I. Introduction and Context

   A. Country Context
      1. Burkina Faso is a low-income country with an undiversified economic structure. Burkina Faso is a land-locked West African country with a GNI per capita of US$550 in 2010 and it is among the poorest countries in the world. The economy remains undiversified, with agriculture accounting for one third of output and four fifths of employment. The rapidly expanding population of 16 million inhabitants (2010) relies upon a very narrow natural resource base, with cotton as the only major existing export commodity until recently, when gold emerged as another significant product. A series of recent exogenous shocks caused economic growth to contract to 3.2 percent in
2009. Though growth is picking up again and growth forecasts are positive, the economy remains highly vulnerable to external shocks such as adverse weather, fuel and food crisis, fluctuating commodity prices and the global financial crisis. This high level of exposure to shocks is partly due to the economy’s narrow resource base and substantial dependence on cotton exports.

2. The country has performed well over the last decade and medium-term macroeconomic prospects are positive. Since 2000, Burkina Faso’s GDP has grown at an annual rate of approximately 5 percent, driven by mining and cotton, compared to the average 2 percent growth in the rest of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU). GDP growth in 2012 is expected to be 7 percent (up from 4.2 percent in 2011 when agricultural production fell by 20% because of a severe drought), and it is projected that economic growth could average 7 percent between 2012 and 2015 due to higher cotton and gold prices and improved public investment in infrastructure.

3. In spite of this sustained growth, the economy has failed to produce the kind of jobs needed to pull large numbers out of poverty. Between 2003 and 2009, the poverty incidence fell from 51 percent in 2003 to 46 percent of the population in 2009. Thus, nearly half the population of approximately 16 million still lives in poverty and human development indicators are still low compared to the average in Sub-Saharan Africa. Burkina Faso will not achieve the MDG1 poverty rate of 35 percent by 2015. This slow pace in poverty reduction is in large part due to a high 3.4 percent per year population growth rate and a non-inclusive pattern of growth. Lack of demand for labor because of a static economic structure is likely to constitute the most important constraint to job opportunities in Burkina Faso. Economic growth has been volatile and largely dependent on mining (gold) and agriculture (cotton), neither of which is likely to form the basis for a growing number of jobs.

4. General discontent over increasing prices and the perceived lack of sufficient social progress and economic opportunities, in particular for the youth, led to widespread social unrest in the spring of 2011. Following consultations with socio-political groups, the government quickly enacted measures to meet popular demands including containing the price of food staples, reducing taxes on salaries, paying for housing allowances and eliminating some communal taxes. It also quickly prepared an emergency program for supporting job creation for the Youth.

5. Although relative socio-political stability has returned, Burkina Faso faces a critical challenge to quickly improve the living standards of the population and ensuring widespread gains from economic growth. Given the high population and labor force growth, Burkina Faso will need to create some 400,000 new jobs per year between now and 2030, a majority of them for youth (15-34 years of age). The continued high levels of employment in low productivity subsistence agriculture emphasizes the urgent need to accelerate the pace of structural transformation of the economy to permit a much faster shift from the labor force into more productive economic activities. This will require (i) a sustained, high and diversified economic growth that can be shared widely, by improving the investment climate, for creating demand for labor in sectors and occupations that offer higher earnings; and (ii) raising earnings on the low productivity jobs in agriculture and non-farm informal sector. This will require a major improvement in labor force skills through an improved education and training system to align workers’ skills with the requirement of a competitive economy.

6. Currently, the skill level of the workforce is too low to support diversification and
competitiveness of the economy and the national skills development system faces major structural constraints. The formal (public and private) education and training capacity is extremely limited, the quality is low, and the curriculum does not prepare youth for working life. As building skills is a long term process that pays off after many years, it is critical to immediately start addressing these structural constraints to see improvements over the medium term.

