

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Burkina Faso Ecosystem-based adaptation**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4598 |
| GEF ID | 4971 |
| Title | Adapting natural resource dependent livelihoods to climate induced risks in selected landscapes in Burkina Faso: the Boucles du Mouhoun Forest Corridor and the Mare dOursi Wetlands Basin |
| Country(ies) | Burkina Faso, Burkina Faso |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The project focuses its efforts on the natural resource management sectors in the Boucles du Mouhoun (BdM) Forest Corridor, which runs along the Mouhoun River in the Region of Boucle de Mouhoun, and in the Mare d’Oursi (MdO) Wetlands Basin located in the Region of Sahel. Both are landscapes of strategic importance to conserve water resources and livelihoods’ systems. The main goal is to reduce vulnerability to climate change of local communities’ and build their resilience through an Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EBA) approach. Burkina Faso is projected to be affected significantly by climate change, particularly by the increase of water scarcity. Impacts are already felt by highly vulnerable rural populations, on livelihoods and food production systems.    The project responds to a priority of the National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA). It has a specific focus on strengthening natural and social assets that are vulnerable to climate change, such as the management of forests, soil, fire, natural pasture and wetlands as key social and natural assets that render essential services to people and sustain their economic activities.  The project aims to achieve three Outcomes: (1) Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risks in the project targeted areas generated by a customized geo-based agro-ecological and hydrological information system; (2) The climate resilience of key agro-ecological and hydrological systems and of natural resource dependent livelihoods the BdM and MdO are strengthened by focusing on vulnerable natural and social assets in target project sites; and (3) Climate adaptive management of agro-ecological and hydrological systems in the BdM Forest Corridor and the MdO Wetlands Basin are integrated into key sectoral planning and investment frameworks with focus on local and regional levels. |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

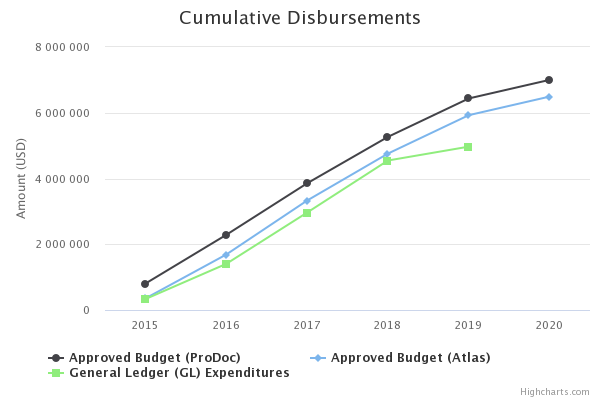
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To reduce local communities’ vulnerability to the additional risks posed by climate change and build their resilience with focus on the natural resource management sectors in the Boucle du Mouhoun Forest Corridor and the Mare d’Oursi Wetlands Basin** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| AMAT indicator 1.2.14  Vulnerability and risk perception index (Score) - Disaggregated by gender.  Metrics:  1. Extreme Vulnerability  2. High Vulnerability  3. Medium Vulnerability  4. Low Vulnerability  5. No Vulnerability | Survey conducted during PPG. Score = 1. Extreme Vulnerability (both men and women in all sites)    Note: Women are assumed to be more vulnerable than men, though this is not necessarily reflected in the aggregate indicator as currently presented. Also, it is acknowledged that sites in the Mare d’Oursi present a high level of challenge and targets for vulnerability reduction need to be more modest. | *(not set or not applicable)* | For sites in the BdM:  [1] The confluence of Mouhoun-Sourou  [2] The Kari-Ouro-Tisse-Tiogo-Bwo-Kalio Complex  [3] Sorobouli and Nosébou Classified Forests  Target Scores = 3. Medium Vulnerability (both men and women in all BdM sites)  For sites in the MdO:  [4] Mare d’Oursi Basin villages  Target Score = 2. High Vulnerability (both men and women) | The impact of the project and the expected effects are measured by evaluations. An independent evaluation was conducted and validated in this reporting period.  The evaluations showed that vulnerability levels have remained the same since the project start.    (Data presented is this section is not disaggregated by gender. Work is being done with RTA to improve reporting. See Overall Assessment Section)    -Sites in the BdM: 1  -Site in the MdO: 1 | -Sites in the BdM: 1  -Site in the MdO: 1    The project’s impact and expected outcomes are measured by independent evaluations. Based on the preliminary results of a household-level study underway, the vulnerability level of the local populations was improving at two (2) project intervention sites. This is the result of the following actions taken by the project and its partners: i) supporting producers to practice the breeding-fattening method; ii) setting up market garden perimeters equipped with solar water pumping systems; iii) building mini-drinking water systems to reduce women’s water collection burden; iv) training and equipping women’s groups to process non-timber forest products (NTFPs); and iv) developing wetlands for the production of rainfed rice. Unfortunately, this trend could be slowed by worsening insecurity as a result of terrorism in the country’s Sahel and Boucle du Mouhoun (BdM) regions, where the project’s areas of intervention are located. Interventions by the extension services, projects and NGOs at certain Mare d’Oursi (MdO) sites have slowed considerably because of terrorism-related risks.    - |
| AMAT indicator 1.1.1  Adaptation actions implemented in national/sub-regional development frameworks (number and type) – as per sub-indicators below: | Broken down by sub-indicators below | *(not set or not applicable)* | Broken down by sub-indicators below | A training was planned to allow the project team to master the tool before informing the indicator; research is ongoing at the Country Office level to identify appropriate providers or resource persons for this training. The training will be held by December 2018. | The programme officer provided the project team the materials on the AMAT tools obtained from the GEF platform (documentation that offers a better understanding of the GEF’s AMAT indicators). Instead of the training initially scheduled, a training on the EBA approach was held, at project’s request, in line with the project targets. This made it possible for the entire team (including the new members) to develop a solid, single understanding of the approach. |
| Adaptation actions implemented with respect to 'knowledge and understanding of climate risk' at the national level and in project zones | 0 actions | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 2 key actions successfully implemented:  (1) SICOFORMO in place, live and deemed useful by its clients;  (2) 100 people trained in SICOFORMO’s usage among national and provincial planners, local commune leaders and staff from NGOs/CSOs, of which half evaluate the training positively according to criteria tbd. | (1) SICOFORMO has been set up 2017. More than 200 users visited the website.  (2) 16 national, regional and provincial planners were trained on the use and interpretation of geo-climatic, agro-ecological and hydrological information system (SICOFORMO) data. The stakeholder development plan has been developed and training of 60 communities and 30 NGO / CSO members is planned by October 2018. | (1) SICOFORMO was set up in 2017. More than 300 users visit the site daily. The system’s website is: http://www.onedd-burkina.info/index.php/sicoformo/accueil-sicoformo    (2) The stakeholder capacity-building development plan was drawn up; 113 people, including 54 staff members from mayors’ offices and regional councils, 16 regional and provincial planners, seven SICOFORMO node managers and six EBA project organizers, were trained to use and interpret the geo-climatic, agro-ecological and hydrological information system (SICOFORMO) data; 34 national, regional, provincial and communal planners were trained to produce thematic maps The system user guide is available at the system portal.    According to the results of the training evaluation, 91.35% of individuals trained know how to use the SICOFORMO data to plan and monitor/evaluate the actions. 78% of the planners trained produce thematic maps for local actors, at the latter’s request. |
