UNDP Project Document

Government of Burkina Faso

United Nations Development Programme

The Ministry of Environment

Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

In recent years, Burkina Faso has made important steps towards achieving sustainable development, and has initiated important economic and governance reforms. Overall, Burkina Faso has a healthy natural resource base, with fertile soils, water and wood stocks. However, Burkina Faso is still affected by high levels of poverty. It has a relatively undiversified economy with a high dependence on agriculture and food production, and a low integration into regional and global economies. It is highly dependent on the natural resource base – e.g. biomass supplies 80% of energy. It also suffers some severe environmental challenges. These factors leave the people and the economy highly vulnerable to climate change.

The participatory and comprehensive process to prepare the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) identified priority and urgent measures to take in response to this challenge. This project addresses four of the twelve measures identified in the NAPA. Interventions will take place at community, regional and national levels, and will address, in an integrated manner, the agriculture, livestock, water and agro-forestry sectors. Specifically, the project is expected to:

- Improve capacity to plan for and respond to climate changes in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector. As a result of this project, the national enabling framework covering agriculture, livestock and forestry in arid rural areas will support adaptation to climate change. Moreover, key stakeholders at provincial and regional will have the capacity and tools to support local stakeholders as they adapt to climate change. They will be supporting local stakeholders throughout arid zones;
- Sustainably and significantly reduced climate induced impacts in a series of villages As a result of this project; stakeholders in six villages will have adapted to climate change, and will have the capacity to continue adapting. Hence economic production will improve, as will the quality of life; and
- Collect, manage and disseminate the lessons learnt and best practices, nationally and internationally. Hence a process to replicate results in Burkina Faso will be underway, and lessons will be used regionally and internationally.

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Acronyms

ACRIC	Support to Rural Communities and Inter-Community Initiatives
ALM	Adaptive Learning Mechanism
APR	Annual Project Report
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CONASUR	National Council for Emergencies and Rehabilitation
CONEDD	National Council for Sustainable Development
DIFOR	The Department responsible for Forests
DSP	Department for Studies and Planning of MEL
GDCN	General Department for the Conservation of Nature of MEL
GDEL	General Department for Improving Lifestyles of MEL
GDM	General Department for Meteorology under the MT
GDWR	General Department for Water Resources of MAWR
GEFSEC	Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility
IR	Inception Report
IW	Inception Workshop
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
IWRM-AP	Integrated Water Resources Management Action Plan
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LF	Local facilitators
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MAR	Ministry of Animal Resources
MAWR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Water Resources
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEF	Ministry for the Economy and Finance
MEL	Ministry of Environment
MLMD	Ministry of Land Management and Decentralisation
MT	Ministry of Transport
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NC	National Coordinator
NPD	National Project Director
PAPISE	Livestock Sector Investment Programme and Action Plan
PCD	Local Development Plans
PCTC	Provincial Consultative Technical Committees
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDA	Ten-year Action Programme for implementing the PNE
PDEL	Provincial Department for Environment and Lifestyle
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PISA	Water Resources and Agriculture Investment Programme
PLCE/BN	Programme to Combat Sand Invasion in the Niger Basin
PNE	National Environmental Policy
PNGT	National Programme for Land Management (phases 1 and 2)
PNSFMR	National Policy for Land Security in Rural Areas
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PrsSDRP	Rural Development Sector Development Programme
SDR	Rural Development Strategy
SIM	Information management system
SONAGESS	National Society for Security Stock Management
SP/CONEDD	Permanent Secretariat of CONEDD
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPR	Tripartite Review
TTR	Terminal Tripartite Review
VRA	Vulnerability Reduction Assessment

SECTION I: Elaboration of the Project

Part 1: Situational Analysis

Context and Global Significance

1. Despite recent progress and a healthy natural resource base, West Africa is one of the poorest regions in the world and one of the regions that is forecasted to be the most affected by future climate change. Already, over past decades, climate variability has led to serious challenges in terms of food security, poverty alleviation and socio-economic development. In the West Africa region, future global climate change, due to greenhouse gas emissions, threatens to magnify existing climate variability and to have major direct impacts on sustainable development.

2. Burkina Faso is a land-locked West African country with a population of almost 14.5 million and surface area of 274,000 km^2. It has land borders with Mali, Côte d'Ivoire; Ghana, Togo, Benin and Niger (see Map in Annex 1). Broadly speaking, the country can be divided into three Climatic Zones (see Map below in Figure 1): (i) the Sahel zone, with average rainfall between 300-600mm/year, and less than 45 rainy days per year (ii) the Sudan-Sahel zone with 600-900mm of rainfall/year and 50-70 rainy days (iii) the Sudan-Guinea zone with 900-1200 mm/year, and 85-100 rainy days. Given the high rates of transpiration and evapo-transpiration rates, large parts of the country have highly limited water supplies for most of the year. Moreover, the dry areas have been expanding in recent years - the Isohyets have moved almost 200km south in the past 30 years.

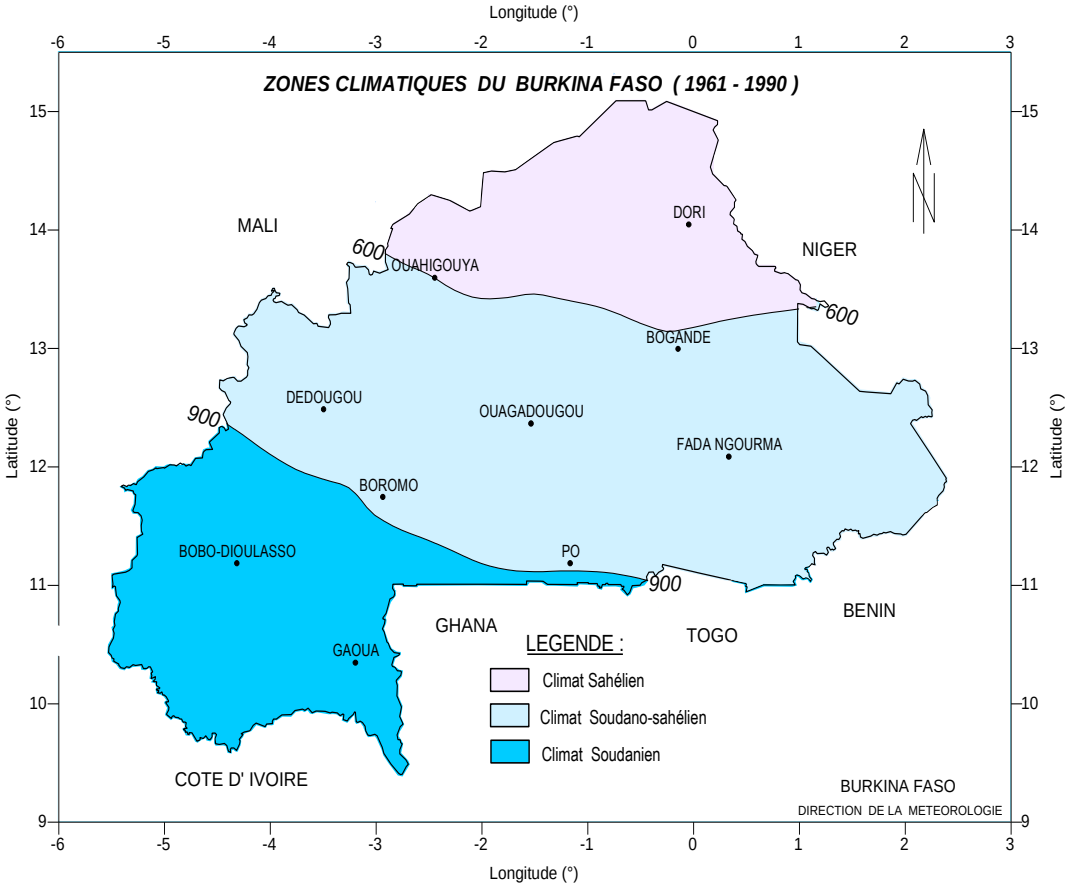


Figure 1: Map of Climatic Zones in Burkina Faso

3. Due to its socio-economic, climatic and geographical reasons, Burkina Faso is particularly vulnerable to climate change. Firstly, it is one of the poorest countries in the world. The GDP/capita

is estimated at US$420[1], and approximately 72% of the population live on less than $2 per day. The Human Poverty Index in the 2007 UNDP Human Development Report placed Burkina Faso 107th out of 108 countries in. In the 2008 Report, in terms of overall human development, Burkina Faso was ranked 173rd out of 177 countries. *These socio-economic factors translate to the communities, networks and governments having a very low capacity to adapt to climate changes.*

4. Secondly, in climatic terms, although reliable country level forecasts are not available, the West African region is expected to experience amongst the greatest climatic impacts on the planet (see following section). The Sahel region (i.e. *almost all of Burkina Faso) in particular is expected to experience the most challenging climatic changes in terms of temperature, rainfall, storms and extreme events.*

5. Thirdly, Burkina Faso's population and economy is largely dependent on primary food production and natural resources. Agriculture, including livestock-raising and agro-forestry, contributes approximately 34% of the GDP. Moreover, it employs over 80 % of the active population. It is also almost the unique contributing factor to food security for the vast majority of the population. The agriculture and food production sectors are also the sectors the most susceptible to climate change. Hence, *large parts of the population and the economy are involved in and dependent on the sectors most vulnerable to climate change.*

6. In summary, with a population that has a low capacity to adapt, with climate changes forecasted to be very significant, and with the majority of the population engaged in economic activities highly vulnerable to climate change, Burkina Faso is one of the most vulnerable countries on earth to climate change.

7. In North and Centre of the country, where land is arid and water in short supply, most farms are household farms. In these areas, farming systems are complex and highly diversified – a traditional form of insurance against climate damage. Hence, most farm-households grow several crops and several varieties. Production is mostly for home consumption, but also for sale to local markets. Most farm-households also have an important number of livestock. Finally, most farm-households also have access to local woodlands, notably for wood to be used as fuel and as construction. Traditional decision-making systems generally direct land allocation and resource allocation. Complex small-scale integrated farming systems are the standard approach across most of North and Central Burkina Faso.

8. As illustrated in Figure 1, there is a strong climate variation from North to South. As rainfall is the main factor in the selection of agricultural crops, crops choice also varies from North to South. Overall, the majority of agricultural land is devoted to cereal production. In the Southern, more humid areas (generally in the Sudan-Guinea zone), sorghum and large millet are the choice crops. In the Northern areas (especially in the Sahel zone), small millet is the choice crop. These two crops – sorghum and millet - occupy over 70% of agricultural land across the country. Other important crops include rice, manioc and peanuts – all of which are also mostly grown in the humid areas to the South and West. Finally, also in the South and West, and in areas under irrigation, increasing quantities of export crops, such as cotton and sugar cane, are being grown.

9. Livestock-raising – mostly goat, sheep and cattle - is also an important economic activity in rural areas. Although the livestock were decimated in the droughts in the mid-1970s and early 1980's, the numbers of have slowly increased and are now above pre-drought levels. Livestock are raised all over the country, with actual numbers highest in Central areas. Increasingly, a large number of livestock are grown under semi-nomadic conditions – the livestock are driven long distances across the country to access food, especially during the wet season.

[1] Source: World Bank website, 2006 figures. Population growth rate estimated at 3%. GDP calculated by Atlas method. In PPP terms, GDP/capacity is estimated at US$1213.

10. The present proposal addresses climate change adaptation needs, a national development priority and identified in the current UN and UNDP cooperation frameworks in Burkina Faso. In particular, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2006-2010 and the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) identifies climate change as a major threat to development, and UNDP Burkina Faso is committed to invest core resources to support the project

Climate Change: Forecasted Threats and Impacts in Burkina Faso

Forecasted climatic changes

11. It is important to note that the region naturally exhibits high levels of spatial and temporal climate variability, particularly in terms of rainfall. The level of rainfall can vary dramatically from year to year, and over quite small distances. One major impact of predicted global climate change is likely to be the exacerbation and intensification of this variability.

12. Additionally, climate change is expected to: (i) lead to temperatures rising at rates higher than global averages; (ii) lead to unpredictable changes in rainfall distribution – in terms of the start, end and duration of the rainy season (iii) lead to an increase in extreme events, such as drought and storm. Moreover, changes to rainfall patterns will lead to changes in the hydrological regime that will lead, in turn, to changes in water availability, and in turn directly impact the agriculture and farming sectors. Erosion and changed water cycles will lead to changes in sedimentation and water quality. Finally, changes to disease and pests vectors, changes in the health sector, and human migration in response to climatic threats will lead to secondary impacts on agriculture[2].

13. Studies undertaken within the framework of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) indicate the following tendencies. On average, temperatures across the country are anticipated to rise by 0.8°c by 2025 and by 1.7°c by 2050. This is to be accompanied by seasonal changes, with December, January, August and September showing the greatest temperature increases. In terms of rainfall, according to the NAPA[3], average rainfall will fall by 3.4% by 2025 and by 7.3 % by 2050. More importantly, the distribution of rain is likely to change greatly, with certain months experiencing far less rain in some regions, and other regions having great increases.

Forecasted impacts of climate change on key sectors

14. According to the NAPA, agriculture, water, livestock and forestry are the sectors to be most affected by climate change. For agriculture, in the Sahel Zone, the predicted drop in rainfall will lead to reduced productivity in the main crop (millet). However, in southern areas (the Sudan-Guinea zone) the higher rainfall in summer could lead to greater productivity in the main crops (millet, sorghum and corn) in some areas. In other areas, with poorer soils, the dryer late summer months will lead to reduced corn crops.

15. In the water sector, all of Burkina Faso lies in one four river basins: the Niger, the Nakanbé, the Comoé and the Mouhoun. In terms of water availability, by 2025, the Niger and the Nakanbé are expected to have increased flows. This phenomenon will be caused by increased run-offs due to the degraded soils. By 2050, flows will have fallen by approximately 50% (compared to the average flows for the period 1960-1990). However, the Comoé and the Mouhoun will have significantly reduced flows by 2025, and this will continue through to at least 2050. This significantly reduced water availability in the major river basins is expected to be reflected throughout all sub-basins and areas of the country.

