intelligence Table 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 5/01/18

*LIR: Latest internal rating. MU: Moderately Unsatisfactory. MS: Moderately Satisfactory. S: Satisfactory. HS: Highly Satisfactory.

** DPG series



Annex Table 3: Analytical and Advisory Work for Burkina Faso, FY13-FY16

Proj ID	Economic and Sector Work	RAS	Fiscal year Delivery	Output Type
P160225	Burkina Faso Policy Notes	No	FY16	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P117806	BF-Competitiveness & Sustain. Growth	No	FY14	Public Expenditure Review (PER)
P120083	BF-PER (FY 11)	No	FY14	Public Expenditure Review (PER)
P123306	BF-Financial Sector Policy Note	No	FY14	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P132818	Burkina Faso - Preliminary Country Diagn	No	FY14	Institutional and Governance Review (IGR)
P145235	Burkina Faso - DTIS	No	FY14	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P146905	Burkina Faso MTDS Follow-Up	No	FY14	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P123732	BF-Health Status Report	No	FY13	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
P133054	MTDS Burkina Faso	No	FY13	Sector or Thematic Study/Note
Proj ID	Technical Assistance	RAS	Fiscal year Delivery	Output Type
P121419	BF:Strenghtn safety net responsetocrises	No	FY16	Technical Assistance
P131922	Burkina Domestic Private Sector in Water	No	FY16	Technical Assistance
P131998	Burkina Pro-Poor Sector Reforms	No	FY16	Technical Assistance
P151597	BF - Support PFM reforms and WAEMU direc	No	FY16	Technical Assistance
P153435	Burkina Cotton Sector Dialogue	No	FY16	Technical Assistance
P147093	Support for Open Data	No	FY15	Technical Assistance
P152063	Burkina Faso-Support for Open Data	No	FY15	Technical Assistance
P120689	BF-Mainstreaming GAC (FY14)	No	FY14	Technical Assistance
P143285	Mining Pole	No	FY14	Technical Assistance
P128964	BF PFM Pub Sectr Control Institutions	No	FY13	Technical Assistance

Source: WB Business Intelligence 4/30/18



Annex Table 4: Trust Funds Active for Burkina Faso, FY13-FY16

Project ID	Project name	TF ID	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount
P149434	Local Forest Communities Support Project	TF A0769	2016	2020	4,500,000
P157034	LSMS-ISA Burkina Faso Panel Surveys	TF A2639	2016	2020	2,200,000
P149305	Additional Financing for the Agricultural Productivity and Food Security Project	TF 17447	2015	2018	37,100,000
P149827	BF REDD+ Readiness Preparation	TF 17919	2015	2018	3,800,000
P151740	Supporting Burkina Faso Open Data Initiative and addressing drought risks by introducing innovative use of data & Open Data solution	TF 17898	2015	2017	300,000
P143993	FIP - DECENTRALIZED FOREST AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT PROJECT	TF 16915	2015	2018	4,951,586
	FIP - DECENTRALIZED FOREST AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT PROJECT	TF 15339	2014	2020	16,500,000
	FIP - DECENTRALIZED FOREST AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT PROJECT	TF 13831	2014	2017	1,500,000
P130568	Sustainable land and forestry management Project	TF 13637	2013	2019	7,407,408
P130791	IDF Burkina Faso Implementing AML/CFT	TF 12464	2013	2016	495,650
P143192	Emergency Livestock Feed Access Project	TF 13331	2013	2016	2,850,000
P143833	AFSF-Burkina Faso-FCPB	TF 14288	2013	2015	1,000,000
P093987	Health Sector Support & Multisectoral AIDS Project	TF 99818	2012	2013	3,029,158
P119917	BF-Reproductive Health Project (FY12)	TF 11678	2012	2017	12,700,000
P126109	GFDRR MAINSTREAMING DISASTER REDUCTION IN Burkina Faso	TF 99231	2012	2015	1,260,000
P127166	Fast Track Initiative Grant III for Basic Education	TF 11453	2012	2013	35,000,000
P087630	Burkina Faso-Ouagadougou Transport Modal Shift	TF 97091	2011	2015	909,000
P116468	Strengthening institutional capacity of the Ministry of Economics and Finance (MEF) to improve results oriented M & E (BF)	TF 98156	2011	2014	279,780
P121156	Earth-Roofed Housing: Cheap, Sustainable Shelter to Face Desertification	TF 97669	2011	2013	101,000
P123688	Burkina Faso - Pro-growth, pro-poor transport strategies (PGPTS)	TF 97701	2011	2013	190,000
P125542	Burkina Faso FIP Investment Strategy	TF 98883	2011	2013	250,000
P111210	Burkina Faso: Extractive Industries Transparency Implementation	TF 94795	2010	2013	245,000
P116645	Strengthening community participation for the fight against female genital cutting (FGM/C)	TF 94889	2010	2014	2,773,300
P121714	Burkina Faso: Community Monitoring for Service Delivery	TF 96703	2010	2015	1,408,805
P096058	West Africa Regional Biosafety	TF 91199	2008	2013	5,400,000
	Total				146,150,687