| Adaptation actions implemented linked to 'Demo activities aimed at vulnerability reduction and resilience strengthening with focus on natural and social assets' | 0 actions | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 5 key actions successfully implemented:  (1) wetlands management & restoration in MdO;  (2) flood and erosion control, river bank protection and forest enrichment in BdM;  (3) anticipatory bushfire control in forests BdM;  (4) climate resilient rangeland management MdO;  (5) polyculture techniques disseminated | Each of the 5 actions must be implemented throughout the life of the project and their success measured at the end.  However, progress measured in this reporting period is as follows:  (1) Management and restoration of wetlands of the MdO by fixating 50ha of dunes, the development of 500ha CES / DRS, the establishment of a « bourgou » field, the implementation of the Assisted Natural Regeneration (RNA) on 40 ha of land  (2) Flood and erosion control, protection of the river banks and enrichment of the forest in the BdM by withdrawing agricultural activities from 200ha of banks and conducting reforestation of 2,000 plants in 100ha in the classified forests of Oualou, Tissé, Kari and Toroba  (3) advanced bushfire control in the BdM forests through the opening of 160km of firewalls, the construction of hayloft and various formations  (4) management of climate resilient rangelands in Mdo through the development of a management plan for resilient rangeland management  (5) dissemination of the following polyculture techniques: Assisted Natural Regeneration, hedgerows, forage crops, surrounding, nurseries, non-timber forest products (NTFPs), composting | The five (5) key actions were implemented as follows:    (1) MdO wetlands managed and restored by fixating 62 ha of dunes; 791 ha developed using CES/DRS techniques; 16-ha bourgou grass field established; Assisted Natural Regeneration (RNA) implemented on 640 ha; kitchen gardens planted benefiting women (130 women) and training provided for them. 857.4 ha of restored degraded land in four villages (Dowendou, Keri, Bingueli, and Tankougounandié) seeded with herbaceous and woody plants.    (2) To control flooding and erosion, protect river banks and enrich forests in the BdM, 500 ha of banks were removed from agricultural production and 1,000 ha reforested with 120,000 plants.    (3) Consultations led to discussions with nearly 200 actors on issues of sustainable riverbank management and best transhumance practices in the BdM region.    (4) Thanks to training for nearly 400 members of the Forest Management Groups, together with concrete actions, early bush fire control is effective. Main actions included opening 194 km of firewalls in classified forests (Tissé: 30 km, Kari: 25 km, Ouolou: 20 km, Toroba: 19km, Bow: 30km, Tiogo: 50km, and Kalio: 20 km), building haylofts and implementing continuous forest monitoring.    (5) Climate-resilient rangeland management implemented in the MdO by developing an equitable resilient rangeland management plan; awareness-raising for 2,009 people from seven MdO villages on regulating transhumance there.    (6) Polyculture techniques disseminated through sessions providing close mentoring. which produced the following results:  - Polyculture techniques implemented on 176.76 ha of agricultural land;  -Organic pesticides and fertilizer produced and used, improved seeds and plants useful to households provided;  - RNA techniques promoted;  - Living hedges installed on the five platforms;  -Training provided on forage crop techniques, trenching, nurseries, production of NTFPs and other topics. |
| Adaptation actions implemented on 'Climate change adaptation mainstreaming | 0 actions | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 2 key actions successfully implemented:  (1) landscape management planning have incorporated demo actions; and  (2) learning, sharing, partnerships and wide collaboration frameworks. | 1) 4 land management plans were developed/revised with environmental components and; the strategy to create the eco-villages and their implementation action plans have been developed in the two intervention sites. The latter contain demonstration actions.  (2) The project has integrated and runs three partnership networks including the sustainable land management platforms in Boucle de Mouhoun and the Center-West Regions.  In addition, it is a partner of the Great Green Wall Initiative Program for the Sahara and the Sahel, whose purpose is to share georeferenced data on activities that contribute to the management of natural resources and the recovery of degraded lands. An information system framework was this by this program with the support of the project. | (1) 12 local planning and natural resource management documents were drafted that integrate sustainable land management actions, demonstration actions and successful experiences at the two intervention sites.  (2) the project integrated and ran three partnership networks, including the sustainable land management platform in the Centre-West. In addition, it is a partner of the Great Green Wall Initiative Program for the Sahara and the Sahel, whose purpose is to share georeferenced data on activities that contribute to the management of natural resources and the recovery of degraded lands. This is in connection with an information system set up by this programme, with support from the EBA/GEF project. To the same end, the project is participating in the national “Tree Week” this year in its area of intervention; this event, which was launched by the government, promotes “useful” reforestation. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risks in the project targeted areas generated by a customized geo-based agro-ecological and hydrological information system** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| AMAT indicator 2.1.1  The relevant risk information disseminated to stakeholders –    Note: precludes the achievement of targets in the two following sub-indicators: | 0 = no info about risk disseminated to stakeholders at local level | *(not set or not applicable)* | Yes = 1;  Knowledge products from the geo-based agro-ecological and hydrological information system (like maps, technical analyses and locally targeted publications) are being actively used by national planners and local commune leaders for NRM planning and budgeting and for guiding the siting and planning of adaptation activities in Component 2 | Yes= 1  The knowledge products from the geo-climatic, agro-ecological and hydrological information system are available.  Information on risks and other knowledge products is disseminated to local stakeholders. These media are shared in hard copy or digital format across the SICOFORMO nodes at the local level.  The information is put on line and the number of user visits are accounted on the following address: http://www.onedd-burkina.info/index.php/sicoformo/accueil-sicoformo.  In the second half of 2018, a hundred cards in large format for local authorities will be developed.  In 2017, information on floods, bush fires, sustainably managed lands was disseminated, and additional topics in the project area through SICOFORMO.  A mapping/cartography on the risks of droughts, floods, violent winds, grain-eating birds, locust invasions, massive influxes of refugees, massive influxes of transhumant animals has been carried out.  The land use and land degradation maps produced by the project in 2017 allowed for better planning of adaptation and local development actions in 2018.  The diagnoses and analyzes included in the maps produced through the project were used in the development of communal development plans (PCD). | The knowledge products are disseminated directly in digital format on the SICOFORMO portal. The information is put on line and the number of user visits are counted here: http://www.onedd-burkina.info/index.php/sicoformo/accueil-sicoformo  On the site, information is provided on maps and in reports disseminated to local actors. The maps address the use, degradation and sustainable management of land, climate, water resources, bush fires, agriculture, grazing resources, flood and drought risks, violent winds, grain-eating birds, cricket invasions, massive inflows of refugees and transhumant animals. A range of actors have downloaded 3,441 pieces of data and information, in the form of maps and histograms, from the site. According to the evaluation underway of the actors’ use of SICOFORMO data, 63% of those trained on SICOFORMO use the data and information disseminated to plan local development activities, conduct studies, and prepare PCD, wetlands management plans and bush fire management plans.  In 2019, 155 thematic maps and posters were produced and disseminated directly to local actors at upon request. According to the evaluation of the use of these knowledge products, the actors benefiting from these maps use them to collect field data and conduct planning activities. |