[2] Unless otherwise noted, in this report 'agriculture' refers to the integrated agricultural/livestock/agro-forestry systems.
[3] It should be noted that the models produce greatly different results for rainfall, with some models forecasting increases in rainfall.

16. Livestock will be greatly affected by the altered water availability. The main impacts on livestock are expected to be: less suitable grazing land; less fodder, and; less water for livestock. There is a risk of a repeat of the catastrophes experienced in the 1970's and 1980's, when very high levels of livestock mortality were observed. In turn, this forced many livestock herders to abandon their livelihoods and villages, thereby adding to the urban population and putting increasing pressure on agricultural land.

17. Finally, woodlands and forestry are also threatened. One study predicted that the total biomass may decline from 200 million m^3 in 1990 to a little over 110 million m^3 in 2050. The quality of forests is also expected to decline, with many species (flora and fauna) likely to disappear from the country. Given that 80% of the energy supply is currently from biomass, this impact on forests will directly impact socio-economic conditions in rural Burkina Faso.

18. Clearly, the above factors may have major negative impacts on the small-scale integrated farming systems and related communities in the North and Central areas of Burkina Faso. Under present circumstances, the above climate-induced threats to the natural resources are likely to lead to: increased poverty, reduced revenues, increasing conflicts over remaining natural resources, high migration levels, severe food crises, and civil and political instability.

19. In the preparatory phase for this project, a series of studies was undertaken to assess vulnerability to climate change and adaptation capacity in the agriculture and related sectors. The findings of these studies are summarised in Annex 2.

Baseline: Ongoing Strategies, Policies and Measures for Sustainable Development and to Deal with Climate Variability

20. In the baseline, Government and people continue to implement measures to achieve sustainable development. In addition, given that Burkina Faso has been faced with serious climatic variability threats for several decades, the baseline includes some measures to address climate variability. Indeed, over the past three decades, adapting to climate variability has been largely integrated into rural and local development. The most pertinent of these ongoing measures are: reform and transformation in the related natural resources management sectors at the national level; local development projects and programmes, and; spontaneous initiatives at the village level.

Reform and transformation in key sectors at the national level

21. For example, in the period 1995-2006, Burkina Faso adopted more than 12 new policies and strategies related to rural livelihoods and natural resource management. These include: the Strategy for Rural Development, the National Environmental Policy, the National Forestry Policy, the Forestry Law, the Environmental Law, the Law on Water Management and the Law on Livestock Raising Activities. This overhaul and modernisation of the governance framework aims to create an improved enabling environment for all stakeholders in the agriculture and food production sectors. Recently, the government has launched a programme (National Policy for Land Security in Rural Areas – PNSFMR) to overhaul land tenure and increase land security for local communities and households. To some extent, these initiatives consider climate variability.

22. Specific national institutional measures include:
    - the preparation and part-implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Drought and Desertification;
    - the establishment of the National Council for Sustainable Development (CONEDD) and its permanent secretariat (SP/CONEDD).

Local development projects and programmes

23. Often with support from international partners, a series of local development projects have been and continue to be implemented in Burkina Faso. As these are often implemented locally, where climate variability is a major factor, many of these contain elements focussing on climate variability. A small sample of these includes:

- The Programme to Combat Sand Invasion in the Niger Basin (PLCE/BN) – Burkina Faso component. Activities include: rehabilitating degraded land; capacity development at local levels; protecting river banks and small water bodies;
- Maintaining and improving Oursi wetlands. The main activity is awareness-raising in the 12 villages around the wetlands;
- National Programme for Land Management (phases 1 and 2) (PNGT). Current activities aim at organisational development and developing alternative livelihoods;
- Support to Rural Communities and Inter-Community Initiatives (ACRIC). This project, funded by the Government, UNDP, UNCDF and the German Government, for $4 million, aims to: (i) develop local planning tools; (ii) build local governance capacity; (iii) initiate local dynamic economies; and, (iv) strengthen local capacities.

Spontaneous Local and Community Measures

24. Over previous decades, when faced with various climatic hazards, the local communities have continually and spontaneously identified adaptive measures to be taken. These measures are numerous, diverse and complex, and cannot all be presented here. Some of the typical measures taken include:

    - actions to restore degraded soils (e.g. embankments, semi-circular bunds, *zai*[4]);
    - crop diversification and experimenting with new varieties;
    - adoption of alternative livelihoods, e.g. combining agriculture with livestock raising.

25. Annex 3 provides a technical introduction to the principal natural resources management practices used to improve livelihoods in the arid areas of Burkina Faso (and other Sahel countries) to adapt to climate variability.

26. However, it should be noted that other spontaneous measures adopted by communities and households, often taken out of desperation and the lack of alternatives, may lead to negative impacts on natural resources. These include: migration and a rural exodus; the increasing use and over-use of agricultural inputs (i.e. chemical fertilizer and pesticides); and the over-consumption of seeds.

27. The above sections give only a brief introduction to some of the sustainable development measures being taken at national, local and household levels, highlighting some of the efforts to manage climate variability. In summary, in the baseline, a series of measures are being taken at many levels to achieve sustainable development and manage climate variability. In the baseline, the number of measures taken, and their overall intensity and the area covered, are all likely to increase.

Baseline - Institutional Response to Climate Change and Climate Variability

28. The baseline measures described above to achieve sustainable development and manage climate variability should, overall, help improve the enabling environment and therefore increase capacity to adapt to climate change. In addition, recently, several national level institutional measures have been taken specifically in response to climate change. The most important of these are:
    - the establishment of an inter-sectoral multi-stakeholder committee to oversee implementation of the UNFCCC (e.g. overseeing submission of National Communications);
    - the preparation and submission of the NAPA and the Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC, and the preparation of the Second National Communication.

29. These institutional developments have been accompanied by lobbying and awareness raising amongst government agencies and decision-makers. Accordingly, there is now a clear understanding

[4] Traditional technique to conserve water and restore soils

of climate change in most decision-making circles. Climate change has been firmly placed on the national development agenda.

Barrier Analysis: Weaknesses in the Ongoing Response

30. The current situation across large parts of Burkina Faso is one of slowly degrading natural resources and therefore declining resilience to climate change and climate variability. Livelihoods are going to be increasingly affected - the forecasted climatic changes in the coming decades are likely to cause severe hardship in villages; they are likely to contribute to poverty; and to contribute to undermining national development.

31. The baseline measures aim to address sustainable development and climate variability to some extent. However, in the baseline, there are no significant measures to address climate change, to increase adaptive capacity to climate change, and to reduce vulnerability to climate change. In the baseline, the only measures being taken with respect to climate change focus on developing the basic institutions required to meet UNFCCC requirements.

32. Accordingly, in the baseline, throughout most rural parts of North and Central Burkina Faso, households, communities, and the economy remain highly vulnerable to climate change. The root causes of this vulnerability are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Root causes of vulnerability to climatic impacts

33. The situation is complex and the challenges diverse. It is not possible to analyse climate change impacts in isolation, and separate them from the general development challenges. Likewise, it is not possible to separate out the root causes of low adaptive capacity or high vulnerability to climate change; these weaknesses are an integral part of the nature of local and national capacity. Notwithstanding these conceptual challenges, recent surveys[5] at the village level reveal a series of root causes of the high vulnerability to climate change (and climate variability) at the household and community level. The most important and prevailing of these are considered to be:

- Low financial capacity of most households. Rural areas of Burkina Faso are poor, and even relatively low-cost new approaches require an investment. This implies an associated financial risk. This risk precludes many rural people from being able or willing to attempt new practices;
- Low capacity to implement new measures and utilise new technologies. First, all new measures or practices need to be adapted to local conditions. Second, for each new measure, the farmers require new skills;
- Poor existing systems for controlling animal grazing. In many villages, grazing animals wander over all land. High livestock numbers is a relatively recent phenomenon, and there is no effective indigenous management system. This can cause damage to land and to water resources;
- Low levels of technical support from government technical departments. The outreach of these departments is often limited by logistical or financial constraints;
- Emigration of workforce from village. Very often the young and more dynamic village members seek improved economic and livelihood opportunities in nearby towns and cities, thereby depleting local labour resources;
- Reliance on the 'project' approach. Over the years, there have been many projects to support local development in Burkina Faso. However, in too many cases, too little or no attention was paid to sustainability and to continuity after the external support terminates. Communities have not developed capacity to sustain development;
- Low sale value of many crops at markets. Market conditions are such that local people are unable to command a good price for their crops;

[5] Undertaken within the NAPA process, and further elaborated in the preparation of this project, see Annex 2.

- Lack of information – notably with regards to climate and climate change – including both short term and long term information. Communities can not plan to adapt if they do not have information;
- Lack of commitment from some sections of the population to new management techniques. Even when new techniques are demonstrated, some members of the population are unwilling to adopt new practices.

34. Clearly, in each village, a complex series of factors lie behind the ongoing degradation and the current low resilience and adaptive capacity. These factors vary from village to village, from household to household, and from year to year. However, the common result is that the households and villages remain very vulnerable to climate change, and this is multiplied across entire regions of Burkina Faso.

Barriers to addressing root causes, removing threats

35. In the ideal world, households and communities would be informed about climate change and would have information on the likely and forecasted impacts to their livelihoods. They would also have information on alternative approaches and technologies to increase resilience. They would also have the knowledge to identify, develop and implement new measures and technologies - working either alone or together with the broader community. Where necessary, the villagers would have access to finance, to information and to technical support. In this vision, villages would be streaming towards achieving the MDGs, and would be enabled and empowered to anticipate and react to climate change and climate variability.

36. In Burkina Faso, a number of barriers impede progress towards this vision.

At the village level

37. There are numerous barriers at village level. Firstly, the likely impacts of climate change are poorly understood at the local level; local farmers and decision-makers do not understand the likely impacts on current and future livelihood opportunities, and so have no incentive to plan for climate change. Secondly, the current development processes, leading to the preparation of Local Development Plans (PCD) do not consider environmental or climate change issues, or even climate variability. The local development councils (LDC) when preparing the PCDs do not have the information and the tools for integrating climate change concerns into PCDs.

38. Thirdly, there is a great shortage in understanding and experience of the specific alternative measures and practices that can be introduced at the local level that would help adapt to climate change. Although many alternative natural resource management measures and practices have been tested across the region (see Annex 3), and they are generally known and understood by experts and scientists, – there is little knowledge at village level, and insufficient knowledge regarding how to disseminate and on which are the best for adapting to climate change. Likewise, in most villages there is no detailed understanding on how to design and implement these alternative measures/practices at the local level.

39. Fourth, any new technology or practice implies an investment for the farmer/village – in terms of both time and finance. This implies a risk for the farmer. This risk means it is often prohibitively expensive to local people to try new technologies. They would have to borrow substantial sums and mortgage their future in order to take the risk. Finally, even the most capable local farmers require external technical support and guidance. This leads to the need for an attuned and effective system of extension and technical support services. It also leads to the need for a national enabling environment. As can be seen from the following sections, this is often not the case.

At the provincial and regional levels

40. Regional and provincial governments are responsible for many agricultural policy decisions and the implementation of many policies. Typically, general policies are issued nationally, but are to be implemented locally. This requires the issuing of local policies, and the design of local programmes and projects to achieve these policies. In the current decentralised context, this policy making system at regional and provincial is a key driver of agricultural development across Burkina Faso, and is therefore a good entry point for adapting to climate change. However, at present, there are neither the tools nor the information nor the commitment to mainstreaming climate change into this policy making. This is the first major barrier to introducing new techniques at provincial and regional levels.

41. Secondly, the technical officers and extension officers working in and for the provincial and regional government departments are the first line in strengthening local capacity. At present, they do not have the required technical understanding with regards to climate change and its impacts on their sector. They do not have the detailed understanding of natural resources tendencies, or of alternative development approaches, or of new measures and tools.

42. Thirdly, in most provinces and regions, there are many ongoing mechanisms to increase capacity and strengthen support to rural development and agriculture in villages. This includes many projects supported by international development and technical partners. For example, this notably includes community development projects and agricultural and transport infrastructure investments. All these represent an ideal entry point for mainstreaming climate change into the agriculture and related sectors. However, as of yet, those responsible for these projects are generally unaware of the implications of climate change. Each ongoing initiative acts in isolation, missing opportunities for synergies and collaboration. This is a missed opportunity for introducing new technologies.

<u>At the national levels</u>

43. The national level enabling environment needs to be supportive of adaptation into agricultural practices across Burkina Faso. At present, there are two key weaknesses with the national enabling environment. This equates to a barrier to progress.

44. First is with respect to the preparation of national laws, policies and actions plans in the natural resources sector. The preparation, adoption and implementation of each law present a unique opportunity to mainstream climate change. The most important of these are the action plans and policies for agriculture and forestry. Currently, there are neither the tools nor the information nor the commitment to mainstreaming climate change into these national laws, policies and actions plans.

45. Secondly, the ability, at the national level, to provide best possible climate forecasts to local areas is very weak. This applies both to long term (say the twenty year horizon) climatic trends and to seasonal forecasts (for example regarding the start, end and intensity of the rainy season). It is noted that to some extent the provision of better forecasts is an issue that goes beyond Burkina Faso and requires collaboration across all countries in West Africa, particularly with regards to data collection and developing models. However, there are still many things that can be done at the national level, to ensure existing information and understanding is communicated to villages in a timely manner and suitable format.

<u>The national, regional and provincial food security monitoring and response system</u>

46. For several years Burkina Faso has been developing an effective food security monitoring and food shortage response system. By reducing risk, this could become a key tool in the national strategy to increase resilience and adaptability to climate change. This system includes:
    - The monitoring of food levels, prices and related indicators;
    - The prediction of localised and generalised food shortages;
    - Ensuring food is stored throughout the country;

- Ensuring the stored food can be effectively and efficiently distributed to needed areas, meeting the needs of local people;
- Ensuring that there is a system of storage and distribution of fodder for animals, and a system of distributing this fodder to needy populations.