Source: Client Connection as of 4/30/18

** IEG Validates RETF that are 5M and above

Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for Burkina Faso, FY13-FY16

Exit FY	Proj ID	Project name	Total Evaluated (\$M) *	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to DO
2013	P069126	BF-Power Sec Dev (FY05)	66.1	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2013	P074030	BF-Transp Sec SIM (FY03)	114.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	HIGH
2013	P084027	BF-Decentralized Urban Capacity Building	8.5	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2013	P098378	BF-APL 2 Com Based Rur Dev II	76.7	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	NEGLECTIBLE TO LOW
2013	P098956	BF-Post Primary Education SIL (FY06)	24.4	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2013	P126207**	First Growth and Competitiveness Credit	89.4	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2013	P132210**	Second Growth and Competitiveness Grant	70.0	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2013	P146640**	BF - DPO - Growth and Compet. Credit 3	100.0	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2013	P151275**	BF - DPO - Growth and Compet. Credit 4	100.0	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2013	P127166	BF - EFA/FTI Grant (3rd tranche)	0.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2014	P071443	BF-Compet & Enterprise Dev (FY03)	52.5	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2015	P078091	BF-Energy Access SIL	39.4	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2015	P093987	BF-Health Sector Sup. & AIDS Proj (FY06)	100.1	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2016	P108791	BF-Regional Training Ctr 2IE SIL (FY08)	13.7	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
Total			854.8		

Source: WB Business Intelligence 4/30/18

** DPG Series

Annex Table 6: IEG Project Ratings for Burkina Faso and Comparators, FY13-16

Region	Total Evaluated (\$M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat (\$)	Outcome % Sat (No)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (\$)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (No)
Burkina Faso	854.8*	14	58.0	71.4	35.6	64.3
AFR	15,665.1	304	74.1	65.8	35.6	30.7
World	87,879.7	1,026	84.0	71.1	52.9	43.1

Source: WB Business Intelligence 3/19/18

1)The total evaluated amount is understated because it does not include the net commitments of trust funded projects evaluated by IEG.

* Refer to Annex Table 5 for IEG project ratings.

Annex Table 7: Portfolio Status for Burkina Faso and Comparators, FY13-16

Fiscal year	2013	2014	2015	2016	Ave FY13-16
Burkina Faso					
# Proj	20	21	18	19	20
# Proj At Risk	1		2	2	2
% Proj At Risk	5.0	-	11.1	10.5	8.5
Net Comm Amt	915.4	1,033.9	1,125.9	1,219.4	1,074
Comm At Risk	1.4		54.5	165.0	74
% Commit at Risk	0.2		4.8	13.5	6.9
Africa					
# Proj	566	620	643	659	622
# Proj At Risk	128	138	136	144	137
% Proj At Risk	22.6	22.3	21.2	21.9	21.9
Net Comm Amt	42,649.1	49,142.6	54,586.3	59,033.9	51,353
Comm At Risk	14,310.8	16,548.2	16,000.3	18,949.8	16,452
% Commit at Risk	33.6	33.7	29.3	32.1	32.0
World					
# Proj	1,964	2,048	2,022	1,975	2,002
# Proj At Risk	414	412	444	422	423
% Proj At Risk	21.1	20.1	22.0	21.4	21.1
Net Comm Amt	176,202.6	192,610.1	201,045.2	220,331.5	197,547
Comm At Risk	40,805.6	40,933.5	45,987.7	44,244.9	42,993
% Commit at Risk	23.2	21.3	22.9	20.1	21.8