7. In the short to medium term, the immediate needs of both the economy and the stock of unschooled/unskilled workers, in particular the youth, must focus on: (i) implementing programs that can help labor market insertion or offset the short and long term consequences of temporary income shortfalls for specific vulnerable groups; (ii) improving the quality of the main skills development systems for youth – traditional apprenticeships, literacy and numeracy training programs – so that it offers skills recognized by employers and opens opportunities for further education; and (iii) providing second chance programs that reinsert youth into the formal education system.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

7. Burkina Faso has a young population and the labor force is predominantly young and rural. In 2010, children under 14 years of age made up approximately 50 percent of the population of Burkina Faso. The working age population (ages 15-64) represents about 48 percent of the total population while the population 65+ represents only three percent. In rural areas more than 90 percent of youth are already working at the age of 15. In urban areas, the youth labor force participation rates are lower because of the higher level of schooling. However, 53 percent of urban youth, aged 15-19, are already active in the labor market, with 69 percent ages 20-24 and 85 percent 25-34 also active. Women living in the rural areas are as likely as men to be active in the market. In the urban areas labor force participation rates are approximately 80 percent for women ages 25-55.

8. Employment in Burkina Faso is mostly in the informal sector. About 93 percent of the economically active population is occupied in the informal sector. Only 7 percent of the workforce is in formal salaried employment (about 200 000 jobs with 80 percent of the total in Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso), 4 percent in the public sector and 3 percent in the formal private sector. The large majority of the labor force is occupied in low earning, low productivity activities in the informal sector, in particular agriculture: 80 percent in the agricultural sector and 13 percent in the non-farm (rural and urban) sector. These workers in the informal sector are most vulnerable to poverty.

9. Formal unemployment is a relatively small and largely urban phenomenon, but this hides a high level of underemployment. Overall, a high share of the adult population in Burkina Faso is working. In 2010, unemployment was officially approximately 2.0 percent, or about 120,000 people out of a labor force of approximately 6.5 million, with formal unemployment mostly affecting the educated urban population. Youth (15-34) made up 84 percent of the formally unemployed (with about 8,000 unemployed youth with university education), primarily new entrants into the labor market who have never held a job. Although limited, the unemployment of these educated urban youth constitutes a major political challenge for the government. Thus, providing them with a first job experience, through the facilitation of their entry into the labor market is critical for social peace. However, the vast majority of the workers in the informal sector are underemployed, with little or no education, a low productivity and little prospects for getting out of poverty. Improving opportunities for more productive and higher earning jobs in both urban and rural areas thus represents a major challenge for the government for poverty alleviation and economic growth, as the
informal sector (and agriculture in particular) will continue to constitute the major source of employment in the foreseeable future.

10. Marked by low adult literacy, the quality of human capital remains very poor and needs to be considerably improved to support economic growth and poverty alleviation. According to the 2003 Priority Survey, 81 percent of the working-age population cannot read or write, which makes Burkina one of several countries with the lowest literacy rates in the world. The youth literacy rate is also very low, at 29 percent in 2010, compared to 70 percent for the Sub Saharan Africa region. The illiteracy level is especially high in rural areas (91 percent) and among women (86 percent). Only 13 percent of the adult Burkinabe population age 15 and above has completed primary education or more and three quarters have no education at all and another 12 percent have not completed primary education. In total, there are 3 million unskilled youth in the labor market that have not completed primary school. There are 600,000 people in the entire country that have a primary school education and 140,000 youth have a secondary education or above. There are important differences between rural and urban areas, as more urban residents have achieved some education. Still, two thirds of urban labor force has not completed primary education. Access to technical/vocational training is minimal in both rural and urban areas and only 1 percent of the adult population has received university education.

11. The skills development system is weak and faces the following concerns: (i) the formal (public and private) education and training capacity is extremely limited, the quality is low, and the curriculum does not prepare youth for working life; (ii) the skill level of the workforce is too low to support diversification and productivity of the economy; (iii) traditional apprenticeships, which are the primary source of skills development in Burkina Faso, are likely to be of low quality; and (iv) no evaluation and monitoring is in place to assess the relevance of the education and training on employment and earnings.

Institutional Context

12. Burkina Faso is committed to the development of a National Policy on Education and Technical and Vocational Training (PN/TVET). In 2009, a decree critical application was enacted and in 2010, the action plan was adopted by the Council of Ministers. This policy is part of the evaluation of the implementation of the Strategic Framework for the poverty reduction strategy in the past decade and the preparation of the new comprehensive development framework of the country: the Accelerated Growth Strategy for Sustainable Development (SCADD). This policy articulates with the two major policies that are related to employment policy (adopted in 2008) and the Framework Act on Education (adopted in 2007), the latter resulting in the concurrent development with PN/TVET a PDSEB (strategic Development Plan for basic education), which included a PRONAA (National accelerated literacy). The PN/TVET considers nine priority sectors: agro-forestry-pastoral, crafts, construction, culture, tourism and catering, mining and energy, commerce, transport, IT and telecommunications, which is consistent with the considerations of the analysis we have done independently from chapter 1 SCADD options. Patterns of residential training, learning / alternation, professionalization and integration, literacy, professional, and modular qualifications are listed as priority.