47. The current system in Burkina Faso is not optimally effective. Local storage constructions are badly managed and often not functioning. The monitoring of indicators is not sufficiently accurate. The system to declare a food crisis is centralised and therefore not able to respond to localised needs. And finally, it is not possible to quickly distribute food to needy areas. These are barriers to increasing resilience to climate change.

48. The documents summarised in Annex 2 provide a detailed barrier analysis at the various levels.

Policy and Institutional Context

Policy

49. Burkina Faso has made significant progress in recent years towards sustainable development, with general guidance provided by the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). The PRSP drives all sectoral and local policies and plans in Burkina Faso. The PRSP in Burkina Faso implicitly – although not explicitly - recognises the importance of climate change, of adapting to climate change, and the difficulties concerned. Although providing the overall guidance to the mainstreaming of climate change, at present the PRSP falls short of providing direct instruction on addressing climate change.

50. Under the PRSP, the Rural Development Strategy (SDR) aims to ensure growth in rural areas, in order to contribute to poverty alleviation, to increased food security and to sustainable development. The SDR is a key driver of rural development in rural areas in the North and Central Burkina Faso, and it guides the allocation of funds and projects, in particular to the agriculture and related sectors. The SDR recognises the importance of the sustainable utilisation of natural resources as a key component for securing sustainable livelihoods, however there is little consideration of climate change and adaptation and it does not provide direction on how to address climate change.

51. The PRSP and the SDR are potential entry points for mainstreaming climate change. Other key policy measures and key drivers of rural development and potential entry points for mainstreaming climate change include:
    - The ongoing decentralisation process, to transfer resources and decision-making to lower levels of government, and ultimately to communities;
    - The ongoing land security implementation policy and the associated PNGT, Phase 2. This is responsible for allocating land to households and economic units, and is accompanied by technical support mechanisms and capacity development. This large-scale operational programme is well funded;
    - National Environmental Policy (PNE, 1997) and the associated Ten-year Action Programme (PDA, 2006-2015);
    - The Rural Development Sector Development Programme (PrsSDRP); the Agriculture, Water and Water Resources Investment Programme (PISA); and, the Livestock Sector Investment Programme and Action Plan (PAPISE). All of these are funded over several years.

Institutions

52. The key government institutions involved in the sectors related to rural livelihoods, natural resources and climate change are:
    - The Ministry of Environment and Lifestyle (MEL). In addition to all environmental management and supervision issues, MEL is responsible for the implementation of global environmental conventions, including the UNFCCC and the UNCCD;

- The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Water Resources (MAWR). This Ministry is responsible for agriculture, agricultural development and food security. It is also responsible for the management of water in rural areas;
- The Ministry of Animal Resources (MAR) is responsible for livestock grazing and development in this sector;
- The Ministry for the Economy and Finance (MEF), responsible for budget planning, allocations, and environmental accounting;
- CONEDD. This Council is responsible for coordination across Ministries on environment and sustainable development issues. It is responsible for strategic reflection and strategy development in related sectors. It is chaired by the MEL, and has a Permanent Secretariat (SP/CONEDD) housed inside the MEL;
- The National Council for Emergencies and Rehabilitation (CONASUR). The Council is responsible for coordination related to food security and natural disasters. It is chaired by the MAWR;
- The National Society for Security Stock Management (SONAGESS). This state-owned company is responsible for the storage and distribution of the food security stocks across the country.

53. All of the above agencies have affiliates at provincial and regional levels. Currently, in line with the ongoing decentralisation process, more power and authority is being transferred to local levels.

54. Finally, communal governments are responsible for developing and overseeing implementation of local development plans (PCD).

Stakeholder Analysis

55. Climate change is a cross-cutting issue that touches most elements of society. Given that agriculture and food production is by far the dominant activity in rural areas in Burkina Faso, almost all actors in-country are involved in agriculture and could be considered stakeholders to this project. Hence, it would not be possible to list all potential stakeholders here.

56. In addition to the government agencies mentioned in the previous section, the reports summarised in Annex 2 provide detailed information on all the stakeholders, how they are affected by climate change, how they can help adapt to climate change, and how they can be involved in this project. These reports cover governmental and non-governmental stakeholders at national and local levels. The following table summarises the stakeholder groups and the roles they may play:

Stakeholder group	Description or example	Role in Project
Research and technical institutes	This includes the national universities and research institutes (E.g. National Centre for Research, Science and Technology - CNRST) involved in agriculture and rural development. This also includes West African technical institutes, e.g. CILSS, AGRHYMET, etc	These stakeholders can provide technical inputs. They and can also benefit from capacity development under this project. These could be service providers.
Traditional decision-making systems	In each village and in each province there are traditional decision-making systems, depending on the tribes present.	These can be a vehicle for introducing new ideas. They can also benefit from capacity development under this project.
Private sector	This includes agricultural banks and small enterprises in the agriculture sectors.	Banks can be a vehicle for developing new credit systems. This can be linked to capacity development and the introduction of new ideas. Small enterprises can possibly benefit from capacity development under this

		project. They may also facilitate the introduction of new technologies and measures.
NGOs	Local, national and international (e.g. IUCN) NGOs are active in the climate change adaptation and agriculture sectors.	These can be potential financial or technical partners. Local NGOs can be a vehicle for introducing new ideas. They can also benefit from capacity development under this project.
Village cooperatives	In some villages, amongst some farmers, cooperative systems exist, to share burdens in terms of workload, debt and access to markets. This is the case in the demonstration areas.	These can be a vehicle for introducing new ideas. They can also benefit from capacity development under this project.

Introduction to the Demonstration Areas

57. As described above, rural livelihoods in the North and Central parts of Burkina Faso are to be the most and earliest impacted by climate change. Through studies taken under the NAPA, and in the preparation of this project, and through a participatory and scientific selection process, six villages representative of the challenges and issues across these areas were identified[6]. To the extent possible, these villages are typical of Burkina Faso's villages that are exposed to climate change. These villages lie in the Sahel and Sudan-Sahel zones. These villages are all poor, rather isolated villages, where the vast majority of the population consists of farmer-households active in integrated agro-sylvo-pastoral activities. These villages have all recently completed their Communal Development Plans. Some farmers in the villages, over the past decade, have adopted some new measures and practices – demonstrating their ability and willingness to adapt. However, capacity constraints mean that the present ability to adapt – and therefore to reduce vulnerability – is very limited. If farmers in villages such as these can be empowered to adapt, then the general population of Burkina Faso can be empowered to adapt.

58. The six villages have similar, but differing baseline situations. They have similar but different capacity challenges. And they face similar but different climatic challenges. The six villages lie in three representative provinces. Four are in the Sahel region, two are in the Sudan-Sahel region (see map in Annex 1).

59. Basic administrative information on the six villages is provided in Table 1 below. Detailed socio-economic, agricultural, natural resource, capacity and climatic related information is provided in the accompanying reports (see Annex 2). The reports summarised in Annex 2 also provide a detailed description of the current challenges, perceptions to climate change, and perceived barriers.

Table 1: Basic Information on Demonstration Villages

Village	Province	Population	Average annual rainfall
Bagawa	Oudalan	616	444
Tin-Akoff	Oudalan	1710	419
Kobouré	Namentanga	3509	650
Safi	Namentanga	2150	650
Mounkuy	Mouhoun	2932	850
Souri	Mouhoun	3571	900

[6] Some selection criteria are described in this section. Other criteria include: availability of data and information, commitment of local decision-makers, accessibility to provincial capitals.

Part 2: Project Strategy

GEF Alternative Scenario

60. With support from GEF and other national and international partners, this project will demonstrate how development of the agriculture, livestock and agro-forestry sectors can be adapted to climate change in impoverished, rural parts of Burkina Faso. As a result, the concerned villages will have developed the capacity to adapt to climate change. Moreover, with support from this project, the enabling environment for the agriculture, livestock and agro-forestry sectors in the Sahel and the Sudan-Sahel zones of Burkina Faso will be strengthened. As a result, this enabling environment will be promoting and supporting adaptation to climate change across these zones. Likewise, critical capacity will be developed at national level. Finally the project will establish lesson learning and replication mechanisms, to ensure that good practices and lessons are effectively disseminated to other areas.

61. The project recognises that measures to adapt to climate change must first and foremost be taken at the household and village level. The project therefore takes the community as a key entry point, and as key drivers for change. The project also recognises that in most parts of rural Burkina Faso the agriculture, livestock-raising and agro-forestry sectors are fully integrated and must be developed as a whole – it is not possible to address either agriculture, or livestock or forestry in isolation. Furthermore, in rural Burkina Faso, the combined agriculture, livestock-raising and agro-forestry sector is by far the most important element in the socio-economy, and there is a large equivalence between community development and development of this sector. Accordingly, it is valid to take community development as an initial entry point for development of the agriculture, livestock-raising and agro-forestry sectors

62. As a result of this project, through a community-centred approach, six typical and representative villages will have developed the capacity to adapt to climate change and will be continuously adapting to climate change. This will be seen at several levels. First, the local people will have greater knowledge and understanding of climate issues. They will have access to improved information on future climate predictions, and will be able to interpret this information. They will correspondingly be able to plan their agricultural practices. They will also have access to information on a large range of new and modified agricultural practices and how to use them to adapt to climate change. Moreover, they will have direct experience of a range of practices to adapt, including water conservation, soil enhancement, food storage, livestock management, etc. This experience will be developed through on-hands technical support provided by the project.

63. At the village level, the project support will cover both hardware and software. In terms of software, this will include enhanced planning capacity, risk sharing and risk management tools, and improved information management.

64. In addition to capacity development at the village level, this project also recognises that the overall enabling environment must support villages and households as they adapt to climate change. As a result of this project, the enabling environment in the three concerned administrative Provinces[7] will have been modified. This will include: revised policies and action plans, with climate change mainstreamed; new tools to mainstream climate change into plans, programmes, policies and actions of Provincial technical and political departments; new information management systems; a strong cadre of experts at Provincial level with the skills and information to support village development.

65. The project also recognises that critical capacity must be established at national level to support Regions, Provinces, villages and households as they adapt to climate change in the agriculture, livestock-raising and agro-forestry sectors. In this connection, the project will develop new tools to

[7] Mouhoun, Namentenga and Oudalan.

mainstream climate change into national plans and programmes, and it will strengthen climate forecasting based on existing information and models, and it will develop a strong cadre of technical experts.

66. Finally, given the importance of the food security and early warning systems in strategies to adapt to climate change, the project will ensure that the current system is upgraded and adapted to the threat of climate change. This will include improved food banks in villages, improved management capacity at the village level of food banks, modernised information management systems, and a strong cadre of experts in CONASUR and CONAGESS to manage climate change risks.

Project Rationale and Policy Conformity

LDCF Conformity

67. The proposed project has been prepared fully in line with guidance provided by GEF and the LDCF Trust Fund. The project is fully in line with the guidance from 'Programming Paper for Funding the Implementation of NAPA's under the LDC Trust Fund' (GEF/LDCF 2006).

68. Firstly, in line with GEF/LDCF (2006)[8], this project was identified and conceived through the participatory NAPA process in Burkina Faso. Moreover, it was designed to be consistent with, and supportive of, national development strategies, as expressed in the PRSP and related documents.

69. Second, the project addresses the urgent and immediate activities identified in the NAPA, and is in line with the priority sectors identified in GEF/LDFC (2006)[9] at a global basis. Notably, this project focuses on the water resources, food security, agriculture and community development sectors.

70. Thirdly, this project is designed to be an integral part of, and support to, the ongoing development process in Burkina Faso[10]. Hence, it has been developed with key stakeholders at all levels in the agriculture, livestock-raising and agro-forestry sectors, and it is fully consistent with existing plans and policies in these sectors. It is also supportive of the process to develop PCD across Burkina Faso, and is supportive of the PRSP. The overall guidance of the CONEDD further ensures the institutional mainstreaming of the project into ongoing development process.

71. Finally, this project has been designed to address the additional costs imposed on development by climate change[11]. As such, the project builds on a sizeable baseline and enjoys significant co-financing from government and other partners. The project only supports activities that would not be necessary in the absence of climate change. In the calculation of the Additional Costs, the simplified Sliding Scale has been adopted, in line with GEF/LDFC (2006)[12].

Overall GEF Conformity

72. The project has also been designed to meet overall GEF requirements in terms of design and implementation. For example:

- Sustainability The project has been designed to have a sustainable impact, at village and at national level. See section on Sustainability below for more details;
- Monitoring and Evaluation The project is accompanied by an effective and resourced M&E framework, that will enable an ongoing adaptive management of the project, ensuring that

[8] Article: 8.1 (b).
[9] GEF/LDCF, 2006, Article: 12.
[10] GEF/LDCF, 2006, Articles 13 and 14.
[11] GEF/LDCF, 2006, Articles 18 and 19.
[12] GEF/LDCF, 2006, Articles 27-30.

lessons are learnt, management decisions are taken based on relevant and up-to-date information, and regular progress reports are available for concerned parties;

- Replicability Great attention has been paid in the project design to ensure that lessons are replicable, and that the necessary replication mechanisms are in place. See section below on Replicability for more details;
- Stakeholder involvement Following on from the NAPA process, the design of this project was effectively participatory. Moreover, the design of the project ensures the appropriate involvement of stakeholders in project monitoring and implementation.

Project Goal, Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs/Activities

73. The **Goal** of the project is to promote climate-resilient development in the arid and semi-arid areas of Burkina Faso.

74. The **Objective** of the project is to enhance Burkina Faso's resilience and adaptation capacity to climate change risks in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector. This resilience will notably be enhanced in Mouhoun, Namatenga and Oudalan Provinces.

75. In order to achieve this Objective, three Outcomes will be delivered:

76. **Outcome 1 –** Capacity to plan for and respond to climate changes in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector improved.

77. **Outcome 2** – Risk of climate induced impacts on agro-sylvo-pastoral productivity reduced though the understanding, testing and adoption of best practices through a community-centred approach.