Source: WB Business Intelligence 4/30/18

Note: Only IBRD and IDA Agreement Type are included

Annex Table 8: Disbursement Ratio for Burkina Faso, FY13-FY16

Fiscal Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	Overall Result
Burkina Faso					
Disbursement Ratio	27.0	27.4	18.0	23.8	23.8
Inv Disb in FY	112.0	146.6	103.7	141.4	503.8
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY	415.5	535.1	575.4	594.5	2,120.6
AFR					
Disbursement Ratio	22.5	23.1	24.5	19.6	22.4
Inv Disb in FY	5,652.1	6,143.9	6,473.2	5,572.5	23,841.8
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY	25,175.9	26,540.4	26,463.6	28,377.1	106,557.0
World					
Disbursement Ratio	20.6	20.8	21.8	19.5	20.6
Inv Disb in FY	20,510.7	20,757.7	21,853.7	21,152.9	84,275.0
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY	99,588.3	99,854.3	100,344.9	108,600.3	408,387.7

* Calculated as IBRD/IDA Disbursements in FY / Opening Undisbursed Amount at FY. Restricted to Lending Instrument Type = Investment.

Source: WB Business Intelligence 4/30/18



Annex Table 9: Net Disbursement and Charges for Burkina Faso, FY13-FY17

Period	Disb. Amt.	Repay Amt.	Net Amt.	Charges	Fees	Net Transfer
FY13	212,227,289.2	4,747,728.2	207,479,561.0	-	6,638,684.1	200,840,877.0
FY14	323,357,440.1	5,900,055.0	317,457,385.1	-	6,978,549.8	
FY15	113,130,524.5	7,055,993.3	106,074,531.2	-	7,012,423.0	99,062,108.1
FY16	307,994,085.9	7,753,821.7	300,240,264.2	-	7,514,374.1	292,725,890.1
Report Total	956,709,339.7	25,457,598.2	931,251,741.5	-	28,144,031.0	592,628,875.2

Source: World Bank Client Connection as of 4/30/18

Annex Table 10: Economic and Social Indicators for Burkina Faso, FY13-FY16*

Development Partners	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Donors, Total	1045.08	1123.36	996.99	1023.28
DAC Countries, Total	525.85	562.3	360.24	364.6
Australia	2.51	0.11	0.12	0.06
Austria	7.31	4.87	4.43	4.81
Belgium	14.34	9.76	10.64	13.3
Canada	29.17	37.55	24.31	18
Czech Republic	0.01	..	..	..
Denmark	46.47	69.64	41.13	46.92
Finland	0.05	0.26	0.53	0.17
France	62.33	58.68	66.69	65.53
Germany	44.4	49.85	47.39	43.6
Greece	0.01	0.01	0.01	..
Hungary	..	..	0	0
Ireland	1.04	0.41	0.24	0.4
Italy	4.36	7.37	8.25	8.48
Japan	26.06	23.55	23.56	30.25
Korea	0.33	0.2	0.32	0.88
Luxembourg	20.47	31.07	21.5	19.57
Netherlands	42.83	..	..	..
Norway	0.93	0.75	0.51	0.42
Poland	0.01	0.01	0.02	..
Portugal	..	..	..	0
Spain	2.84	2.03	0.75	2.03
Sweden	27.55	19.66	12.66	12.27
Switzerland	38.6	32.5	38.47	35.33
United Kingdom	0.85	0.55	0.13	0.18
United States	153.4	213.49	58.6	62.39
Multilaterals, Total	515.72	556.15	639.04	662.17
EU Institutions	199.26	193.68	184.31	155.65
International Monetary Fund, Total	2.06	-3.12	12.45	11.94



Development Partners	2013	2014	2015	2016
IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)	2.06	-3.12	12.45	11.94
Regional Development Banks, Total	35.63	29.08	71.47	54.08
African Development Bank, Total	32.74	27.78	68.95	42.53
African Development Bank [AfDB]	..	..	..	0
African Development Fund [AfDF]	32.74	27.78	68.95	42.53
Islamic Development Bank [IsDB]	2.89	1.3	2.52	11.55
United Nations, Total	33.67	36.55	34.65	32.03
Food and Agriculture Organisation [FAO]	0.4	..	..	..
International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]	0.34	0.28	0.33	0.31
IFAD	1.56	4.3	3.65	3.75
International Labour Organisation [ILO]	0.34	0.38	0.44	0.39
UNAIDS	0.63	0.61	0.65	0.63
UNDP	5.55	5.23	5.54	5.41
UNFPA	3.36	3.73	3.24	2.47
UNHCR	..	..	0	..
UNICEF	14.41	17.02	15.51	14.25
WFP	5.64	3.43	3.43	3.23
World Health Organisation [WHO]	1.43	1.57	1.86	1.59
World Bank Group, Total	176.79	238.29	261.82	329.56
World Bank, Total	176.79	238.29	261.82	329.56
International Development Association [IDA]	176.79	238.29	261.82	329.56
Other Multilateral, Total	68.31	61.68	74.34	78.9
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa [BADEA]	4.24	2.12	-0.71	..
Climate Investment Funds [CIF]	..	0.73	0.02	1.34
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization [GAVI]	20.04	37.65	26.62	27.26
Global Environment Facility [GEF]	6.01	5.09	5.09	4.44
Global Fund	38.61	14.91	45.57	48.47
Nordic Development Fund [NDF]	..	..	-0.11	-0.23
OPEC Fund for International Development [OFID]	-0.59	1.18	-2.12	-2.39
Non-DAC Countries, Total	3.51	4.91	-2.29	-3.49
Israel	0.02	0.16	0.34	0.25
Kuwait	0.82	-0.61	-4.66	-5.08
Romania	0.01	..	..	0.01
Thailand	0.02	..	..	..
Turkey	0.37	4.15	0.91	0.67
United Arab Emirates	2.27	1.21	1.12	0.66