13. The government developed a Special Program for Job Creation for Youth and Women (Programme Special de Creation d’Emploi pour les Jeunes et les Femmes: PSCE/JF, Government of Burkina Faso, 2012) for 2012-2014, with an estimated annual cost of US$22 million. Job creation is at the center of Burkina Faso’s policy debate recognizing the role of job creation, productivity, and
income growth for improving the welfare levels of the population and ensuring widespread gains from economic growth. In response to the economic, political, and social consequences of lack of good job opportunities the program is expected to address some of these issues by focusing on four areas: (i) promote access to employment for young graduates; (ii) promote access to employment for out-of-school youth and youth with no schooling; (iii) strengthen the productivity of rural youth; and (iv) facilitate rural women’s access to transformation technologies.

14. Burkina Faso has three sources of skills development: formal education, non-formal education (literacy and vocational training), and informal training. The system includes a number of different public providers as well as private for-profit and non-profit organizations. The public sector includes the following key ministries: Ministry of Social Action and Solidarity (MASSN), in charge of pre-school education; Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy (MENA), in charge of primary, lower secondary, and literacy/non-formal Education; Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education (MESS), in charge of upper secondary, Tertiary education.; Ministry of Youth, Professional Training, and Employment; and a number of other ministries (e.g. civil servant; agriculture) involved in TVET through their different training schools.

15. Technical and Vocational Training (after CEP or BEPC): The Ministry of Youth and Employment covers vocational training diplomas that correspond to CAP (certificat d’aptitude professionnel); BEP (brevet d’Enseignement Professionnel). The Technical Education is under the responsibility of Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education and provides diploma such as; BAC Professionel and Brevet Professionel (baccalauréat technique and le brevet de technicien). Trainings can be accessed directly after completion of the primary or lower secondary level; they last between two and four years.

16. Development partners. In 2009, the Government of Burkina Faso adopted a decree that created the National Council of Employment with financial and technical partners. The Council meets regularly to review the progress of national policies for employment and vocational training. The development partners are providing support to the National Council of Employment. The development partners that are currently active in skills development and employment are: UNDP, AFD, LuxDevelopment, Austria, and Taiwan, Swiss Cooperation (Swiss Contact).

Relationship to CAS
C. Relationship to CAS and Africa Strategy

The project would support two pillars of the Bank’s 2010-2012 Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) for Burkina Faso: (i) minimizing economic vulnerability and promoting growth through economic transformation by increasing productivity and (ii) promoting shared growth through effective social service delivery. The project activities are also in line with the new CAS currently being prepared for the 2013-2017 period and expected to be approved in FY13, which will include sharing growth through improved service delivery in education and training as one of its strategic themes. The project would also support the government’s Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Développement Durable, SCADD), notably the second axis, human resources development through the development of higher education and technical and professional training. Lastly, the project would contribute to competitiveness and employment by building relevant skills of workers, which is a pillar of the World Bank’s Africa Strategy, thereby creating the enabling conditions for youth employment and economic competitiveness.
II. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s) (From PCN)

II. Proposed PDO/Results

A. Proposed Development Objective(s)

22. The project development objective (PDO) is to support broad-based economic growth and poverty alleviation by improving employment opportunities for young men and women in Burkina Faso, through public works, skills development and promotion of self-employment.

23. The project will specifically support priority programs under the Special Program for Job Creation for Youth and Women, in particular those programs that are benefitting the most vulnerable groups of youth and are not benefitting from the support of other development partners. It would not address deep-seated issues of promoting the structural transformation of the economy necessary to foster economic growth and employment creation, or reforming the national education and training system, which is a long term process. It would focus on providing a quick and tangible response to offering job opportunities and improving the employability of unemployed youth in priority urban and rural areas. To ensure effectiveness, the project would focus on “concentration poles”, geographic (the main urban centers and their catchment area) and/or activity-based, selected because of their high concentration of unemployed youth and their potential for growth and job creation in the short-to-medium term (civil works and building sector, hotel and food preparation, mechanic, craft, agricultural activities). It would use a mix of supply (LIPWS) and demand-driven (apprenticeships, entrepreneurship/self-employment) instruments.