78. **Outcome 3** – Lessons learned and best practices from Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 are collected and disseminated.

79. Outcome 1 constructs an enabling environment favourable to adaptation in villages across Mouhoun, Namatenga and Oudalan Provinces. Outcome 2 demonstrates adaptation in six villages, and empowers the six villages to continually adapt. The findings and lessons from Outcome 2 will continuously feed into capacity development in Outcome 1. Overall, the lessons learnt and experiences acquired under Outcomes 1 and 2 will be disseminated across Burkina Faso and to other countries through Outcome 3.

80. The project Outcomes are consistent with UNDP's M&E Framework for Adaptation Projects. Notably, they contribute to the following Thematic Area objectives: TA1 – reduced vulnerability of communities and food production systems threatened by changes in mean climatic conditions; TA 2 - reduced vulnerability to water stress, and TA6 - reduced vulnerability of natural resources and natural resource-dependent livelihoods threatened by climate change.

Outcome 1 – Capacity to plan for and respond to climate changes in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector improved.

Baseline

81. In the baseline, there are efforts ongoing to strengthen capacity for overall rural development. For example, UNDP is financing projects to improve local governance and the enabling environment for small-scale irrigation. However, in the baseline, local and national capacity to adapt to climate change is not being developed. There are no efforts dedicated to developing capacity to adapt to climate change for agriculture, livestock and forestry in arid rural areas.

Alternative

82. In the alternative, under this Outcome, activities and outputs will build the key capacity in local and national governments to support village level adaptation to climate change. The capacity developed under this Outcome will draw from the on-the-ground experience in Outcome 2. As a result of this Outcome, there will be a favourable enabling environment for communities to adapt agriculture, livestock and agro-forestry activities to climate change, particularly in areas with similar geographic and socio-economic characteristics to the demonstration villages, i.e. throughout much of the Sahel and Sudan-Sahel zones. Under this Outcome, the lessons learnt from Outcome 2 will be integrated into sub-national and national planning processes.

83. Six Outputs will contribute to this Outcome:

Output 1.1 Legislative, policy and planning/programming framework revised to account for adaptation to climate change. Under this Output, the project will develop a tool for analysing existing legislation, policies and programmes. The project will then support an analysis of all legislation/policies/programmes in the water, agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors to assess if they support adaptation and if climate change has been mainstreamed.

Next, and based on the lessons learnt from the pilot villages (Outcome 2), the project will develop a series of recommendations for additions/modifications to laws, policies, etc (for example incorporating CC risk management into programmes). The project will then be responsible for promoting the additions/modifications, in order to accelerate the legal adoption. Finally, the project will support a series of training, awareness raising and lobbying to ensure that all concerned stakeholders are aware of the additions/ modifications, and are able to enact them. The project will also prepare media supports - information kits, round tables, seminars – to support enacting the additions/ modifications. The lessons learnt from Outcome 2 will be integrated into sub-national and national planning processes.

Output 1.2 Effective consultation and partnership mechanisms leading to field level synergies amongst all projects in this field. A key factor in the successful implementation of all initiatives in Burkina Faso is to generate synergies and coordination between the many similar activities that are implemented at the regional and provincial levels. This covers the work of government departments, NGOs and international partners – whose currently fragmented approaches can lead to confusion and inefficiencies. Under this Output, the project will first establish contact with other projects and programmes active in the three demonstration provinces and propose collaboration arrangements. It will then develop and sign collaboration agreements to ensure harmonised workplans, joint activities (e.g. training, investment) and joint outputs (tools, strengthened departments). A consultative framework will be established amongst partners covering national and provincial levels. This will become a vehicle for embedding climate change adaptation into the work-programmes of local partners.

Output 1.3 In six communes, commune level extension agents have knowledge and tools for integrating climate change into farm level agro-sylvo-pastoral activities. Extension workers report to Provincial technical departments, but are located in the villages for which they are responsible. These extension agents are the interface between government technical support and local villagers. They are hence a key link in the chain of support and capacity development. At present, these extension workers do not have the knowledge, information tools and equipment to support villagers in their adaptation process. Activities under this Output will remedy this situation with regards to the *six* pilot villages to be supported under Outcome 2. The project will first, working with the extension workers, identify and prepare required tools (these tools are likely to be improved climate scenarios, forecasting of extreme events, vulnerability maps and grids, technical sheets on alternative practices, etc). The second step will be to develop training programmes for the extension agents on how to apply the tools. The third and final step under this Output is to train the extension workers and ensure they can apply the tools to help villagers.

Output 1.4 In three Provinces, Provincial technical officers have the knowledge and tools for integrating climate change into agro-sylvo-pastoral related sectors. Mouhoun, Namentenga and

Oudalan Provinces have a cadre of technical officers responsible for development across the Province in the agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors. These officers supervise and support the extension workers (Output 1.3), and report to political leaders in the Province. They also have direct contact with national level technical departments in the agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors. Hence, they are a key entry point for developing capacity to adapt. The first activity under this Output, working with the technical officers, is to identify the tools required by these officers for adaptation. These are likely to include Province level vulnerability maps, climate scenarios, extreme event forecasts for the region, indicators of vulnerability and monitoring systems. The second step will be to develop these tools, as appropriate for the concerned Province. Finally, training programmes on the use of these tools for technical officers in the Provincial administrative departments will be developed and implemented.

Output 1.5 Strengthened capacity to collect and manage data and information in order to provide climate forecasts to local areas. This Output aims to build capacity to use existing data and information in order to prepare better and more useful better forecasts for rural areas, starting with the six pilot villages of Outcome 2. This will include establishing an automatic observation station in each the three pilot Provinces with electronic transmission of data to national services. Water quality and flow meters will be installed in the Beli and Mouhoun rivers. The next step will be to strengthen the capacity of provincial and national authorities to collect and manage the data and information available from in-country, through training, provision of systematic data collection techniques, and improved databases and analytical tools. The next step will involve training national and government technical experts on how to use existing West African and global climate models, and how to combine with ground-data, and how to adapt the models to the local situation.

Under this Output, the project will, on a test basis, provide quarterly climate forecasts to the 6 pilot villages. The villages will provide feedback on the accuracy and usefulness of the forecasts. National services will use this feedback to improve their forecasting techniques.

Output 1.6 The national, regional and provincial food security monitoring and response system has adapted to the risks of climate change. This Output aims to make the food security monitoring and response system more responsive to local conditions and to modify it to consider climate change impacts. The result, a more effective food security monitoring and response system, will be a key tool in the battle to adapt to climate change. Initial activities will be linked to pilot activities in the six demonstration villages. The first activity is to undertake a situation and institutional analysis of existing food storage and distribution networks in the six demonstration villages, and determine the implications for the national food security system. Next, the project will develop capacity in the six villages to establish food banks as an adaptation measure. Linked to this, the project will develop *efficient and sustainable* village food banks management mechanisms, and ensure their full integration into village development process. Henceforth, the food banks will not simply be 'on stand-by' waiting for a food shortage crisis, but will be used, for example as credit and loan guarantees, to support local ongoing development.

At provincial and national levels, the project will undertake a review of the existing information management system (SIM)[13] related to food security and warning systems. It will propose revisions that lead to the SIM incorporating climate change related issues. Finally, and building on the lessons learnt in the villages under Outcome 2, the project will raise awareness and provide training for decision-makers and experts in CONASUR and SONAGESS (at national and provincial levels). CONASUR and SONAGESS will therefore understand the implications of climate change for the food security system in Burkina Faso. If necessary, with project support, they will be encouraged to review and modify legal texts and/or action plans.

<u>Outcome 2 – Risk of climate induced impacts on agro-sylvo-pastoral productivity reduced though the understanding, testing and adoption of best practices through a community-centred approach.</u>

[13] The SIM automatically collects information from around the country, and when pre-specified targets are reached, an automatic alert is issued and the food distribution system enters into action.

Baseline

84. Throughout the Sahel and Soudan-Sahel zones of Burkina Faso, households, communities and villages are mostly employed – informally - in the agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors. Although there are many exceptions, in general practices in these sectors have not evolved significantly over the past century. In most cases the equipment is out of date and the level of mechanisation is limited. As mentioned in previous sections, the villages and villagers face a series of barriers to testing and developing new measures and practices that would increase their capacity to adapt to climate change.

85. At present, all villages enjoy support from government and internationally funded programmes and projects to improve economic conditions, and to develop the agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors. For example, the PNGT2 supports organisational development and helps introduce alternative livelihoods. The PISE and PAPISE are also active in many villages. These baseline interventions to support the agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors do not take the risks of climate change, including variability, into account. The proposed project will build upon these and other baseline activities in order to maintain or increase productivity in these sectors despite climate change effects.

Alternative

86. The proposed project will work in six representative villages. In each village, the approach to be adopted will be participatory and community-centred, and the project will provide overall guidance (towards climate change resilience) and provide technical and scientific support to the process. The project will support the introduction of innovative measures – both hardware and software - that increase adaptive capacity to climate change. To ensure sustainability and mainstreaming, the technical entry point in each village will be the existing organisational frameworks and the existing PCD.

87. The overall process in each village will consist of the following steps:

    Activity 1: Build support and understanding for the process. The first activities will be related to awareness raising and partnership-building amongst key stakeholders in the village. If necessary, initial training will be provided.

    Activity 2: The second activity will be to set priories amongst the investments and actions to be supported by the project, in a participatory manner. The starting point will be a review of the existing PCD – to identify vulnerabilities to climate change, and to identify opportunities for mainstreaming. As a result of this, priority investments and capacity development actions will be identified, and then designed in detail. In each case, the project will ensure that GEF support focuses only on the additional costs imposed by climate change.

    Activity 3: The third, and most substantive, activity is the implementation of the priority investments identified under Activity 2. More details of the investment strategy for each village is provided in paragraph 88 below. These are detailed out in Annex 4.

    Activity 4: Finally, the project will support the monitoring of the climate change adaptation investments, to monitor their impact on development and on adaptation. Where and when necessary, the project will support related institutional capacity development.

88. The specific activities will differ greatly from village to village, depending on the natural resource base, the existing challenges, the capacity of the community in each of the six villages, and the identified priority activities and investments. Under the preparatory phase of this project, a detailed feasibility study was undertaken in each village and a set of necessary investments identified to adapt to climate change and climate variability. The following provides a summary and illustrates some of

the activities anticipated each concerned village. It is noted that a comprehensive set of small-scale activities in needed in each village, given the integrated agricultural model in the villages, and the cross-cutting nature of climate change. Full details of proposed activities are in Annex 4.

Output 2.1: Mounkuy Village, Mouhoun Province

- Assisting the natural regeneration of 30 hectares per year forest land;
- Developing each year 30 hectares of land for fodder production;
- Installing one large diameter well and 3 water points for livestock;
- Undertaking in-depth training on the practices and measures to adapt agriculture, livestock raising and forestry to climate change adaptation ;
- Organisational strengthening to adapt to climate change. Notably, this includes establishing the water management and river bank protection committee, and a committee to manage bush-fires;
- Construct and develop sustainable operation of a food bank;
- Etc, etc.

Output 2.2: Souri Village, Mouhoun Province

- Developing and testing new crop varieties (e.g. of corn, sorghum, sesame, niebe). These will be tested on local farm-experimental plots, of one hectare;
- Developing each year 30 hectares of land for fodder production;
- Improving aviculture facilities and technical capacity, as an alternative livelihood, to increase duck, turkey and chicken production;
- Undertaking in-depth training on the practices and measures to adapt agriculture, livestock raising and forestry to climate change adaptation ;
- Organisational strengthening to adapt to climate change. Notably, this includes establishing the water management and river bank protection committee, and a committee to manage bush-fires;
- Establish a local credit system linked to the operations of the cereal bank.
- Etc, etc.

Output 2.3: Safi Village, Namentenga Province

- Developing family 'African vegetable gardens', based on drip irrigation and introduction of new crops (palm dates, vegetables, jujube) supporting 0.25 hectares per family;
- Intensifying production of Baobab leaves, as a nutritional supplement and as fodder;
- Creating grazing annual set-aside zones (3 hectares/year will be set aside for natural recovery);
- Installing one large diameter well and 3 water points for livestock;
- Undertaking in-depth training on the practices and measures to adapt agriculture, livestock raising and forestry to climate change adaptation ;
- Organisational strengthening to adapt to climate change. Notably, this includes establishing the water management and river bank protection committee, and a committee to manage bush-fires;
- Construction and operation of a food bank;
- Etc, etc.

Output 2.4: Kobouré Village, Namentanga Province

- Establishing multi-use nursery garden for use by local vulnerable and under-privileged groups. This will aim to provide a supply of seeds and seedlings to the village;
- Renovating fodder production plots;
- Protecting river banks and watering points from sand invasion and degradation;
- Constructing 5 fodder storage units per year;
- Undertaking in-depth training on the practices and measures to adapt agriculture, livestock raising and forestry to climate change adaptation ;
- Organisational strengthening to adapt to climate change. Notably, this includes establishing the water management and river bank protection committee, and a committee to manage bush-fires;
- Constructing and establishing sustainable operation of a food bank;
- Etc, etc.

Output 2.5: Tin-Akoff Village, Oudalan Province

- Protecting 100 m of river and pond banks through bush and tree planting and protection;
- Establishing 10 fodder gardens per year, based on *Moringa oleifera;*
- Establishing a solar powered community centre;
- Undertaking in-depth training on the practices and measures to adapt agriculture, livestock raising and forestry to climate change adaptation ;
- Establish the Beli management committee to oversee planning and adaptation to climate change of the Beli wetland;
- Constructing and establishing sustainable operation of a food bank;
- Etc, etc.