| AMAT indicator 2.1.1.2  Updated risk and vulnerability assessment (at local level) Yes=1, No=0 | 0 = no risk and vulnerability assessments undertaken at local level | *(not set or not applicable)* | Yes = 1;  Baseline risk and vulnerability assessments for the BdM Forest Corridor and MdO Wetlands Basin are conducted by end of project’s year 2 and updated annually throughout project duration | 1 = Yes  This year (2018) the assessment on disaster risk and vulnerability at the level of the forest corridor of the BdM and the MoW wetland basin that was conducted in 2017 will be made available/disseminated to communities to integrate into development planning measures of adaptation and resilience actions. | A study of disaster risks and vulnerability at the level of the BdM forest corridor and the MdO wetland basin was conducted in 2017.  This document is available. In 2018, it was made available to the actors (on paper and in digital format) and was used to incorporate climate change and vulnerability issues in developing new generations of local development plans and the management plan for RAMSAR sites in the BdM forest corridor, based on the commitment of the mayors of the area concerned. The plan was validated with the participation of the municipalities’ officials. |
| AMAT indicator 2.1.1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessment conducted (at local level) Yes=1, No=0 | 0 = no risk and vulnerability assessments undertaken at local level | *(not set or not applicable)* | Yes = 1;  Baseline risk and vulnerability assessments for the BdM Forest Corridor and MdO Wetlands Basin are conducted by end of project’s year 2 and updated annually throughout project duration | Yes = 1  A vulnerability assessment was conducted to identify disaster risk and vulnerability at the level of the forest corridor of the BdM and the MoW wetland basin in 2017.  This document is available. In the second half of 2018, it will be disseminated among communities for planning purposes for adaptation and resilience actions.    The vulnerability assessment highlighted the exposure, risk and vulnerability levels of the municipalities in the two project intervention zones: flood levels of fields, village orchards in the event of flooding of rivers, relative knowledge of areas of locust attacks and invasions of grain-eating birds.  This information will be considered by the local authorities, in the framework of the developing of communal and regional development plans, raising awareness among local populations on vulnerability, exposure and risk, and for the establishment of an early warning system in the project intervention zones. | An initial vulnerability assessment was conducted in 2017 to identify disaster risks and vulnerability at the level of the BdM forest corridor and the MdO wetland basin.  This document is available on the SICOFORMO site. It highlighted the disaster risk exposure levels and the vulnerability of the communes in the two project intervention zones. The study also highlighted the areas of flood and drought in the localities, the relative knowledge of areas of locust attacks and invasions of grain-eating birds. A second evaluation was used to analyse household-level perceptions of major risks.  Territorial collectivities use this information to draft communal and regional development plans. |
| AMAT Indicator 2.1.2.1 Type and No. of monitoring systems in place | 0 monitoring systems beyond those already managed by ONEDD and which is part of the project's baseline's intervention. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1 monitoring system; i.e. the SICOFORM system is functional, nested within ONEDD and is composed of at least the following 4 monitoring sub-systems:  (i) natural assets available (water, forests, wetlands) and ancillary information on their use; (ii) identification of critical areas for agro-ecological and hydrological services and their role in livelihoods; (iii) special features such as bushfire incidence, economic activities, population aggregations; and (iv) an overlay with the likely climate change impacts under different modeling scenarios, pointing out to areas of climate risk and vulnerability for communities. | 1 monitoring system (SICOFORMO) was created within the National Observatory of the Environment and Sustainable Development (ONEDD) (integration of the Portal on the ONEDD website).  It has four (4) nodes at the local level Dédougou, Dori, Gorom-Gorom and Koudougou). It is organized in the form of a national database, associated with four (4) local databases, at each of the nodes. The Environmental Departments are responsible for managing these nodes through designated agents. Computer, technical and logistical equipment has been acquired for the benefit of these nodes, thanks to the project.  In 2018, 30 of the indicators (total 88 indicators of the system) were updated: 3 Pressure indicators, 9 State indicators, 5 Impact indicators and 13 Response indicators, representing 34% of the total. This process is still ongoing for other indicators because it is planned to update 54 annually (data collection from partner structures and editing of dashboards).  The number of indicators in the system has been revised to 88. They cover the following topics: Soil, Water, Air, Forests and pastures, Biological diversity, Environment and economic situation, Urban and village environment, Natural disasters, portion of land by type of occupation/use, area used by main species, area of irrigated cereal crops and cereal yield index. | 1 monitoring system (SICOFORMO) was created. It is a subcomponent (integrated into the website portal) of the ONEDD. It included 88 indicators; that number was revised to 70 in 2019. Sixty percent of these indicators are being updated (data collection from partner structures and editing of dashboards). The following topics are covered in the SICOFORMO: soil, water, air, forests and pastures, biological diversity, environment and economic situation, urban and village environment, and natural disasters.    The SICOFORMO has four nodes at the local level (Dédougou, Dori, Gorom-Gorom and Koudougou). It is organized as a national database, associated with four (4) local databases at each of the nodes. The regional environmental departments are responsible for managing these nodes through designated agents. Thanks to the project, computer, technical and logistical equipment has been acquired to benefit these nodes. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **The climate resilience of key agro-ecological and hydrological systems and of natural resource dependent livelihoods in the BdM and MdO are strengthened by focusing on vulnerable natural and social assets in target project sites** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| AMAT added indicator 1.2.1.10  Changes in livestock stocking percentage in wetland areas denote the adoption of a range management system that is more adaptive, sustainable and therefore resilient | at 200% or more – and at unsustainable levels    Note: As a rule of thumb, a stocking percentage above 100 indicates overstocking and below understocking. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Below 150% and ideally btw 80-120% – showing good prospects for the sustainable adoption of a climate adaptive range management model introduced by the project  Ranges for assessing the indicator:  < 50% = understocking  Btw 50% and 150% = ideal range  100% = stocking levels are equal to the carrying capacity  > 150% = overstocking  > 200% = a clearly unsustainable stocking percentage | Current stocking rate 180%  The livestock density (stocking rate) was reduced by 20% at the Oursi wetland.  It was achieved through the following illustrative and key actions:  - development and implementation/ adoption of a gender equitable climate-resilient plan for water and pasture use  - recovery of 575 ha of degraded land for forage production  An independent evaluation was carried out which assessed the current stocking rate at 180%. This study was used to develop a management plan which integrates sustainable grazing and climate change considerations. This plan includes gender equitable climate resilient measures.  The completion of two pastoral ‘boulis’ (water points for animals to drink) by December 2018 could contribute to further lowering this rate. | The 2018 stocking rate was 180%. This was not carried out in 2019 because of insecurity.  As a reminder, the stocking rate was reduced by 20% at the MdO in 2018. An assessment would have provided an updated stocking rate, but one cannot be conducted because the site cannot be accessed due to the security situation (terrorism) in the area. Paradoxically, this rate could improve because of the security situation and also thanks to a series of actions by the project, including the following;  - development and implementation/adoption of a gender-equitable, climate-resilient plan for water and pasture use;  - recovery of 575 ha of degraded land for forage production; and,  - construction of two pastoral wells underway. |