24. Although prioritizing quick results and impact on employment and livelihoods, the project would also build the capacity of key institutions and support the sustainability of key activities (for example by supporting the mainstreaming, where possible and suitable, of labor intensive approaches in public investments even where the objective is infrastructure development) and building public-private partnerships. Finally, the project would introduce/pilot promising approaches such as combining LIPWs with basic skills and technical training to facilitate permanent insertion of LIPWs participants in the job market.

Key Results (From PCN)

Project Beneficiaries

25. The beneficiaries will be youth of 15-34 years of age, with diverse education and skills levels, of which 30 percent will be female. More specifically, project beneficiaries will consist of the following: (i) participants of LIPWs programs and (ii) participants in skills development (apprenticeship, internship, literacy) and entrepreneurship programs.

26. The Project Development Outcome indicators are the following:

Objective Indicator
(all indicators will be disaggregated by gender)
Labor intensive Public Works
• Direct project beneficiaries; (% female)
• Number of participants in LIPW supported by the project; (% female)
• Percentage of graduates of LIPWs programs finding employment (including self-employment) or enrolling into skill development programs within 3 months of employment completion.

Skills Development
• Number of participants in skills development activities (apprenticeship, internship, entrepreneurship training); (% female)
• Percentage of graduates of skills development programs finding employment (including self-employment) within 6 months of training completion.
• Number of businesses created or expanded

III. Preliminary Description
Concept Description
III. Project Context
A. A. Concept

1. Description

29. Analytical Underpinnings of Project Design. The project design integrates best practices from relevant IDA projects in the region. These include youth employment and skills projects in Cote d’Ivoire, Egypt, Yemen, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Liberia as well as private sector projects in post-conflict environments, such as South Sudan. It incorporates in particular lessons learned from the recently closed and on-going IDA operations in Côte d’Ivoire, such as the LICUS Youth Employment Pilot Program, the Post-Conflict Assistance Project and the Young Entrepreneurs and Urban Job Creation Project. The project design is also based on the analysis and recommendations of several pieces of Economic and Sector Work (ESW) jointly undertaken by IDA and the government, as well as other sector studies prepared by development partners, and local and international researchers: (i) the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study, The Challenge of Export Diversification for a Landlocked Country (2007); (ii) the Country Economic Memorandum (CEM), Promouvoir la croissance, la compétitivité et la diversification (2010); (iii) Creating Better Jobs for Poverty Reduction (2006); (iv) the Poverty Assessment, Reducing Poverty through Sustained Equitable Growth (2005); (v) the Country Education Status Report (CSR), (2010); (vi) Burkina Faso: Employment and Skills Development; June 19, 2012 and (vii) the draft skills study, Renforcer les liens entre l’éducation, le développement des compétences et l’emploi dans les secteurs formel et informel (2011); (viii) a draft of the AFD study Etude d’opportunité pour l’analyse des besoins en matière de qualification des ressources humaines dans le secteur agro-alimentaire (2010).

30. Project design is in particular fully in line with and supportive of the main conclusions and recommendations of the recently completed Burkina Faso: Employment and Skills Development (June 19, 2012), of which two of the most important are, while building on existing programs and capacities: (i) given that most jobs in Burkina Faso are not in the formal sector, to move away from inefficient supply-driven programs targeted at youth who have spent many years in the education system and move toward training programs self-targeted youth who would not have other opportunities and are combining life skills and with skills that can clearly lead to salaried or self-employment; and (ii) strengthen/improve the existing public works (PW) programs, for which Burkina Faso has already a substantial experience, to address income vulnerability among youth and adults, combining them with some training in basic life skills and technical training for selected workers to help them find better earning jobs in the future.
B. Project Description

31. Project delivery is expected in Q4 of FY13. It would be implemented over a five year period, from 2013-2018. It would consist of the following three components: (i) labor intensive public works (LIPWs) for creating immediate job opportunities for youth with little or no formal education; (ii) skills development and entrepreneurship promotion for youth in key growth sectors; and (iii) strengthening institutional capacity and project management.