Output 2.6: Bangawa Village, Oudalan Province

- Use *Vallerani* technology to restore 50 hectares of degraded land;
- Supporting women goat and sheep farmers with credit for stock and inputs – 10 women per year;
- Removing sand and dragging ponds in order to restore ecological functions and economic use;
- Undertaking in-depth training on the practices and measures to adapt agriculture, livestock raising and forestry to climate change adaptation ;
- Organisational strengthening to adapt to climate change. Notably, this includes establishing the water management and river bank protection committee, and a committee to manage bush-fires;
- Constructing and establishing sustainable operation of a food bank;
- Etc, etc.

Outcome 3 – Lessons learned and best practices from Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 are collected and disseminated.

Baseline

89. In the baseline, there are ongoing efforts to identify lessons related to rural development and to disseminate these to other parts of Burkina Faso. However, these efforts do not address adaptation to climate change. As there are no lessons available related to climate change adaptation, in the baseline there is no system to disseminate lessons, and no dissemination.

Alternative

90. Outcome 3 ensures that all activities implemented are adequately assessed and the lessons learned from their implementation are captured and disseminated to communities, provinces and other countries embarking on similar processes. Adapting to climate change is new sector and requires innovation, and this project is one of the first to support adaptation in the West African region. Hence, it is expected that the project will be a source of vital information on climate change adaptation in a user-friendly way to all relevant local communities, agricultural stakeholders and authorities.

91. Lessons from the implementation of this project are crucial for enhancing the understanding of approaches to adaptation that most countries, especially LDCs, will have to build upon in the future. This project provides an opportunity to pilot and operationalise interventions that improve adaptive capacity to climate change, including variability. A comprehensive learning component is important so that LDCs can learn from the experiences of each other, as well as for disseminating lessons nationally. Linkages will be made to UNDP-GEF's Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) to ensure that lessons from this project will reach a broader audience including other international agencies, donors and the Secretariat of the Global Environment (GEFSEC) who are likely to be engaged in similar initiatives in other countries.

92. The achievement under Outcomes 1 and 2 will contribute towards lessons on improving resilience to climate change, including variability. These lessons will form a crucial input to inform Burkina

Faso's plans and strategies to adapt to climate change, including variability, over the coming years. GEF, through the LDCF, will play a pivotal role in enhancing local knowledge and capacities, which will in turn enable Burkina Faso to scale up and replicate these interventions.

93. Three Outputs will contribute to this Outcome:

Output 3.1 The pilot villages regularly exchange information and experience. This first Output aims to ensure lesson learning amongst the six pilot villages, to accelerate demonstration activities and catalyse innovation. In practice, this will mean regular meetings (once or twice per year) between key stakeholders of the six villages, to share ideas, plans and information. In each village, women and youth groups will visit the new technology sites as part of a training programme.

Output 3.2 A tool for lesson learning – for collecting and storing all the lessons emanating from project. This Output is the mechanism for gathering and capturing lessons learnt. The project will support preparation of a series of media supports, for example: reports, DVD, films, documentaries, community radio shows, briefing papers, workshop reports and pamphlets. These media supports are to be developed by stakeholders qualified in the communications sector.

Output 3.3 The lessons learnt under the project are systematically shared with local partners and international agencies (including scientific community). Under this Output, the project will actively disseminate lessons and experience. Dissemination will be both general and targeted, and will be based on the communications strategy[14]. Activities may include:

- In and near the project sites, the project will support community theatre and story-telling to disseminate results;
- Nationally, the project will send reports to concerned stakeholders, send newssheets to the climate change community, organise round tables and seminars to communicate and exchange information. DVD, radio shows, briefing papers and pamphlets will also play a role;
- Nationally and internationally, the project website will play a key role in lesson dissemination. It will include a database of all reports;
- The project will also regularly prepare and submit technical reports and documents on lessons learned to UNDP's ALM (lessons learned templates from the ALM will be used for this purpose).

Project Indicators, Risks and Assumptions

94. See the Logical Framework Analysis in Part 7 (Section II) for details of Smart indicators, baseline values, end-of project targets and sources of information. Part 7 also provides an explanatory note on the choice and pertinence of each indicator.

95. **Outcome 1** is 'capacity to plan for and respond to climate changes in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector improved'. The indicators for achieving this are:
    - Total score from capacity development scorecard applied to concerned national agencies. The UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard[15] will be used annually to assess capacity. The baseline will be determined during project inception;
    - Awareness level of rural population of climate change and its impacts. This will be assessed using specialised surveys. This information will be useful for a broad range of stakeholders, and hence these surveys will be co-financed.

96. There are two notable risks that, even if all the Outputs and Activities under this Outcome are delivered optimally, the Outcome will not be realised. These risks are:

[14] To be developed at the Inception Stage.
[15] Suitably adapted to the subject matter and the organisations involved.

- Political will is lacking - Low. In this event, even if the project develops all required capacity and required governance reform, there will not be the necessary follow-up. However, given the growing international importance attached to climate change, there is reason to believe that political will is to grow, not lessen;
- The mechanisms for coordinating government departments are not effective - Low. This is always a challenge. At present, CONEDD has demonstrated its commitment and ability to play a coordinating role. It is expected that this may cause some delays and undermine some performance, but will not threaten the overall impact of the project.

97. **Outcome 2** is 'risk of climate induced impacts on agro-sylvo-pastoral productivity reduced though the understanding, testing and adoption of best practices through a community-centred approach'. The indicators for achieving this are:
    - Number of people in the villages automatically taking up the practices supported through the project. If the farmers in the pilot village adopt the practices demonstrated in this project, it is a clear indicator that the practices are appropriate and have been well demonstrated;
    - Total score from Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) in 6 villages. The VRA will be adapted to the Burkina Faso situation.

98. There are two notable risks that, even if all the Outputs and Activities under this Outcome are delivered optimally, the Outcome will not be realised. These risks are:
    - Social conflicts in the village lead to implementation delays - Low. There is a risk of delays in project sites, related to local conflicts or other causes. However, by having carefully selected the pilot villages[16], and by having chosen six villages, it is reasonable to expect at least four villages to implement in a speedy manner, and possibly all six;
    - The baseline conditions in the six villages are not sufficiently representative of conditions across Burkina Faso, and therefore the lessons learnt do not disseminate - Low. Again, the villages were chosen to be representative, and so this should not be the case. Also, a key issue to be demonstrated is the *process*, which broadly applies to most villages across the Sahel and Sudan-Sahel zones of Burkina Faso.

99. **Outcome 3** is 'lessons learned and best practices from Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 are collected and disseminated'. The **indicators** for achieving this are:
    - Number of hits on website from Burkinabe visitors;
    - Number of contributions to ALM.

100. There are two notable risks that, even if all the Outputs and Activities under this Outcome are delivered optimally, the Outcome will not be realised. These risks are:
    - The UNDP ALM mechanism does not become fully operational - Low. The ALM is beyond the control of this project. As such, it is an assumption of this project that it will function, on time and effectively;
    - Internet connections in Burkina Faso remain unreliable - Medium. This will make it difficult for Burkina's population to access many of the media tools, and it may make it difficult for the project to communicate project success to the outside world.

101. The **Objective** of the project is 'to enhance Burkina Faso's resilience and adaptation capacity to climate change risks in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector'. The indicators for achieving this are:
    - Percentage of national budget and mobilised resources allocated to climate change adaptation;
    - Number of national NGOs, associations and research institutes implementing climate change adaptation activities.

102. There are two notable risks that, even if all the Outcomes are delivered optimally, the Objective will not be achieved. These risks are:

[16] The selection criteria included willingness to participate and ability to participate.

- The impacts of climate change are far greater than predicted, for example much less rain – Low-medium. Should this happen, it may not be possible to identify new measures and practices that can both resist climate change and integrate easily into existing development plans. The changes may to be too great thereby undermining the project strategy. However, the best available forecasts do not predict this to happen;
- The agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors are affected by globally-induced crises – low. For example, rapid changes of the prices (in either direction) of natural resources or food products could have a great impact on the project area. This may lead to either undermining the project (if the effects of the crisis in the villages are too negative), or to the local people losing interest in project (if, for example, the price of food products rises rapidly, local people may lose interest in project). Although the world is facing interesting times, so far, global changes have only had moderate impacts at the village level.

103. None of the above risks are considered to be "High". The most serious risk is rated as "Medium". UNDP and Government will monitor the evolution of risks, as part of their overall monitoring process.

Expected National and Local Benefits

104. At the village level, 6 villages with a total population of approximately 15,000 will have developed strategies to adapt to climate change. In addition, many of the people will have implemented or be implementing specific actions to adapt to climate change. This will directly lead to a significant number of people benefitting from increased food and economic security. Accordingly, in a less risky climate, the villagers can be expected to contribute more to livelihood and economic development.

105. At the Provincial and Regional level, the authorities will have three major benefits:
- An array of proven measures for adapting to climate change, that can be easily disseminated to other villages across the region, thereby directly helping hundreds of thousands of poor rural people to adapt to climate change;
- A clear demonstration that the new measures work, and are applicable in the local context. This significantly lowers the risk associated with these new measures. Hence, many more people will be able to adopt the new measures;
- A strong cadre of experts with the tools necessary for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into agriculture, livestock and forestry development plans and programmes across the region.

106. The benefits at the national level are similar to those at the provincial and regional levels. The authorities will have the expertise and the tools, but most importantly they will have seen how demonstration can work, that it can work, and will therefore be empowered to disseminate to other villages and regions.

Country Ownership: Country Eligibility and Country Drivenness

107. Burkina Faso ratified the UNFCCC in September 1993 and the Kyoto Protocol in March 2005. It has also ratified the GEF instrument. As such, Burkina Faso is fully eligible for support under the GEF funds.

108. As an LDC, Burkina Faso is fully eligible for funds under the LDCF. The first activity under the LDCF is the preparation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). Burkina Faso completed this and submitted to the UNFCCC in November 2007. As such, Burkina Faso is eligible for GEF LDCF support to implementing its NAPA.

109. The preparation of the NAPA was a participatory identification and prioritisation process. The NAPA identified the following vulnerable sectors: agriculture, water, livestock and forests/biodiversity. The NAPA also identified the most vulnerable groups to be the poor in rural

areas, notably the women, the youth and the small-scale producers. This proposed project responds directly and comprehensively to those urgent needs identified in the NAPA.

110. The NAPA went on to identify 12 priority actions to be implemented immediately, covering the vulnerable groups in the four above-mentioned vulnerable sectors (See Annex 5). Four of these priority actions were:

- Strengthening early warning systems for food security (Priority no. 1);
- Promoting small-scale irrigation as a complement activity to traditional cropping (Priority no. 2);;
- Developing fodder production and fodder stocks and food storage systems (Priority no. 4);
- Combating the invasion by sand of ponds, streams and rivers (Priority no. 6).

111. Through the NAPA, initial village-level surveys were undertaken.

112. The specific design of the proposed project builds on the above four project concepts and the survey villages from the NAPA. Through a system of criteria, six representative villages were identified. In-depth surveys were undertaken in these villages, and a process identified for adapting to climate change. Accordingly, the proposed project emanates directly from the national driven participatory process to prepare the NAPA. See Annex 5 for a description of how this project responds to the NAPA priorities.

113. Moreover, the project strategy and activities are consistent with national development priorities, and have close links and complementarities with the primary national development forces and plans including:

- The PRSP which focuses on poverty reduction;
- The Rural Development Strategy (SDR), where the objective is to ensure sustainable development of the rural sector in view to contribute to the fight against poverty, by consolidating food security and promoting sustainable development;
- The PNGT2. Ongoing activities aim at organisational development and developing alternative livelihoods, and ;
- The Integrated Water Resources Management Action Plan (IWRM-AP), that focuses on integrated, rational and durable management of water resources;
- The ACRIC Project. This $4 million project, in the Mouhoun Region aims to overcome poverty in rural communes. It is co-funded by UNDP, UNCDF and the German Government.

114. Under the leadership of CONEDD, the Government is currently developing several internationally supported projects to adapt to climate change. These activities are highly complementary, and with CONEDD's support, these activities are to be effectively merged into one project. These projects are:

- *Adapting to Climate Change in order to Increase Human Security in Burkina Faso* (government of Denmark, estimated $1.47 million, pending approval);
- *Supporting the implementation of integrated approaches to adapting to climate change in Africa – Burkina Faso component (*Government of Japan, estimated $3.5 million*);*

115. Finally, under the guidance of CONEDD, other projects are to be implemented which are complementary to the proposed projects. These include:

- *CDM capacity development project in Burkina Faso (*Government of Japan, estimated $300 000*);*
- *Project for the sustainable natural resource management (UNDP, $226 500);*
- *Sustainable Land Management - Country Partnership Program (CPP) (*GEF, $10 million for the five years).

Sustainability

116. The concept of sustainability differs for adaptation to climate change projects, compared with other types of GEF-funded projects. This is because adaptation projects seek to raise the adaptive capacity to long-term climate change. Consequently, raised adaptive capacity automatically implies sustainability. In addition, the project has the following elements to increase sustainability.

Ecological Sustainability.

117. Given that an overall aim of the project is to improve sustainable resource use in order to help agriculture, livestock and agro-forestry sectors, all elements of the project approach should contribute to ecological sustainability. This should include: water conservation, soil improvement and conservation, increased sustainable use of grazing land and forests, and increasing the sustainability of the use of fertilisers and pesticides.

Institutional Sustainability

118. This is important at both local and national governance levels. At local levels, the main measures in the project design to achieve this are: training for local people; activities to improve economic and market conditions locally; using existing consultation and decision-making structures as a basis for all project planning; and integrating all actions into existing, approved local development plans.

119. It is important to note that the 'demonstration' aspect of the project has implications for sustainability. In part, the project aims to demonstrate innovation, and to capture lessons learnt. Both of these are processes which require financing. Once something has been 'demonstrated', it does not require demonstrating again, so the costs associated with demonstration can be one-off (and do not need to be recovered). Likewise for lesson learning and dissemination.

120. At the national level, although the stakeholders and issues are different, the approach to assure institutional sustainability is the same. There will be important lobbying to secure political commitment, and the direct involvement of MEL and CONEDD can help ensure that. Moreover, there will be significant training to ensure that qualified personnel remain after the project. In addition, all project activities will be designed/approved by using existing consultation and decision-making structures, and all activities will be an integral part of existing (approved) development and sectoral plans. The project is an integral component of the NAPA, and hence of the SDR and PRSP.