| AMAT 1.2.1.9 added indicator  Wetlands and natural grasslands rehabilitated | 0ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | MdO:  Approx. 500ha/per year of degraded land is rehabilitated; i.e. min. 3,000 ha in total by project end. | More than 3000 ha undergoing rehabilitation through a community and participatory approach during the project.  -525 in the Sahel Region  -2500 in Boucle de Mouhoun Region    The project approach involves the creation of RAMSAR sites and setting up demonstration sites as field schools. These sites serve as means of dissemination of techniques and are used as field-schools.  To date 14 field schools have been set up.  The demonstration sites include:  -06 demonstration/ covering 6 ha of orchard sites for domestication of forest species with a large socio-economic character (Saba senegalensis, Vitellaria paradoxa, Parkia biglobosa) at the BMH  - 5 market garden platforms covering 5 ha realized at the BMH;  - 03 sites of 3 ha of demonstration of RNA, substitution of dead hedgerows by hedgerows and fodder crops in the Sahel;  The development and implementation of a management plan for two RAMSAR sites were developed by the project.  This will contribute to the rehabilitation of more than 832 000 ha (increasing the project target as a new ramsar site was identified and added) within which the platforms will serve as school-fields that can be reproduced by the populations to gradually rehabilitate the ecosystems. Mayors' commitment to sustainable management of wetlands in Mouhoun Loop is also an important factor in the success of actions. | More than 3,000 ha are undergoing rehabilitation through a participatory, community approach.    In that regard:    -Four (4) RAMSAR sites were created (two in the BdM region, with a validated management plan, and two in the MdO region) and demonstration sites have been set up as field schools.    Examples of demonstration sites include:    -Six (6) demonstration orchards (covering 6 ha) in the BdM for domestication of high socioeconomic-value forest species (Saba senegalensis, Vitellaria paradoxa and Parkia biglobosa);  - Five (5) 5-ha market garden platforms in the BdM;  - Six (6) RNA demonstration sites (900 ha), dead hedgerows substituted with living ones (15.72 ha) and fodder crops (12.05 ha) in the MdO.    These sites will help disseminate techniques and technologies in order to cover the two intervention sites.  25 ha of wetlands developed to produce rainfed rice.    The project’s development of RAMSAR site management plans in 2019 will contribute to the rehabilitation of more than 832,000 ha of wetlands in the BdM and 2,551.12 ha of wetlands in the MdO. Within these wetlands areas, the platforms will serve as school fields that the populations can reproduce to gradually rehabilitate the ecosystems.    Efforts to mobilize funds are underway to implement these plans.  With a view to implementing sustainable wetlands management, a mayoral forum on the wise use of wetlands in the BdM forest corridor was held in Dédougou. During this forum, the 19 mayors from the communes covered by the BdM forest corridor signed a commitment ensuring participatory, sustainable wetlands management. This led to the creation of a technical group that developed the management plan referred to above. All stakeholders validated it in 2019. |
| AMAT 1.2.1.11 added indicator  Surface areas restored, rehabilitated or enriched with grassed, herbaceous and wooded vegetation, reducing loss of top soil, protecting riverbanks and improving infiltration in critical areas | 0ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | By years 5 / 6 of the project and focusing on achievements attributable to the project:  At MdO:  50 ha of lakeside and -shore areas have been enriched with bourgou (Echinochloa stagnina)  500 ha of degraded lands within the basin have been seeded with native and useful herbaceous and woody species  3000 ha of “abandoned” land (or land under long-term fallow) are reforested using an ecosystem-based approach  At BdM:  500 ha riverbanks restored  5000 ha of “abandoned” land (or land under long-term fallow) are reforested using an ecosystem-based approach  Note: Targets pertain to the total surface area by project where ecosystem services have been sufficiently rehabilitated (or put on a course towards rehabilitation) to continue to render essential goods and services, upon which local livelihoods depend | In the current reporting period, 1180 ha were rehabilitated as detailed below:  - 980 ha in the Sahel consisting of sites for the recovery of degraded lands and tree plantation sites  - 200 ha of tree planting on the banks and in the classified forests  - the reforestation of 1000 ha of abandoned land on the river banks used for agricultural and the restoration of vegetation cover on 200 ha of the regulatory water protection band along the river (established by the government) This could increase to 2380 ha. After project activities are completed this year | At late June 2019, the amount of rehabilitated land totalled 3,039.4 ha, as follows:  - 1,862.4 ha in the Sahel (sites for the recovery of degraded lands and tree planting sites);  - 65 ha of tree planting in the classified forests;  - reforestation of 600 ha of abandoned land in the agricultural areas in 2018 and restoration of the vegetation cover on 512 ha of the regulatory river bank buffer zone in the BdM region.  Note: Taking into account an additional 1,000 reforested ha in the BdM and 40 ha under reforestation in the MdO could increase the number to 4,079.4 ha. |
| AMAT 1.2.1.12 added indicator  Changes in land use practices that reduce the incidence of undesired fire at the landscape level | Every year uncontrolled bush fires, early and late, consume the Sudanian savannas. While early burning causes little damage, late fires destroy all the standing herbage. Various campaigns against bush fires have been carried out in vain, except in the planned pastoral zones and protected areas. (see e.g. Link) | *(not set or not applicable)* | Trends towards a more balanced fire regime are confirmed -- incidence is reduced by 50% vis a vis the baseline  Note: Changed practices in BdM forest sites covering some 20,000 ha of forests in BdM forest sites, is evidenced by a decreased bushfire incidence in the area over the course of the project. | In the current reporting period there was a 93.93% reduction in late fires.  The reference situation of burned areas by early and late fires in protected areas was carried out by remote sensing in 2016. The area of early fires was 19750 ha against 8650 ha for late fires.  In 2017, these areas were respectively 21075 ha and 525 ha. An analysis of the trend of the two types of fire at the forest site indicates an increase of 6.71% in the area of early fires recorded in the classified areas and a 93.93% reduction in late fires.  As late fires are more destructive it is a project strategy to shift the use of fire to early fires. So the shift achieved this year has a positive impact on the project goals.  This situation is the result of the actions taken (sensitization and training of the populations, opening of firebreaks) by the project and its partners in its area of intervention (forest corridor of the BdM). | The area affected by bush fires (of the total 230,625 ha of protected land) fell by 96.63% in 2018 (early burning affected 45,900 ha, compared to 1,600 for late fires).  Because late bush fires are more destructive, early fires are being used increasingly as a management tool in the project’s intervention area in the protected areas. This reflects the impact of the interventions by the project and its partners (sensitization and training of the populations, opening of firebreaks) in the BdM forest corridor via a fire management strategy developed and implemented using a participatory approach.  Mapping is underway of the land area affected by the 2018-2019 bush fire season. |