Component 1: Labor Intensive Public Works (approximately US$25 million)

32. The objective of this component would be to provide immediate employment for youth with no or little education through labor intensive public works (LIPW). It would promote the participation of women by reserving a percentage of the LIPW jobs specifically for women.

33. Burkina Faso has a long tradition in LIPW programs in urban and rural areas. These programs can bring several benefits, combining the establishment/maintenance of critical public infrastructure, the improvement of living conditions of benefiting communities and the creation of a large volume of self-targeting of employment and income opportunities for vulnerable groups. In rural areas, they are used as a safety net to address food insecurity and counter the effects of climatic shocks, or seasonal inactivity. They can be rapidly scaled up in case of emergency.

34. The component would include two subcomponents: (i) Urban LIPWs (street and infrastructure maintenance, e.g. of local parks and green spaces, clearing and cleaning of ditches and water canals, and possibly urban waste collection) implemented in Ouagadougou and Bobodioulasso, which represent the largest concentration of unemployed/underemployed youth, and (ii) LIPWs implemented in two or three growth poles centered on regional capitals with high growth potential and involving both urban and rural public works such as the rehabilitation of rural roads, afforestation and development of bottomlands. LIPWs in rural areas, implemented during the non-agricultural period, would have a direct and indirect impact on rural incomes, agricultural productivity and food security.

35. As recommended by the Employment and Skills Development Study, the LIPWs would be accompanied by activities aimed at increasing participants’ employability at the end of their employment (six months): (i) training in basic skills development both in “soft” skills (e.g. civic values, communication, conflict management, assertiveness, HIV/AIDS awareness) and in technical and business related skills (e.g. functional literacy and numeracy, understanding their economic environment, accounting, business planning); and (ii) a voluntary savings program to help participants put aside a part of their salaries as start-up capital initiating post-LIPWs activities such as apprenticeship or income generating activities.

36. It is anticipated that the component would offer employment opportunities to about 20,000 youth over the project period. The component would finance (i) participants’ wages, (ii) tools and small equipment, (iii) accident insurance; (iv) consultants, training costs and the administrative costs of program coordination, and (v) sensitization and communications campaigns.

37. The component would be coordinated by government’s special LIPWs unit of the Ministry of Infrastructure and development. It is proposed that the LIPWs program in Ouagadougou be
implemented by the relevant departments of the Commune, which have a long and successful experience in this area. LIPWs activities in other urban areas and in rural areas, would be implemented by the LIPWs Unit of the Ministry of Infrastructure, through competitively contracted implementation agencies (NGOs, private contractors), in close coordination with the concerned local governments.

Component 2: Skills and Entrepreneurship Development for Youth in Key Growth Sectors (approximately US$20 million)

38. The report on Employment and Skills Development (2012) pointed out that apprenticeships are widespread in Burkina Faso but need to improve their quality and outcomes. Improving traditional apprenticeships is likely to have a high payoff and they are the most common form of skills development for youth. Apprenticeships have been responsible for successfully opening employment opportunities for youth outside the farm sector.

11. Based on these conclusions the component aims to improve employability by providing youth with different skills levels with a first work experience and/or training in skills relevant to labor market demands. It include the following activities: (a) apprenticeships; (b) professional training programs of short duration in key economic growth sectors and labor market relevant professions/professional branches; (c) entrepreneurship training for skilled graduates, e.g. in the form of business plan competitions; and (d) basic life skills and entrepreneurship training for LIPW participants. The above programs aim to reach a total of about 20000 beneficiaries over the four year implementation period. Trainees will receive certificates upon completion of the different programs. The component will be implemented by several service providers, such as e.g. ANPE (national employment agency), “Maison de l’Entreprise”, Chamber of Commerce and others.

12. Possible links with the Private Sector Bagre Growth Pole Project will also be explored, e.g. for training in specific sectors and skills sets. This growth pole project attempts to (i) improvement of institutional capacity for better zone management and investment climate in the project area; (ii) development of critical infrastructure, and (iii) development of critical services and direct support to smallholders and SMEs through matching grants.