Economic Sustainability

121. This is particularly important at local levels. It has two aspects. First, that the demonstration villages have the necessary finance to maintain investments and make new investments, as necessary, after the project has terminated. Second, to ensure that other villages have the finance required to make similar investments to adapt to climate.

122. It is first important to note that the new practices to be innovated in this project are not costly. Many involve low or no-cost software improvements (e.g. making information available, improving coordination), which, once demonstrated, have far less associated risk, and are therefore more economically accessible. Others involve small-scale natural resource investments which are within the reach of most rural people. Again, once demonstrated, the risk is greatly decreased, and the investment becomes viable.

123. In addition, the project will focus on cost-recovery and improved village level business models for development. From the outset, at all levels, the project will adopt a business driven approach, and will develop partnerships with private sector. From the outset, there will be no tendencies to develop a dependence on external aid – which is known to be a major constraint in this region. Finally, the self-monitoring incorporated into all demonstration activities is designed to ensure both optimal local commitment and optimal lesson learning by local stakeholders.

Replicability

124. Climate change adaptation is at an early stage of development both in Burkina Faso and throughout West Africa. This project can therefore identify new and innovative mechanism for adaptation to climate change in agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors. These mechanisms can be interesting to other countries facing similar challenges. Accordingly, this project is explicitly designed to facilitate the replication of successes and lessons learnt. The strategy for this replication is two-fold:

- First, pilot adaptation in a range of situations, with diverse climatic, geographical, political and civil characteristics. This will lead to the generation of a sizeable body of lessons and experience;
- Under Outcome 3, actively and strategically disseminate lessons learnt. Outcome 3 focuses almost entirely on this. Replication is envisaged to cover: other villages in the project intervention area, the rest of Burkina Faso, West Africa, and even internationally. Under Outcome 3, a range of inputs and activities will be organised to actively ensure this replication.

125. The project will make use of the GEF ALM, to ensure that the lessons learnt from the project contribute to, and benefit from, experience in adapting to climate change across the whole of the GEF portfolio.

Part 3: Management Arrangements

126. This GEF project will be implemented through the UNDP through the National Execution (NEX) modality.

National level

127. Management arrangements were determined based on an institutional assessment undertaken during the preparatory phase[17]. The existing Committee responsible for the preparation of the NAPA and for the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC will act as Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC will be responsible for support, policy guidance and overall supervision of the project. The PSC is specifically responsible for: validating key project outputs, notably annual workplans, budgets, technical reports and progress; monitoring and evaluating project progress. Terms of reference for the PSC – including membership – is provided in Annex 6.

128. The Permanent Secretariat for the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CONEDD) will be the NEX executing agency. SP/CONEDD will nominate one of its senior staff members to be the National Project Director (NPD). CONEDD will take responsibility, on behalf of the Government of Burkina Faso, for the successful implementation of the project. Within CONEDD, the NPD will take responsibility for the project.

129. Day-to-day implementation and management will be assured through a Project Coordination Unit (PCU), embedded in the SP/CONEDD. The PCU will be responsible for planning, reporting, monitoring, and providing technical support to all local and national demonstration and capacity development activities. The PCU will be staffed by one National Coordinator (NC) and three technical staff (the competence of the four staff will cover: rural economics, agriculture, water management, livestock management, climate change, communications, and monitoring and evaluation), and two administrative/logistical support staff. Terms of reference for the PCU – including TOR for the NC – is provided in Annex 6.

130. The Project Coordination Unit will also include three local facilitators (LF). The LF will report jointly to the PCU and the Provincial governments. They will be expected to spend at least 60% of

[17] See Annex 2: "*Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Bur ina Faso, Institutional Assessment"*, Andre BASSOLE, 2009.

their time in the demonstration villages. As and when necessary, in line with the project budget and the approved workplan, the PCU will assist the SP/CONEDD to identify and procure inputs and services, in the form of experts, consulting companies, and equipment.

131. At the national level, in order to ensure the project is firmly anchored in national structures, the following agencies, in addition to being members of the PSC, will play a key role in project implementation:

MEL

132. Inside MEL, the PCU will work closely with the Department for Studies and Planning (DSP) in order to allow DSP to fully implement its coordination role for all projects executed by MEL. This will mean building and maintaining working relations between PCU and DSP. DSP shall request information from PCU in order to complete its mission, notably information on the monitoring framework, but also information related to financing and signed agreements. In a word, all information useful for the regular production by DSP of project progress reports with regards to the planning, implementation and financial execution of the project, will be communicated to DSP, as and when requested.

133. At the same time, the project will act likewise with regards to the government contribution to this project (from within the central structure of MEL) and the related monitoring role of the Department for Administrative Affairs.

134. The PCU shall also maintain good working relations with the General Department for the Conservation of Nature (GDCN). The GDCN shall build on the lessons learnt under the project with regards to its mission to monitor ecology, and to manage forests and river banks and protected areas. In this context, the PCU shall count on the expertise of GDCN in order to help prepare its annual workplan with regards to its planned on-the-ground activities. For its part, the GDCN shall take into account the actions of the project in conservation zones at the communal level, and it shall reflect ecological improvements in its monitoring (i.e. in the monitoring that it is required to do at the national level). As appropriate, GDCN and PCU shall respectively request each other for assistance, as and when needed.

135. With regards to the Department responsible for Forests (DIFOR), the links with the PCU shall focus on the internalisation of wood production techniques and village forestry management, to the benefit of the local associations in areas covered by this project. In particular, the PCU shall request DIFOR to mobilise the forestry brigade in places identified as project intervention zones, notably at Oudalan. At the project inception phase, a consultation between DIFOR and PCU will enable them to identify and anticipate each other's needs vis-à-vis the other, and to anticipate communication needs.

136. With regards to the General Department for Improving Lifestyles (GDEL), the PCU shall draw on the expertise of GDEL related to communications and environmental education, and the DGEL shall act to enrich its actions, taking into account adaptation to climate variability and climate change, which shall be developed in the framework of this project, for the benefit of rural communities.

MAWR

137. Links shall be developed with the General Department for Water Resources (GDWR) in order to exploit IWRM practices in the project, notably, with regards to the water related aspects of soil and water conservation measures, measures to combat sand invasion, and drip-irrigation, that the project shall apply in selected pilot villages. The GDWR shall also support the management of wetlands in the intervention areas of this project. The project shall therefore benefit from the advice and knowledge of GDWR experts, who are a key partner in adapting to climate change.

138. The former General Department for the protection of flora resources is also a key partner of the PCU in the monitoring of indicators that predict the outbreaks of locusts and other pests whose outbreaks are related to climate variability.

139. The agencies working on the early warning systems and food security, notably the General Department for the Promotion of the Rural Economy and the agencies responsible for managing food security stocks and emergency supplies (SONAGESS, CONASUR – under the Ministry for Social Action and National Solidarity) will be involved in the project, in order to ensure the desired links with managing food banks at the local level and the national security stock. Moreover, the consideration of all aspects related to adapting to climate change in all aspects of food security is their responsibility under this project.

MAR

140. The Ministry responsible for livestock raising will work in partnership with the PCU at three levels:

141. At the level of General Department for Pastures and Grazing Lands, the PCU will benefit from its advice in order to optimise the identified support measures in order to benefit livestock raisers in the six villages, notably with regards to grazing lands, pasture lands and fodder production. This General Department will benefit, in turn, from the measures developed under the project to account for climate change and support livestock raisers and their stock.

142. The General Department for Livestock Forecasts and Statistics will be a privileged partner of the project, allowing it to refine its data and statistics on animal resources, and the project will use the data on livestock product prices and price variations in order to forecast and estimate the needs in terms of adapting to Climate change by increasing the revenue of local populations.

143. The Department for Animal Health and the national livestock laboratory in particular, will support the monitoring of disease risks due to disease vectors linked to climate in the project intervention area. Adaptation measures of the population and animals will be a subject of mutual interest, as stated in PAPISE.

144. Finally, the General Department for Meteorology under the Ministry of Transport. This department will play a key role in all activities related to climate prediction and forecasting. It will be provide data, technical support, and be responsible for ensuring coordination with other activities and lessons learnt are disseminated.

Synergies and Coordination.

145. At the start of this project, two closely related projects are to be implemented by SP/CONEDD. These are: (i) *Supporting the implementation of integrated approaches to adapting to climate change in Africa – Burkina Faso component* (supported by the Government of Japan) and (ii) *Adapting to Climate Change in order to Increase Human Security in Burkina Faso* (supported by the Government of Denmark). In order to optimise synergies and cost-efficiencies, all three projects should share work-spaces, Steering Committees and equipment. They should also develop joint workplans, activities and inputs.

146. In addition, close working relationship should be developed with a series of related projects and programmes. In order to ensure complementarity and mutual support, initial co-financing agreements have already been developed with the following:

- PNGT 2
- PLCE/BN
- NATURAMA, Maintaining and Improving Oursi wetlands
- Support to Rural Communities and Inter-Community Initiatives (ACRIC)

- CDM capacity development project
- UNDP's Small irrigation project;
- UNDP's Project for the sustainable natural resource management
- UNDP' Project for the capacity development of Government Administration and the coordination of national policy of good governance

Provincial Level

147. In the three Demonstration Provinces, the Provincial Consultative Technical Committees (PCTC) will take overall responsibility for project implementation. For this project, members of the Local Development Councils (LDC) responsible for the six demonstration villages will also be members of the PCTC. Under the guidance of PCTC, the Provincial Department for Environment and Lifestyle (PDEL) will take the lead. The responsibilities of the PDEL include: ensuring coordination with other projects, ensuring technical support from the provincial technical departments of all concerned agencies, support to the implementation of village level activities, logistical support to the LF. They will also be responsible for ensuring the necessary budgetary support is forthcoming. They will be responsible for ensuring appropriate partnership building and the appropriate involvement of non-governmental stakeholders, including farmer associations.

148. The support of administrative departments and personnel at the provincial level, and the inputs from service providers at the local level, will be based on collaboration agreements to be negotiated and signed between the concerned parties.

149. Given the concerned natural resource conditions, the department responsible for water resources will take the lead in Namentenga, whereas the departments under MAR will take the lead in Oudalan. Agriculture, via the support of the competent department under the ministry responsible for Agriculture, will be highlighted in Mouhoun.

Village/community level

150. The existing village local development councils (LDC) will take the lead for coordinating project implementation, ensuring coordination with the PLD, resolving conflicts and disseminating lessons learnt.

Management Diagram

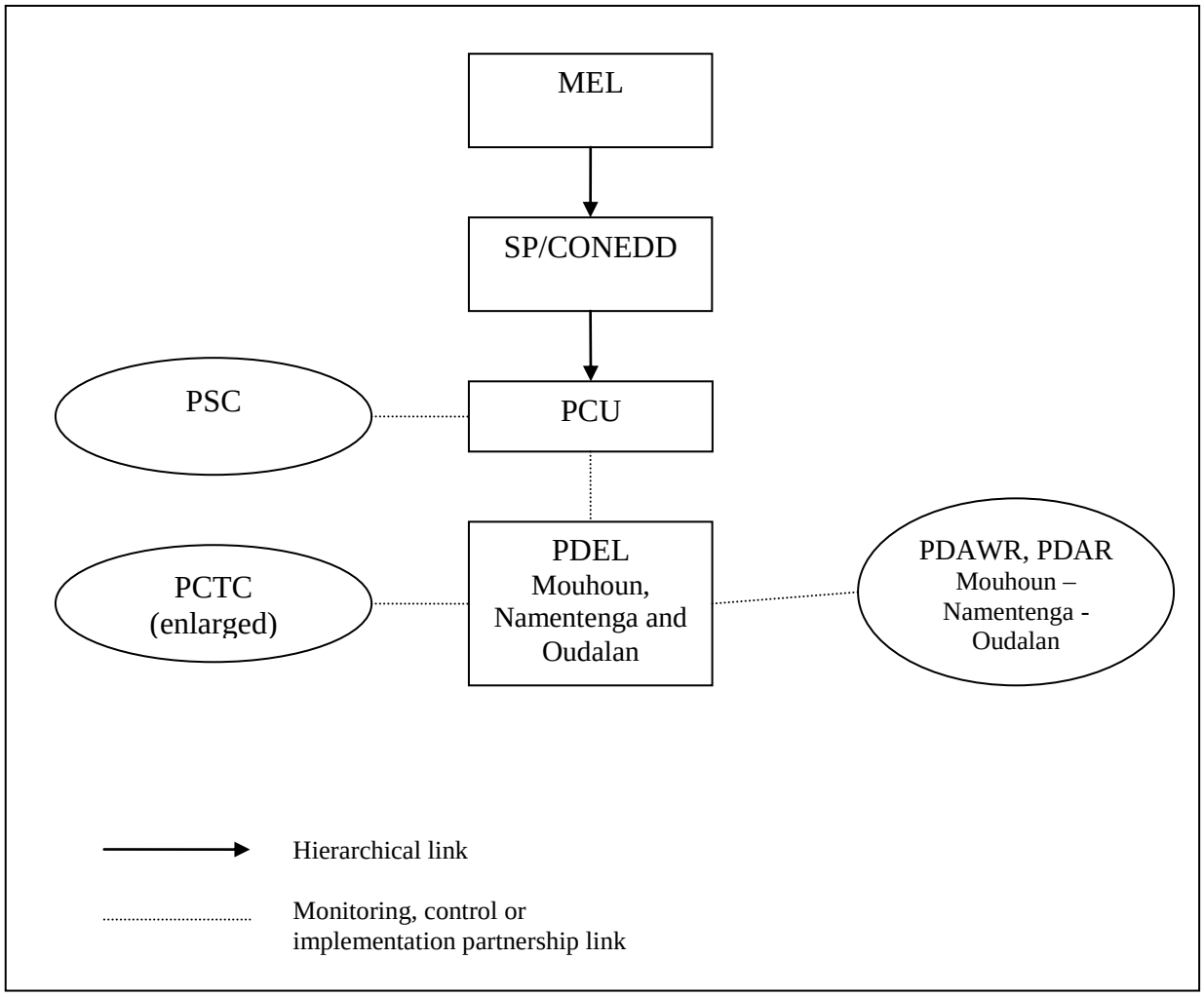


Figure 2: Institutional Arrangements

Part 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

151. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the project team and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) with support from UNDP/GEF. The Logical Framework Matrix in Section II provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. These will form the basis on which the project's Monitoring and Evaluation system will be built.