| Process level sub-indicators of changes in land-use practices in BdM and MdO | Limited mastery of EBA techniques and no demo activities started | *(not set or not applicable)* | By years 5 / 6 of the project and focusing on achievements attributable to the project:  At MdO:  - Additional annual availability of 100 tons of feed  - Community engagement in river bank protection reaches min 20 ha / village as managed sites benefitting from erosion control through herbaceous and shrub re-vegetation  At BdM:  - 150 km of fire-breaks established around some 73,000 ha of Classified Forests in the BdM  - >200 community members are trained in climate adaptive bushfire management  - Polyculture and adaptive agro-ecological production systems are consolidated in 400 ha of communal lands | At MdO  - 0 tonne    - Seeding of 575 ha of plowed land using the Delphino plow/environmentally sustainable technique is underway and can produce an additional 100 tonnes per year. In July 2018, the following activity is planned: seeding 575 ha of degraded land recovered by herbaceous and woody plants in 4 villages  The commitment of the seven (7) villages of Oursi to manage the restoration sites of the ecosystems was obtained thanks to agreements (charters) signed by the village development councils. The amount of hectares committed to protection and erosion control under these agreements currently reaches an average of 100 ha per village, ie more than 700 ha in total.    At BdM:  - 160 km of firewalls were set up in 2016  - 308 producers trained in fire management through early burning and mowing techniques and forage conservation. In addition totis, the trained people have been equipped with work tools to enable them to play their role effectively  - 50 ha of agricultural land under polyculture | Results in the Sahel region have not changed significantly since 2018, other than the following:  -Eight (8) tons of fodder obtained from 12.4 ha of fodder crops;  - Seeding of 282.5 ha of manually-recovered land, which could make it possible to produce 100 additional tonnes/year;  Seeding of 857 ha, including 575 ha ploughed using the Delfino plough, as noted in the 2018 report; The commitment of the seven (7) Oursi villages to manage the ecosystem restoration sites was obtained through agreements (charters) signed by the village development councils. This commitment currently stands at 100 ha/village, or more than 700 ha in total.    In the BdM region:  - 355 km of firebreaks completed;  - 308 producers trained in fire management through early fires, mowing techniques and forage conservation; In addition, the individuals trained were supplied with tools to be able to perform their role effectively; two (2) haylofts were built to store the fodder;  - 68 ha of agricultural land under polyculture farming. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Climate adaptive management of agro-ecological and hydrological systems in the BdM Forest Corridor and the MdO Wetlands Basin are integrated into key sectoral planning and investment frameworks with focus on local and regional levels** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| AMAT indicator 1.1.1.1  Development frameworks that include specific budgets for adaptation actions | Current PRDs and PCDs do not reflect climate risks or resilience-building strategies | *(not set or not applicable)* | Development frameworks and strategies that include climate adaptive management measures and budgets:  At BdM:  2 Regional Development Programs (PRDs) and 7 Communal Development Plans (PCDs) (Sono, Dédougou Tchériba Oury, Siby, Zamo, Tenado)  At MdO: 1 PRD and 2 PCDs (Oursi and Déou) | Six (06) strategy and planning documents were developed.  At the national level:  -the development of the national strategy for the creation of eco-villages with a three-year action plan.  - Development of an institutional and legal framework for access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use.    At BdM    -The Regional Development Plan of the Center-West was elaborated with the support of the project  - Three (03) Municipal Development Plans elaborated in the municipalities of Zamo, Tcheriba and Tenado    At MdO  -1 Municipal Development Plan elaborated in the municipality of Oursi | Twelve (12) strategy and planning documents were developed. The six new ones focus primarily on the PCDs, the RAMSAR site management plan and the Sahel PRD.  At the national level:  - national strategy developed to create eco-villages, together with a three-year action plan;  - institutional and legal framework drafted for access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use.  In the BdM region:  - Centre-West PRD developed with support from the project;  eight (8) PCDs drafted in Zamo, Tcheriba, Tenado, Dassa, Douroula, Kyon, Sono and Dédougou communes.  - RAMSAR site management plan developed for the BdM forest corridor    In the Sahel region:  - equitable, climate-resilient plan developed for the use of pastoral and water resources around the Oursi, Yomboli, Tin-Ediar and Gonadaouri lakes (Oursi commune).  - Sahel PRD finalized with support from the project;  - 1 PCD developed in Oursi commune.  These documents took into account the issue of climate charge in the areas concerned. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 70.99% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 77.23% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 4,969,279 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 120,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 7,000,000 |
| Co-financing | 30,672,541 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Aug 21, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Apr 29, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Jan 8, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Aug 13, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Jan 10, 2019 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Dec 1, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jan 8, 2021 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Security | The security situation in northern Burkina Faso has worsened since the last report. Insecurity now extends along the entire border with Mali and currently affects the BdM.  To reduce the project staff’s exposure risk, the Sahel regional office was relocated to Dori (administrative centre of the Sahel region) and some activities were transferred to relatively less-affected areas. Local associations were asked to support the project in implementing the remaining activities in Oursi commune. Soffokel and Yomboli are the new intervention communes in the Sahel.  At the national level, the government has conducted several security operations that have improved the situation in the field.  Another solution involves conducting operations to secure the areas, using gendarme patrols in the field. A warning system was also set up at the local level so that government entities, projects and programmes can better plan their travel to the field. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Project implementation and delivery have been affected by a number of exogenous factors including deteriorated security (threats of terrorist attacks) in project areas, the delayed start of project activities and slow recruitment of field teams in project sites due to weak procurement, and staff turnover in the PMU.    The MTR was nevertheless carried out on time although the quality of the resulting report is very weak. Other milestones remain on track for the time being. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | As of this date, our assessment of project implementation is that the beneficiaries are satisfied with the actions and have a better understanding of climate change-related issues, as well as ecosystem-based adaptation. Thanks to our emphasis on gender issues, the women in our area of intervention are equipped to address climate change and benefitted from support that helped them increase their resilience. Although several security-related problems and the populations’ increasing needs slowed some project actions, it is safe to say that the project will be able to achieve its objectives. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project obtained satisfactory results in the BdM region during the period in question. However, because of insecurity in the Sahel region and the Sahel branch’s change in focus [the project headquarters’ move from Gorom to Dori, refocusing of activities in two new communes in the Dori area (Soffokel and Yomboli) and the new administrative and financial manager’s inadequate technical skills (AFM/Sahel)], the results obtained in that region have not met expectations.    Despite minor problems related to procurement lead times, the relocation of the Sahel branch team and the quality of services provided by the AFM/Sahel, the level of financial execution was satisfactory overall.  The arrival of the new national project coordinator in 2018 boosted the project and increased motivation to address the main challenges. Visibility has increased and the partnership with various actors in the field has improved, particularly in the BdM region.    The country office was able to deliver the project’s financial resources on a timely basis this year. In addition, the new national coordinator is fully available to his team and the project has taken steps to reduce security risks in the Sahel region, with the agreement of key officials in the Ministry of the Environment. Together, these developments support an overall satisfactory level of execution of activities noted since the new national coordinator took up his post. Excluding the security issue in one of the project’s intervention regions, the team’s mobilization and motivation guarantee that the project can achieve its expected outcomes. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The Ecosystem-based Adaptation project has been working in the field for four years. The feedback we received from the field confirm that its implementation helps reduce the vulnerability of natural resource-dependent livelihoods in the MdO and the BdM. These results were confirmed by a national-level evaluation that gave the project a “green” ranking. The evaluation criteria define a “green” project as on track to achieve its objectives. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The Burkina Faso EBA project aims to reduce the vulnerability of local communities to the risks related to climate change and strengthen resilience through natural resource management in the Mouhoun Forest Corridor and the wetlands of the Mare d'Oursi Basin to enable communities to adapt while improving living standards.    The project areas focus on the mid-west regions of Burkina Faso around the Mouhoun and Sahel, with a focus on the provinces of the Mouhoun, the Nayala, Kossi and Balé (in the Mare d’Oursi) and the provinces of Soum and Oudalan (in the Sahel region).    It is important to note that the security situation in the Sahel areas has significantly deteriorated during the reporting period, with increased levels of conflict, fragility and jihadist activity. This has slowed project implementation and affected delivery.    In response, the government has developed a strategy to address security risks by heightening security in designated high risk 'Red Areas'. This is a global strategy that supports all government programmes and partners in the area. The U.N. System has also adopted a common U.N. strategy based on using the WFP base in Dori as a safe haven and implementing security protocols. However, given that the project sites are located in the Red Areas, personnel may still remain exposed to high risks which may lead in the future to further setbacks in project activities and outcomes.    In light of this situation, the CO and project team should take steps to review and update the project's compliance with UNDP's Social and Environment Safeguards. In the current security environment, this project should be reoriented towards High Risk status given poor security and current insufficient safeguards. The RTA will review SES arrangements in the project, with a view to potentially recruiting a SES expert to ensure compliance with corporate SES policy.    The project has managed to make some moderate progress during this reporting period following the recent MTR (judged low quality), which gave the project an overall rating of Satisfactory, recognising that the evaluation team were unable to travel to Oudalan, Oursi, Kollel and Yomboli to evaluate project progress due to the security situation.    Key recommendations emerging from the MTR can be summarised as follows:    \* Review indicators and targets of the logical framework and add the specific results expected from livelihood enhancement. For the definition of target values of indicators, involve implementing partners at the regional, provincial and local levels. major adjustments were made to the project results framework and overall management of the project in agreement with partners and stakeholders. This has allowed improved planning and effective implementation of the project activities to achieve indicators that are SMART.  \* An extension request proposed given slow rates of project implementation is recommended.  \* Given the deterioration of the security situation in Burkina Faso, and specifically in and around project sites, the MTR recommends to refocus the project towards Darkoye (which is also located in the Oursi zone basin and closer to Gorom-Gorom) and Markoye, and transferring the Antenne du Sahel (project HQ) to Dori, which is the regional capital (while maintaining project activities as far as possible in the area of the Mare d'Oursi).    It is difficult to fully assess the achievements and challenges facing the project due to insufficient input in the PM and CO assessments in this PIR, as well as the low standard and depth of the MTR. However, based on the evidence and detail provided, an overall rating of Moderately Satisfactory is justified given that the project is generally on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only (although the security situation continues to be very volatile and dangerous with potential impacts on future project implementation and delivery).    At Objective level - To reduce local communities’ vulnerability to the additional risks posed by climate change and build their resilience with focus on the natural resource management sectors in the Boucle du Mouhoun Forest Corridor and the Mare d’Oursi Wetlands Basin - the MTR judged progress to be generally positive. The vulnerability level of local populations is improving in two sites by: a) supporting producers to practice the breeding-fattening method; b) setting up market garden perimeters equipped with solar water pumping systems; c) building mini-drinking water systems to reduce women’s water collection burden; d) training and equipping women’s groups to process non-timber forest products (NTFPs); and e) developing wetlands for the production of rainfed rice. Unfortunately, the positive trend is under threat of worsening insecurity where the project sites are located. Interventions by the extension services, projects and NGOs at certain Mare d’Oursi (MdO) sites have slowed considerably because of terrorism-related risks.    Under Component 1 - Knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risks in the project targeted areas, through use of the customised geo-based agro-ecological and hydrological information system - SICOFORMO - has increased. SICOFORMO was set up in 2017 and now hosts more than 300 users daily. The system’s website is: http://www.onedd-burkina.info/index.php/sicoformo/accueil-sicoformo. A stakeholder capacity-building development plan was drawn up in the reporting period and 113 people, including 54 staff members from mayors’ offices and regional councils, 16 regional and provincial planners, 7 SICOFORMO node managers and 6 EBA project organizers, were trained to use and interpret SICOFORMO data during the reporting period. In addition, 34 national, regional, provincial and communal planners were trained to produce thematic maps and a system user guide is now available at the system portal. On the site, information is provided through maps and in reports for dissemination to and use by local actors. The maps inform the sustainable use and management of land, and spotlights issues ranging from climate, water resources, bush fires, agriculture, grazing resources, flood and drought risks, violent winds, grain-eating birds, cricket invasions to massive inflows of refugees and transhumant animals. A range of actors have downloaded 3,441 pieces of data and information in the form of maps and histograms from the site during the reporting period. 