Source: OECD Stat, [DAC2a] as of 4/30/18

* Data only available up to FY16

Annex Table 11: Economic and Social Indicators for Burkina Faso, FY13-FY16**

Series Name					Burkina Faso	SSA	World
	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average 2013-2016		
Growth and Inflation							
GDP growth (annual %)	5.8	4.3	3.9	5.9	5.0	3.4	2.7
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	2.7	1.3	0.9	2.9	1.9	0.7	1.5
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	1,580.0	1,600.0	1,630.0	1,730.0	1,635.0	3,509.0	15,430.0
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	690.0	680.0	620.0	620.0	652.5	1,648.8	10,664.1
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	0.5	(0.3)	1.0	(0.2)	0.2	4.6	2.1
Composition of GDP (%)							
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	35.6	34.8	33.7	30.8	33.7	17.5	4.0
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	21.1	22.0	21.2	26.1	22.6	25.5	28.3
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	43.4	43.2	45.1	43.0	43.7	57.0	67.7
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	31.8	24.9	24.7	..	27.1	20.9	23.4
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	17.6	16.8	14.1	..	16.2	17.5	24.8
External Accounts							
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	26.2	25.9	26.0	..	26.0	27.5	29.6
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	41.1	34.9	36.3	..	37.4	31.3	29.0
Current account balance (% of GDP)	(11.3)	(8.1)	(8.6)	(6.7)	(8.6)		
External debt stocks (% of GNI)	21.9	21.2	24.3	23.9	22.8		
Total debt service (% of GNI)	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	2.1	
Total reserves in months of imports	..	..	..	..		5.2	13.4
Fiscal Accounts*							
General government revenue (% of GDP)	24.4	21.6	20.7	21.0	21.9	18.9	
General government total expenditure (% of GDP)	28.4	23.5	23.1	24.5	24.9	22.9	
General government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP)	(4.0)	(2.0)	(2.4)	(3.5)	(3.0)	(4.0)	
General government gross debt (% of GDP)	28.8	30.4	35.8	38.3	33.3	36.3	
Health							
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	58.9	59.5	59.9	60.4	59.7	59.7	71.8
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	88.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	90.3	73.3	85.3

Series Name					Burkina Faso	SSA	World
	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average 2013-2016		
People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)	..	..	..	..			38.5
People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	..	..	..	..		23.7	71.1
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	58.4	56.3	54.4	52.7	55.5	55.9	32.0
Education							
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.1	3.8	31.6	47.7
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	85.7	87.3	88.4	91.1	88.1	97.8	103.7
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	28.4	30.4	33.7	35.8	32.1	42.8	76.0
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.1	8.7	35.3
Population							
Population, total	17,072,723	17,585,977	18,110,624	18,646,433	17,853,939.3	992,703,695.5	7,314,425,838.1
Population growth (annual %)	3	3	3	2.9	2.9	2.7	1.2
Urban population (% of total)	28.2	29.0	29.9	30.7	29.4	37.5	53.6
Rural population growth (annual %)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.2
Poverty							
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	..	43.7	..	..	43.7	42.3	10.9
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	..	40.1	..	..	40.1		
Rural poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of rural pop)	..	47.5	..	..	47.5		
Urban poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of urban pop)	..	13.7	..	..	13.7		
GINI index (World Bank estimate)	..	35.3	..	..	35.3		

Source: WB Development Data Platform as of 4/24/18

*International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2018

** Data only available up to FY16

Annex Table 12: List of IFC Investments in Burkina Faso
Investments Committed in FY13-FY16