152. The following sections outline the principle components of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and indicative cost estimates related to M&E activities. The project's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will be presented and finalized in the Project's Inception Report following a collective fine-tuning of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

Monitoring and Reporting

Project Inception Phase

153. A Project Inception Workshop will be organized with SP/CONEDD, MEL and other national stakeholders and development partners, co-financing partners, the UNDP-CO and UNDP-GEF.

154. A fundamental objective of this Inception Workshop (IW) will be to assist the project team to understand and take ownership of the project's goals and objectives, as well as finalize preparation of the project's first annual work plan on the basis of the project's logframe matrix. This will include reviewing the logframe (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and on the basis of this exercise, finalize the Annual Work Plan (AWP) with precise and measurable performance indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes for the project.

155. Additionally, the purpose and objective of the IW will be to provide a detailed overview of UNDP-GEF reporting and M&E requirements, with particular emphasis on the Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) and related documentation, the Annual Project Report (APR), Tripartite Review Meetings, as well as mid-term and final evaluations. Equally, the IW will provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNDP project related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget rephrasing.

156. The IW will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for project staff and decision-making structures will be discussed again, as needed, in order to clarify each party's responsibilities during the project's implementation phase.

Monitoring Responsibilities and Events

157. A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) in consultation with the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews, Management Support Group, and (ii) project related M&E activities.

158. Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the National Coordinator based on the AWP and its indicators. The National Coordinator will inform the UNDP-CO and MoE of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

159. MEL will fine-tune the progress and performance/impact indicators of the project in consultation with the PSC at the IW. Specific targets for the first year implementation progress indicators together with their means of verification will be developed at this Workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the AWP. The local implementing partners will also take part in the IW in which a common vision of overall project goals will be established. Targets and indicators for subsequent years will be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the MEL and the PSC.

160. Measurement of impact indicators related to global benefits will occur according to the schedules defined in the IW and tentatively outlined in the indicative Impact Measurement Template. The measurement of these will be undertaken through subcontracts or retainers with relevant institutions to be determined during the IW or through specific studies that are to form part of the projects' activities or periodic sampling.

161. Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the NC, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.

162. UNDP CO and the MEL, as appropriate, will conduct yearly visits to field sites, or more often based on an agreed upon schedule to be detailed in the projects' Inception Report /AWP to assess progress. Members of the National Steering Committee can also accompany such visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CO and circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team, to all PSC members, and MEL.

163. *Annual Monitoring* will occur through the Tripartite Review (TPR). This is the highest policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of the project. The project will be subject to TPR at least once every year. The first such meeting will be held within the first twelve months of the start of full implementation. The NC will prepare reports that will be compiled into APR by the MEL at least two weeks prior to the TPR for review and comments.

164. The APR will be used as one of the basic documents for discussion in the TPR meeting. The National Coordinator will present the APR to the TPR, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the TPR participants. The MEL also informs the participants of any agreement reached by stakeholders during the APR preparation on how to resolve operational issues. Separate reviews of each component may also be conducted if necessary.

Terminal Tripartite Review (TTR)

165. The TTR is held in the last month of operations. The MEL is responsible for preparing the Terminal Report and submitting it to UNDP and the GEF Secretariat. It shall be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the TTR in order to allow review, and will serve as the basis for discussions in the TTR. The TTR considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation of formulation.

166. The TPR has the authority to suspend disbursements if project performance benchmarks are not met. Benchmarks will be developed at the IW, based on delivery rates, and qualitative assessments of achievements of outputs.

Project Monitoring Reporting

167. MEL will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process

a) Inception Report (IR)

168. A Project IR will be prepared immediately following the IW. It will include a detailed First Year/AWP divided in quarterly time-frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This Work Plan would include the dates of specific field visits, support missions from the UNDP-CO or the MEL or consultants, as well as time-frames for meetings of the PSC. The Report will also include the detailed budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the AWP, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure performance during the targeted 12 months time-frame.

169. The IR will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation.

170. When finalized, the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries.

b) Annual Project Report (APR)

171. The APR is a UNDP requirement. It is a self-assessment report by project management to UNDP and provides input to the TPR. An APR will be prepared on an annual basis prior to the TPR, to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's AWP and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work.

172. The format of the APR is flexible but should include the following:

- An analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome
- The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these
- The three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results
- AWP, CAE and other expenditure reports (ERP generated)
- Lessons learned
- Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress

c) Project Implementation Review (PIR)

173. The PIR is an annual monitoring process mandated by the GEF. It has become an essential management and monitoring tool for project managers and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from ongoing projects. Once the project has been under implementation for a year, a Project Implementation Report must be completed by the MEL, in cooperation with NC. The PIR can be prepared any time during the year (July-June) and ideally prior to the TPR. The PIR should then be discussed in the TPR so that the result would be a PIR that has been agreed upon by all partners.

d) Quarterly Progress Reports

174. Short reports outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly to the local UNDP CO and the MEL by National Consultants.

e) Periodic Thematic Reports

175. As and when called for by UNDP or the GEF Secretariat, MEL will prepare Specific Thematic Reports, focusing on specific issues or areas of activity. The request for a Thematic Report will be provided to the MEL in written form by UNDP and will clearly state the issue or activities that need to be reported on. These reports can be used as a form of lessons learnt exercise, specific oversight in key areas, or as troubleshooting exercises to evaluate and overcome obstacles and difficulties encountered. UNDP is requested to minimize its requests for Thematic Reports, and when such are necessary will allow reasonable timeframes for their preparation by the project team.

f) Project Terminal Report

176. During the last three months of the project MEL will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the Project, lessons learnt, objectives met or not achieved, structures and systems implemented, and will thus provide an assessment of the project’s performance during its lifetime. It will place emphasis on the analysis of the water governance scheme adopted to manage water resources in the context of a changing

climate, highlighting the potential contribution of such a scheme to national development in relevant areas. It will also provide recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's activities.

g) Technical Reports

177. Technical Reports are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specializations within the overall project. As part of the Inception Report, the project team will prepare a draft Reports List detailing the technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the Project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary this Reports List will be revised and updated, and included in subsequent APRs.

178. Technical Reports may also be prepared by external consultants and should be comprehensive, specialized analyses of clearly defined areas of research within the framework of the project and its sites. These technical reports will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels.

h) Project Publications

179. Project Publications will form a key method of crystallizing and disseminating the results and achievements of the Project. These publications may be scientific or informational texts on the activities and achievements of the Project in the form of journal articles, multimedia publications, etc. These publications can be based on Technical Reports, depending upon the relevance, scientific worth, etc. of these Reports, or may be summaries or compilations of a series of Technical Reports and other research. The project team will determine if any of the Technical Reports merit formal publication, and will also (in consultation with UNDP, the government and other relevant stakeholder groups) plan and produce these publications in a consistent and recognisable format. It is anticipated that at minimum one major publication synthesizing key lessons from the project and experiences of the case sites will be produced in the last year of the project. Project resources will need to be defined and allocated for these activities as appropriate and in a manner commensurate with the project's budget. Other publications include shorter policy briefs.

Independent Evaluation

180. The project will be subjected to one or two independent external evaluations as follows:

(i) Mid-term Evaluation

181. An independent Mid-Term Evaluation may be undertaken at the end of the second year of implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions, and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The ToR for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by MEL based on guidance from UNDP's Office of Evaluation.

(ii) Final Evaluation

182. An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting, and will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity

development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The ToR for this evaluation will be prepared by MEL based on guidance from UNDP's Office of Evaluation.

Learning and Knowledge Sharing

183. Results from the programme will be disseminated within and beyond the programme intervention zone through a number of existing information sharing networks, in particular, the ALM. The ALM lessons learned template will be adapted to be used by the project.

184. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identifying and analyzing lessons learned is an on-going process, and the need to communicate such lessons as one of the project's central contributions is a requirement to be delivered not less frequently than once every 12 months. UNDP shall provide a format and assist the project team in categorizing, documenting and reporting on lessons learned. To this end a percentage of project resources will need to be allocated for these activities.

Indicative Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Corresponding Budget

185. At the IW, a detailed M&E plan will be developed and approved. This plan will specify arrangements for M&E of each of the indicators at the level of objectives, outcomes, and outputs listed in the logical framework matrix. The following table provides the outline of the M&E framework.

Table ..: Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Type of M&E activity	**Responsible Parties**	**Budget US$** *Excluding project team Staff time*	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	▪ Project Coordinator ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP GEF	3,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	▪ Project Team ▪ UNDP CO	500	Immediately following Inception Workshop
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators	▪ National Coordinators will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members	35,000	Start, mid and end of project
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	▪ Oversight by MEL ▪ Measurements by field officers and local stakeholders	5,000	Annually prior to APR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
APR and PIR	▪ MEL ▪ UNDP-GEF	0	Annually
TPR and TPR report	▪ Government Counterparts ▪ MEL ▪ Executing Agency	0	Every year, upon receipt of APR
National Steering Committee Meetings	▪ MEL ▪ National Coordinators	6,000	Following Project Inception Workshop and subsequently at least once a year
Periodic status reports	▪ MEL	500	To be determined by

	▪ National Coordinators		Project team and UNDP CO
Technical reports	▪ MEL ▪ Hired consultants as needed	2000	To be determined by Project Team and UNDP-CO
Mid-term External Evaluation	▪ MEL ▪ National Coordinators ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	0	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final External Evaluation	▪ MEL ▪ National Coordinators ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	25,000	At the end of project implementation
Terminal Report	▪ MEL ▪ National Coordinators ▪ External Consultant	500	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	▪ MEL ▪ National Coordinators	10,000	Yearly
Visits to field sites (UNDP staff travel costs to be charged to IA fees)	▪ UNDP CO ▪ MEL ▪ Government representatives	4,000	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		91,500	

Part 5: Legal Context

186. This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Burkina Faso and the UNDP, signed by the parties on 13 April 2007. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government co-operating agency described in that Agreement.

187. The UNDP Resident Representative in Burkina Faso is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto by the UNDP-GEF Unit and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:

a) Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
c) Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility;
d) Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document.

SECTION II: Strategic Results Framework and GEF

Part 6: Additional Cost Analysis

Project Background

The most significant and urgent impacts of climate change in Burkina Faso, as identified by the NAPA, are forecasted to be on the agriculture, livestock and agro-forestry sectors in the Sahel and Sudan-Sahel Zones. These impacts, imposed upon existing climate variability, pose a threat to the entire integrated development model currently being followed through much of rural Burkina Faso, and are likely to reverse previous advances towards the MDGs.

In the baseline, in arid, rural areas in Burkina Faso, the current development patterns and paths are not adapted to climate change, and the stakeholders do not have the capacity to adapt. Although progress is being made towards the MDG, there is a great danger that progress will be stopped and even reversed by climate change

This project will demonstrate how adaptive capacity can be strengthened. It will support climate resilient development in six pilot villages. It will broadly build capacity to support villages across several administrative Provinces, and appropriately strengthen the national enabling environment. The project will build upon a baseline consisting of rural development and economic livelihood development in the agriculture, livestock and agro-forestry sectors. GEF LDCF funds are to be complemented by a series of investments co-financed by government and development partners. This co-financing contributes to both the baseline and the additional costs imposed climate change. GEF LDCF funds contribute only to the additional costs imposed climate change.

Additional Cost Assessment

Outcome 1 – Capacity to plan for and respond to climate changes in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector improved.

In the baseline, ongoing efforts to strengthen rural development continue. The baseline notably includes several projects financed by UNDP to improve local governance and the enabling environment for small irrigation. The total cost of these baseline projects is US$4,729,919. However, in the baseline, local and national capacity to adapt to climate change is not being developed. There are no efforts dedicated to developing capacity to adapt to climate change for agriculture, livestock and forestry in arid rural areas.

In the alternative, capacity – in terms of laws, policy, human resources, partnerships, tools – will be developed so that government and non-government agencies are providing support to farmers as they adapt broadly across Burkina Faso. This is to occur at provincial, regional and national levels. The need to develop this capacity is entirely an additional cost imposed by climate change, and is eligible for LDCF funding. These additional costs are being met with GEF-LDCF (US$510,000) support, and co-financing from the following sources:

- SP/CONEDD (US$75,000). This is in-kind support covering the participation and involvement of government agencies in the activities. This includes the time, office space, expert time, travel, and the organisation of meetings, and the supporting of training and policy reform;
- The Government of Denmark (US$620,000) through the project *Adapting to Climate Change in order to Increase Human Security in Burkina Faso*, in particular through the following components: (i) identifying policies and practices to strengthen civil society in Burkina Faso (implemented by IUCN) (ii) establishing a critical mass of human resources, tools and approaches for sustainable resource management (implemented by UNDP);
- The Government of Japan (US$1,100,000) through the project *supporting the implementation of integrated approaches to adapting to climate change in Africa – Burkina Faso component.*

Outcome 2 – Risk of climate induced impacts on agro-sylvo-pastoral productivity reduced though the understanding, testing and adoption of best practices through a community-centred approach.

In the baseline, a series of development projects and programmes are being prepared or implemented to improve natural resource management, to improve economic conditions, and to develop the agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors. This includes project supported under the PNGT2, the PLCE/BN, the PDE/LG, Naturama and the ACRIC project. These projects are implemented in the demonstration provinces, near to and in the pilot villages. The total value of these projects is estimated at US$10,062,298 million. However, these projects and programmes are not adapted to climate change.