63% of those trained on SICOFORMO use the data and information disseminated to plan local development activities, conduct studies, and prepare PCD, wetlands management plans and bush fire management plans. In 2019, 155 thematic maps and posters were produced and disseminated directly to local actors at upon request. According to the evaluation of the use of these knowledge products, the actors benefiting from these maps use them to collect field data and conduct planning activities. A study of disaster risks and vulnerability at the level of the BdM forest corridor and the MdO wetland basin was conducted in 2017, and in 2018, it was made available to the actors (on paper and in digital format) and was used to incorporate climate change and vulnerability issues in developing new generations of local development plans and the management plan for RAMSAR sites in the BdM forest corridor, based on the commitment of the mayors of the area concerned.    Under Component 2 - Climate resilience of key agro-ecological and hydrological systems and of natural resource dependent livelihoods in the BdM and MdO by strengthening vulnerable natural and social assets in target project sites has seen some limited progress. The 2019 stocking rate could not be calculated due to the security situation, but several actions have taken place including: a) development and implementation/adoption of a gender-equitable, climate-resilient plan for water and pasture use; b) recovery of 575 ha of degraded land for forage production; and c) construction of two pastoral wells. In addition, more than 3,000 ha are undergoing rehabilitation through a participatory, community approach, and 4 RAMSAR sites were created (two in the BdM region, with a validated management plan, and two in the MdO region), contributing to the rehabilitation of more than 832,000 ha of wetlands in the BdM and 2,551.12 ha of wetlands in the MdO. These wetlands areas, the platforms will serve as field schools that the populations can reproduce to gradually rehabilitate the ecosystems. Some demonstration sites have already been set up, e.g. 6 demonstration orchards (covering 6 ha) in the BdM for domestication of high socioeconomic-value forest species (Saba senegalensis, Vitellaria paradoxa and Parkia biglobosa); 5 5-ha market garden platforms in the BdM; and 25 ha of wetlands were developed to produce rainfed rice. A mayoral forum on the wise use of wetlands in the BdM forest corridor was held in Dédougou, bringing together 19 mayors from the communes covered by the BdM forest corridor, who thus signed a commitment ensuring participatory, sustainable wetlands management.    Under Component 3 - Efforts to integrate climate adaptive management of agro-ecological and hydrological systems in the BdM Forest Corridor and the MdO Wetlands Basin into key sectoral planning and investment frameworks with focus on local and regional levels have been stepped up during the reporting period. At the local level, twelve strategy and planning documents were developed, focusing primarily on PCDs, the RAMSAR site management plan and the Sahel PRD. At the national level, the following was achieved: a national strategy developed to create eco-villages, together with a three-year action plan; an institutional and legal framework drafted for access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use. In addition, through work relating to SICOFORMO, the project has become a partner of the Great Green Wall Initiative Program for the Sahara and the Sahel, sharing geo-referenced data on activities that contribute to the management of natural resources and the recovery of degraded lands. The project is also participating in the national Burkina Faso “Tree Week” in 2019, which was launched by the government and promotes “useful” reforestation.    The IP rating for the project is Moderately Satisfactory given that implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is generally managed well. However, problems related to worsening security, slow procurement, the relocation of the Sahel branch team and the weak performance of AFM/Sahel, the level of financial execution and delivery was slightly weaker than expected. The arrival of the new national Project Coordinator in 2018 has nevertheless boosted the project and increased motivation to address the main challenges.    The RTA has not yet visited the country/project, but an oversight mission is scheduled for early 2020, while in country to support the launch of a new GEF7 GWP project. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| NA |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| The EBA/GEF project approach integrates the gender dimension (gender equality and women’s financial empowerment) in implementation of its actions. To that end, it develops participatory demonstration and technical and economic skills development platforms for women. During the period under review, six (6) orchards planted with local fruit varieties, seven (7) multipurpose gardens (market garden and forest plant production sites), and three (3) companies producing NTFPs (juice, dried fruit and soumbala) were established to benefit women’s groups (936 women). An additional 181 women benefited from support for grass-fed livestock production and breeding-fattening (sheep and pork). All these women benefited from training in techniques for market garden production, plant production and the production of NTFPs. These platforms constitute clusters for intensifying production and promoting economic endeavours, thus contributing to improved living conditions for these women.    In terms of capacity-building for men and women, a total of 2.403 people (46.48% women) received trained on a range of subjects related to the project’s themes.  The project contributed to reducing women’s water collection burden by building mini-drinking water systems in two villages (Bow and Ziné) in the BdM intervention area.  Twenty-five ha of wetlands were developed for the beneficiaries (83% women). Trainings on rice production systems were provided to 320 people, including 266 women.  At late June 2019, the number of direct project beneficiaries totalled approximately 11,698, including 6,949 women (60%).    Examples include:  -One hundred and four women (104) received four head of sheep for livestock breeding;  -200 women were trained to produce NTFPs;  -Three rural businesses were established for women (two in BdM and one in the Sahel);  -50 women were trained in intelligent agriculture;  -130 women were trained in market garden production.  The project supports women service providers by assigning them priority in contracting to provide specific services (including supplying the coffee breaks that include primarily NTFPs and room rentals). |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment has helped to change agricultural practices in the project’s intervention area. Creating gardens and orchards (elsewhere) was one of the strategies adopted to obtain the populations’ agreement to move away from the banks of Lake Oursi and the Mouhoun and Sourou rivers, where they had farmed previously. Setting up these platforms made it possible to achieve changes in agricultural practices by developing sustainable, organic agriculture (use of organic fertilizer in place of chemical fertilizers and pesticides), which contributes to reducing water pollution and preserving the banks of these bodies of water. Similarly, supporting women to increase of NTFP production helps preserve the forest stands, which supply these products. The women project beneficiaries learn best practices during the trainings that enable them to harvest these products without destroying the trees’ reproductive systems. In summary, the gender equality and women’s empowerment approach helps improve environmental results and women’s resilience because they now have access to production sites in every season (including the rainy and dry seasons). |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| Yes |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| New social risks were identified during project implementation. With terrorism on the rise, populations are fleeing their villages in the face of repeated attacks, which results in growing displacement. This increases the vulnerability of people who are already subject to the adverse effects of climate change. |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| Yes |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| In response to the new security-related circumstances, the project has worked to maintain certain activities in Oursi commune to support the households that remain in the area despite increased insecurity. It is working through local associations to reach the target population. |