Component 3: Reinforcing Institutional Capacity and Project Management (approximately US$5 million)

39. The objective of this component is to build capacity and support project management. The project will build the capacity of key public and private stakeholders to engage in an informed policy dialogue on skills and employment on a regular basis. It is vital to put in place a comprehensive monitoring system that can provide consistent and comprehensive information on basic program details, such as the number and profile of beneficiaries and actual costs to the budget. Moreover, efforts must be made to measure effectiveness. Rigorous impact evaluations may be costly and time-consuming, but at a minimum, tracer studies should be employed to follow beneficiaries’ outcomes and guide prioritization of the programs. Skill surveys could be employed to identify the most important skill deficits.

40. The component will support: (i) strengthening the capacity and sustainability of the ministry, the employment observatory (ONEF) and private sector associations through training and other activities; (ii) carrying out regular labor market surveys (the last one was conducted in 2006); (iii) developing and updating a repertoire des entreprises and repertoire des centres de formation professionnelle annually or bi-annually; (iv) communication activities to increase awareness of the project activities among youth and other key stakeholders; (v) impact evaluations of employment
and professional training policies and programs; and (vi) conducting studies on skills needs in key economic growth sectors and the informal sector; employer survey; study on the labor market insertion of higher education graduates. The project will also provide financing for a project management unit to coordinate and manage project activities.

Proposed Implementation Arrangements

41. The project would be coordinated by a project implementation unit (PIU) in the Ministry of Youth, Professional Training, and Employment. The Director of Cabinet would oversee the PIU’s work, but the Project coordinator would have the full management responsibility for project implementation. The PIU would consist of two technical staff (LIPWS, TVET) and fiduciary and M&E staff, as the execution of project activities will be subcontracted to a large extent to eligible implementing agencies. Their main role would be to provide overall project administration and supervision, coordination and fiduciary oversight, and M&E of project activities.

42. A Technical Steering Committee (TSC) chaired by the Ministry of Youth, Professional Training, and Employment would provide overall guidance. This strategic oversight committee would have representation by the relevant public and private sector entities (e.g. Chamber of Commerce, National Council of Employers). The Mayors’ Associations of Burkina Faso (AMBF), the NGOs and Youth association would also be members. The steering committee would also have two vice-presidents, one from the private sector and the other from the decentralized local government level. The TSC’s function would be to provide policy guidance, define priorities, oversee project implementation; and approve the annual work plan, the procurement plan and the budgets.

43. The technical implementation of the project activities would be contracted to eligible service providers, selected based on their technical expertise and comparative advantage. Component 1 will be implemented by The Ministry of Infrastructure and Development (maitrise d’ouvrage) in coordination with the respective decentralized government structures, i.e. AMBF (union of cities and municipalities) and the communities themselves. The Commune of Ouagadougou may be responsible for the implementation of LIPWs in its area (maitrise d’ouvrage déléguée). In rural area the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development will work in close collaboration with other relevant ministries (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock) and rural communities. MID would subcontract implementation to eligible specialized operator such as civil works contractors or NGOs (Helvetas).

44. Component 2 would be implemented by several service providers, such as ANPE (national employment agency), the “Maison de l’Entreprise” of Chamber of Commerce and others. The apprenticeship and internship activities of Component 2 would be implemented under delegated management contracts by ANPE. All other activities of Component 2 would be implemented by service providers selected competitively according to their area of expertise, experience, implementation readiness (e.g. scaling up of existing programs) as well as field presence. If deemed necessary by reviews made during project preparation, these implementing agencies would receive the necessary support to ensure full fiduciary accountability.

45. Component 3 would be implemented by the PIU (project management) close partnership with the concerned entities (for studies, capacity building activities etc.) such as the Ministry of Women Promotion (MPF), with support from specialized private entities and individual experts.
### IV. Safeguard Policies that might apply

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### V. Financing (in USD Million)

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- **Total Project Cost:** 50.00
- **Total Bank Financing:** 50.00
- **Total Cofinancing:** 50.00
- **Financing Gap:** 0.00

### VI. Contact point

**World Bank**

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**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

- **Name:** Ministry of Economy and Finance

**Implementing Agencies**

- **Name:** Ministry of Youth, Professional Training, and Employment
- **Title:** Secretaire general
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