Project ID	Cmt FY	Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Project Size	Original Loan	Original Equity	Original CMT	Loan Cancel	Equity Cancel	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm	Greenfield Code
36754	2016	Active	Oil, Gas and Mining	158,597	-	22,903	22,903	-	-	22,903	22,903	22,903	G
37556	2016	Active	Agriculture and Forestry	-	38,120	-	38,120	8,970	-	29,150	-	29,150	E
34527	2015	Active	Construction and Real Estate	1,089	907	-	907	-	-	907	-	907	G
36289	2015	Closed	Finance & Insurance	15,560	25,505	-	25,505	6,542	-	18,963	-	18,963	E
36793	2015	Active	Finance & Insurance	1,325	1,325	-	1,325	-	-	1,325	-	1,325	G
35100	2014	Closed	Finance & Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E
33128	2013	Active	Finance & Insurance	15,000	230,252	-	230,252	-	-	230,252	-	230,252	E
33133	2013	Closed	Oil, Gas and Mining	1,561	-	1,561	1,561	-	-	1,561	1,561	1,561	E
Sub-Total				193,131	296,109	24,464	320,573	15,513	-	305,061	24,464	305,061	

Investments Committed pre-FY13 but active during FY13-16

Project ID	CMT FY	Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Project Size	Original Loan	Original Equity	Original CMT	Loan Cancel	Equity Cancel	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm	Greenfield Code
30969	2012	Active	Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,000	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	1,500	E
27517	2009	Active	Primary Metals	2,675	64,579	-	64,579	-	-	64,579	-	64,579	E
Sub-Total				3,675	66,079	-	66,079	-	-	66,079	-	66,079	
TOTAL				196,806	362,189	24,464	386,653	15,513	-	371,140	24,464	371,140	

Source: IFC-MIS Extract as of 2/28/18



**Annex Table 13: List of IFC Advisory Services in Burkina Faso
Advisory Services Approved in FY13-16**

Project ID	Project Name	Impl Start FY	Impl End FY	Project Status	Primary Business Line	Total Funds, US\$
581007	Banque de l'Habitat du Burkina Faso AS Program	2014	2017	TERMINATED	FIG	350,000
586807	HiA Burkina Faso	2014	2020	ACTIVE	HNP	967,913
599575	Burkina Faso Hospital PPP	2014	2015	TERMINATED	CAS	476,986
599588	Bagre Growth Pole Irrigation Project	2014	2015	TERMINATED	CAS	42,123
599598	Burkina Faso IC for Agribusiness	2014	2015	TERMINATED	TAC	950,000
599687	Burkina Power IPP	2014	2015	TERMINATED	PPP	1,152,508
Sub-Total						3,939,530

Advisory Services Approved pre-FY13 but active during FY13-16

Project ID	Project Name	Impl Start FY	Impl End FY	Project Status	Primary Business Line	Total Funds, US\$
575907	Burkina Faso Investment Climate Reform Program	2011	2016	CLOSED	TAC	2,224,607
569567	Trade Logistics Burkina Faso	2009	2015	CLOSED	TAC	923,592
Sub-Total						3,148,199
TOTAL						7,087,729

Source: IFC AS Data as of 4/15/18

Annex Table 14: IFC net commitment activity in Burkina Faso FY13 - FY16

		2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Financial Markets	Commercial Banking	-	-	-	-	-
	Housing Finance	22,817	22,871	(15,504)	(236)	29,948
Trade Finance	GTFP	9,776,952	32,688,678	80,139,903	76,936,975	199,542,508
Agribusiness & Forestry	Primary Production & Commodity Processing	-	-	-	38,302,250	38,302,250
Other MAS Sectors	Other MAS Sectors Level 2	-	-	26,554,475	(6,542,348)	20,012,128
Tourism, Retail, Construction & Real Estates (TRP)	Retail	38,960	(1,045,400)	-	-	(1,006,440)
	Commercial Property	-	-	895,440	-	895,440
Oil, Gas & Mining	Mining	1,554,110	(1)	-	13,854,111	15,408,219
Total		11,392,838	31,666,148	107,574,314	122,550,752	273,184,053

Source: IFC MIS as of 5/1/18



Annex Table 15: List of MIGA Activities in Burkina Faso, 2013-2016

ID	Contract Enterprise	FY	Project Status	Sector	Investor	Max Gross Issuance
10013	Zina Solaire S.A.	2017	Proposed	Power	Canada	10
Total						10

Source: MIGA 5/1/18