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| **SESP:** [PIMS 4598 Burkina Faso EBA ESSP\_230214 (TO PRINT AND SIGN)\_.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4598/213412/1665574/1665855/PIMS%204598%20Burkina%20Faso%20EBA%20ESSP_230214%20%28TO%20PRINT%20AND%20SIGN%29_.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| The RTA recommends a full review of project compliance with UNDP's updated Social and Environmental Safeguards policy. The project should be reoriented to high risk to reflect weakening security and project activities in hotspot areas. The PPG-SESP does not reflect the current situation and should be reviewed and updated. |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| Yes |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| The project’s activities have strengthened the skills of women, small farmers, seedling producers and animal breeders.    For example:    Zerbo Yacouba, who farms along the banks of the Mouhoun River, gained an understanding of the need to protect the riverbank and of sustainable wetlands management. As a result, he moved away from the river bank and planted more than 200 fruit tree saplings (papaya, mango and cashew). He thus benefited from the use of protective screens and today is very pleased with the growth and production, which has generated increased income.    Tibi Nouho, a producer in Mouhoun province, received support/advice in wetlands protection, sustainable management and riverbank protection and mentoring in techniques for reforesting the banks. This has helped him understand the importance and challenges of river bank protection. He thus freed up 4 ha of river banks for replanting with more than 600 fruit tree saplings that protect the banks.    Other producers, such as Dermé Siaka (who planted 150 fruit trees on 2 ha of freed-up river bank) and Zon Siaka (who planted approximately 100 fruit trees on 1.5 ha of river bank withdrawn from farming use) are also models in their communities. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| - Interview: Country Director, during the Mayors Forum at the Mouhoun Forest Corridor find link below:  https://undp-my.sharepoint.com/personal/clarisse\_coulibaly\_undp\_org/\_layouts/15/onedrive.aspx?e=5%3ac036e0278a3f4e9f9994cb5f08b26021&at=9&id=%2fpersonal%2fclarisse\_coulibaly\_undp\_org%2fDocuments%2fVideo+EBA&FolderCTID=0x0120008BC5E0FCCA4D27458835304341731882    - www.bf.undp.org  - http://www.bf.undp.org/content/burkina\_faso/fr/home/library/bultri\_bf.html  - http://www.rtb.bf/2017/08/jt-de-20h-du-13-aout-2017/  - http://lefaso.net/spip.php?article78972  - http://www.aib.bf/m-11240-lutte-contre-les-changements-climatiques-l-education-environnementale-pour-combattre-le-phenomene.html  - http://www.aib.bf/m-11175-lutte-contre-le-changement-climatique-au-sahel-le-projet-eba-fem-planifie-ses-activites-de-2018.html  - http://www.aib.bf/m-203-sahel. html  - http://www.rtb.bf/2017/12/jt-de-19h-du-08-decembre-2017/  - https://web.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100011580094129  - http://lefaso.net/spip.php?article82701  - http://www.rtb.bf/2018/03/jt-de-13h-du-29-mars-2018/  - http://www.rtb.bf/2018/04/jt-de-13h-du-26-avril-2018/  - http://www.rtb.bf/2018/05/jt-de-13h-du-27-mai-2018/  - http://www.onedd-burkina.info/index.php/sicoformo/accueil-sicoformo |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [RE-SUBMISSION\_CEO\_Endorsement\_4598 Burkina Faso\_LDCF\_EBA\_17April2014b.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4598/213412/1665581/1665871/RE-SUBMISSION_CEO_Endorsement_4598%20Burkina%20Faso_LDCF_EBA_17April2014b.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The NGO, TREE AID WEST AFRICA (with expertise in the production of tree products/NTFPs and sustainable management of forest resources): under the partnership, the EBA/GEF Project provides technical support through the SICOFORMO platform in connection with producing a forest resources cartographic database.    The youth environmental association, La Coordination des Jeunes pour l’Environnement et le Climat (CONAJEC), has supported the project in raising awareness of river bank protection and reforestation in the BdM.    The Association Maroobé, in Oursi commune, supports the project in conducting CES/DRS and fodder crop activities.    The wetlands development and CES/DRS activities used local labour (the beneficiary populations) for work that does not require special skills (labour-intensive public works, gathering and setting stones).    For plant production in the agro-ecological platforms, mango substrates and seeds were obtained from the local populations.    The project involved the forest management groups in building firebreaks and carrying out early fires in the classified forests of the BdM forest corridor.    The private sector is strongly encouraged to support the project through the “faire-faire” approach (subcontracting) in conducting various studies and improving agro-sylvo-pastoral production sites and operations. For example, this includes service providers such as: World Reboot, CGS, Grad Consulting, Bureau d'études Espace Géomatique SARL, Av. Musée nationale, BGB-M and Bureau d'études BETSD-BTP.    NEER-TAMBA project, or the participatory management of natural resources and rural development in the North, Centre-West and East project (funded by IFAD): this project benefited from support from the EBA/GEF Project to publish and print land use maps for the project’s area of intervention (13 communes). Thirteen (13) maps were published in A2 and A1 format and printed for the NEER-TAMBA project.    - Project to strengthen climate information and early warning systems in Africa to develop resilience and adaptation to climate change in Burkina Faso (SAP-IC project): the EBA/GEF project benefits from this project’s achievements by disseminating climate information and introducing an early warning system (SAP), through the creation (in progress) of a multi-structure platform composed of the system’s main actors. The goal is to provide producers with real-time climate information.    - Project to produce benefits for the global environment through improved planning and decision-making systems at the local level in Burkina Faso (ANCR2): In 2018, the EBA/GEF project partnered with the ANCR2 project as part of efforts to strengthen ONEDD and to lead the network of the National Programme for Environmental Information Management (PNGIM). As a reminder, SICOFORMO was established with the participation of the members of this network. These partners provide the basic data used to update the indicators.    In 2019, the project held a study trip to the Centre Songhaï in Benin to share experiences in sustainable ecosystem management. Successful actions, such as sustainable wetlands management, gender integration and reforestation based on the EBA approach, were shared and discussed.    Through collaboration protocols with government entities, research institutions and devolved structures, the project implements activities that address ecosystem preservation, sustainable natural resource management, production of agro-sylvo-pastoral products, and increased income for vulnerable groups. The project has also signed co-funding agreements with certain projects/institutions, such as the Forest Investment Programme and Caritas Burkina Faso (also known as OCADES), to carry out activities in the field. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.