In the alternative, in six villages, adaptation to climate change will be demonstrated, and the six villages will become climate resilient. The need to develop and demonstrate how to adapt the agriculture, livestock and forestry in arid rural areas to climate change, at the village level is entirely an additional cost imposed by climate change, and is eligible for LDCF funding. The need to build capacity and increase resilience at village level is also entirely an additional cost imposed by climate change, and is eligible for LDCF funding. These additional costs are being met with GEF (US$1,660,000) support, and co-financing from the following sources:

- SP/CONEDD is providing US$75,000 of Cofinancing. This is in-kind support covering the participation and involvement of local government agencies in the activities. This includes the time, office space, expert time, travel, and the organisation of meetings, and the supporting of training and dissemination.
- The Government of Denmark (US$750,000) through the project *Adapting to Climate Change in order to Increase Human Security in Burkina Faso*, in particular through the following components: (i) Supporting local efforts to adapt to climate change and climate variability (implemented by IUCN) (ii) Adapting to the negative effects of climate change in order to improve sustainable livelihoods and conditions in local communities (implemented by UNDP); and (iii) Awareness raising for local population and key actors (implemented by UNDP);
- The Government of Japan (US$1,400,000) through the project *supporting the implementation of integrated approaches to adapting to climate change in Africa – Burkina Faso component.*
- UNDP (US$500,000) from TRAC funds to demonstrating climate change adaptation at the local level.

Outcome 3 – Lessons learned and best practices from Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 are collected and disseminated.

In the baseline (such as under the PNGT2), efforts are ongoing to identify lessons regarding rural development and to disseminate to other parts of Burkina Faso (approximately US$4.2m). However, these efforts do not address adaptation to climate change. As there are no lessons available related to climate change adaptation, there is no system to disseminate lessons is established, and no dissemination.

In the alternative there will be the systematic collection, storing and strategic dissemination of lessons, to villages across Burkina Faso, to neighbouring countries and internationally. The need to capture and disseminate lessons related to climate change adaptation is entirely an additional cost imposed by climate change, and is eligible for LDCF funding. These additional costs are being met with GEF (US$530,000) support, and co-financing from the following sources:

- SP/CONEDD is providing US$98,000 of Cofinancing. This is in-kind support covering the participation and involvement of government agencies in the activities. This includes the time, office space, expert time, travel, and the organisation of meetings, and the supporting of training and policy reform. This notably includes the use of national and local government tools to disseminate lessons throughout Burkina Faso;
- The Government of Denmark (US$100,000) through the project *Adapting to Climate Change in order to Increase Human Security in Burkina Faso*, in particular through the component: Storing and disseminating lessons on good practices to adapt to climate change and climate variability (implemented by IUCN);

- The Government of Japan (US$300,000) through the project *supporting the implementation of integrated approaches to adapting to climate change in Africa – Burkina Faso component.*

In addition, the project management and coordination costs are estimated at US$1,135,730 (approximately 5% of the total project costs), with $210,500 from GEF and $202,000 from the Government of Burkina Faso (SP/CONEDD), $200,000 from the Government of Japan and other sources of co-financing.

Annex 7 provides a short description of all the key co-financing for additional and baseline activities. These are summarised as follows:

The main co-financing for *additional* activities is:

- *Adapting to Climate Change in order to Increase Human Security in Burkina Faso* (Government of Denmark, estimated $1.47 million);
- *Supporting the implementation of integrated approaches to adapting to climate change in Africa – Burkina Faso component (*Government of Japan, estimated $3 million*);*
- *SP/CONEDD* support to project objectives and to implementing the overall logframe ($450,000);
- *UNDP* support to project objectives and to implementing the overall logframe, notably to Outcome 2 ($500,000).

The main co-financing for *baseline* activities is:

- National Programme for Land Management - Phase 2 (PNGT2). Current activities aim at organisational development and developing alternative livelihoods.
- Project to Combat Sand Invasion in the Niger Basin (PLCE/BN). Activities include: rehabilitating degraded land; capacity development at local levels; protecting river banks and small water bodies;
- Livestock Development Project (PDE/LG) Activities include training and small infrastructure investments;
- Maintaining and Improving Oursi wetlands. The main activity is raising awareness in the 12 villages around the wetlands.
- Support to Rural Communities and Inter-Community Initiatives (ACRIC). This project, funded by the Government, UNDP, UNCDF and the German Government, for $4million, aims to (i) develop local planning tools (ii) build local governance capacity (iii) initiate local dynamic economies and (iv) strengthen local capacities;
- UNDP supported Small Irrigation and Good Governance Projects.

Overall, the project cost is estimated at $23,444,595. The LDCF contribution, for part of the adaptation alternative, is $2,900,000. Total co-financing is $20,094,595. Of this, $14,674,595 is co-financing of the baseline, and the balance, $5,470,000, is co-financing of the adaptation alternative (with contributions from CONEDD: $450,000; DANIDA: $1,470,000; UNDP (Africa Adaptation Programme and other sources): $3,500,000).

Summary of Adaptation Costs and Benefits

Cost/Benefit	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Project and Additional costs (A-B)
BENEFITS			
.	Current development in arid, rural areas in Burkina Faso is not adapted to climate change, and the stakeholders do not have	Stakeholders in six villages will have adapted to climate change, and have the capacity to adapt. Hence economic production will	-

Cost/Benefit	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Project and Additional costs (A-B)
	the capacity to adapt. Although progress is being made towards MDG, there is a great danger that progress will be stopped and even reversed by climate change	improve, as will quality of life. Key stakeholders at provincial and regional will have the capacity to support local stakeholders as they adapt to climate change, and will be supporting stakeholders throughout arid zones. The national enabling framework covering agriculture, livestock and forestry in arid rural areas will support adaptation to climate change.	
COST			
Outcome 1 – Capacity to plan for and respond to climate changes in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector improved.	In the baseline, ongoing efforts to strengthen rural development continue. However, local and national capacity to adapt to climate change is not being developed. There are few efforts dedicated to developing capacity to adapt to climate change for agriculture, livestock and forestry in arid rural areas. **Baseline: $3,301,784**	With support of the project and co-financing partners, the local and national experts and extension officers will have the expertise and the tools to support adaptation. Policies and programmes will be improved. National and Provincial government departments will have been strengthened. More importantly, they will have seen how demonstration can work, that it can work, and will therefore be empowered to disseminate to other villages and regions. **Alternative: $5,606,784**	**GEF: $510,000** **CONEDD: $75,000** **DANIDA: $620,000** **JAPAN: $1,100,000** **Total: $2,305,000**
Outcome 2 – Risk of climate induced impacts on agro-sylvo-pastoral productivity reduced though the understanding, testing and adoption of best practices through a community-centred approach.	In the baseline, a series of development projects and programmes are envisaged to improve natural resource management, to improve economic conditions, and develop the agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors. These projects include Naturama, PNGT and ACRIC. They are	With support of the project and co-financing partners, in six villages, adaptation will have been demonstrated and effective adaptive capacity built. The six villages will have adapted and will be climate resilient. Moreover, this will have effectively *demonstrated* how to adapt in arid, rural	**GEF: $1,660,000** **CONEDD: $75,000** **DANIDA: $750,000** **JAPAN: $1,400,000** **UNDP: $500,000** **Total: $4,385,000**

Cost/Benefit	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Project and Additional costs (A-B)
	implemented in the demonstration provinces, near to and in the pilot villages. However, these projects and programmes are not adapted to climate change. **Baseline: $7,337,298**	areas in the agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors. This demonstration will serve to greatly reduce risks associated with adaptation. **Alternative:$11,722,298**	
Outcome 3 – Lessons learned and best practices from Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 are collected and disseminated.	With the exception of some pertinent work related to rural development, there are no lessons available on climate change adaptation, and no system to disseminate such lessons to relevant entities. **Baseline: $4,035,514**	There will be documented knowledge and lessons on adaptation, and a series of dissemination events and products, targeting other villages in Burkina Faso, the West Africa region, and internationally. **Alternative:** $5,053,014 ----------	**GEF: $519,500** **CONEDD: $98,000** **DANIDA: $100,000** **JAPAN: $300,000** **Total: $1,017,500**
Others: PMU, Program Implementation Technical Support Team, and Indicative Monitoring	Not applicable **Co-financing: $0**	**Alternative: $612,500**	**GEF: $210,500** **CONEDD: $202,000** **JAPAN: $200,000** **Total: $612,500**
TOTAL COSTS	**Baseline: $14,674,595**	**Alternative: $22,994,595**	**GEF: $2,900,000** **CONEDD: $450,000** **DANIDA: $1,470,000** **JAPAN: $3,000,000** **UNDP: $500,000** **Total:$8,320,000**

Part 7: Logical Framework Analysis

Objectives and Outcomes and Indicators

Objective/Outcome	Indicator [18]	Baseline	End of Project target	Source of Information	Risks and assumptions
Objective – To enhance Burkina Faso's resilience and adaptation capacity to climate change risks in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector.	1. Percentage of national budget and mobilised resources allocated to climate change adaptation. 2. Number of national NGOs, associations and research institutes implementing climate change adaptation activities.	0% 10	1% Increase by 50% to 25	Medium Term Budget Framework (CDMT) and finance laws. CONEDDs data base.	The impacts of climate change are far greater than predicted, far example much less rain. The agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors are affected by globally-induced crises
Outcome 1 – Capacity to plan for and respond to climate changes in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector improved.	3. Number of agencies having taken institutional measures to respond to climate change. 4. Awareness level of rural population of climate change and its impacts.	To be determined 0%	Increase by 100% 10%	Review of organigrammes or legal texts for concerned agencies. Dedicated surveys co-financed by project and implemented by experts in social surveys.	Political will is lacking. The mechanisms for coordinating government departments are not effective
Outcome 2 – Risk of climate induced impacts on agro-sylvo-pastoral productivity reduced though the	5. Percentage of villagers automatically taking up the practices supported	0	100%	Project local liaison officers	Social conflicts in the village lead to implementation delays

[18] An explanatory note is provided for each indicator, below

Objective/Outcome	Indicator [18]	Baseline	End of Project target	Source of Information	Risks and assumptions
understanding, testing and adoption of best practices through a community-centred approach.	through the project 6. Total score from Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) in 6 villages.	 To be determined	 Aggregate reduction by 10-35%	 Assessments financed by the project.	The baseline conditions in the six villages are not sufficiently representative of conditions across Burkina Faso, and therefore the lessons learnt do not disseminate
Outcome 3 – Lessons learned and best practices from Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 are collected and disseminated.	7. Number of hits on website from Burkinabe visitors 8. Number of contributions to ALM	0 0	100/month 3/year	Website will generate this information UNDP HQ to provide information.	Internet connections in Burkina Faso remain unreliable The UNDP ALM mechanism does not become fully operational

1.2 Outputs and Activities

Outcome 1: Capacity to plan for and respond to climate changes in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector improved.	
Output	Activities
1.1 Sectoral legislation, policy and planning/programming frameworks revised to account for adaptation to climate change.	1.1.1 Develop a tool for analysing existing legislation, policies and programmes; 1.1.2 Analyse all legislation/policies/programmes in the water, agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors; 1.1.3 Based on lessons learnt from pilot villages, make recommendations for additions/modifications (for example incorporating CC risk management into programmes); 1.1.4 Inform and raise awareness of concerned national and regional actors, both governmental from civil society, in the sectors. This lobbying and targeted awareness raising will be achieved through, e.g. information kits, round tables, seminars, etc.
1.2 Effective consultation and partnership mechanisms leading to field level synergies amongst all projects in this field.	1.2.1 Contact other projects and programmes active in the project intervention area, and develop and sign collaboration agreements covering joint activities (e.g.

Outcome 1: Capacity to plan for and respond to climate changes in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector improved.	
	training, investment) and harmonised workplans, etc; 1.2.2 Consultative framework amongst partners covering national and local levels.
1.3 In six communes, commune level extension agents have knowledge and tools for integrating climate change into farm level agro-sylvo-pastoral activities.	1.3.1 Identify and prepare required tools (e.g. climate scenarios, extreme event forecasts, vulnerability, alternative practice technical sheets); 1.3.2 Develop training programmes for extension agents on how to use the tools; 1.3.3 Implement training programmes.
1.4 In three Provinces, Provincial technical officers have the knowledge and tools for integrating climate change into agro-sylvo-pastoral related sectors.	1.4.1 Identify and prepare required tools (e.g. vulnerability map, climate scenarios, extreme event forecasts, vulnerability indicators, composite climate change and socio-economic development forecasts); 1.4.2 Develop training programmes for the technical officers in the provincial administrative departments; 1.4.3 Implement training programmes.
1.5 Strengthened capacity to collect and manage data and information.	1.5.1 Create one observation station in the three concerned provinces (with tele-transmission from project pilot areas) and create in-river flow observation (observing flow and sediment low) stations in the village areas on the Beli and Mouhoun rivers; 1.5.2 Strengthen capacity to store and manage data at the national level; 1.5.3 Train government technical experts on how to use and adapt regional and global climate models; 1.5.4 On a test basis, provide quarterly climate forecasts to 6 pilot villages, obtain feedback from villages, and use feedback to improve forecasting techniques.
1.6 The national, regional and provincial food security monitoring and response system has adapted to the risks of climate change.	1.6.1 Situation and institutional analysis of existing food storage and distribution networks in pilot villages and implications for national food security system. This includes a review of the information management system (SIM) and revision in order to ensure it covers climate change related issues; 1.6.2 Develop village capacity to establish food banks as an adaptation measure; 1.6.3 Develop efficient, sustainable village management of food banks and their integration into village development process (e.g. use of food banks as credit guarantees); 1.6.4 Building on lessons learnt in villages (1.6.1 – 1.6.3), awareness-raising and

Outcome 1: Capacity to plan for and respond to climate changes in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector improved.	
	training for decision-makers and experts in (notably in CONASUR and SONAGESS at national and regional levels) on the implications of climate change for the food security system in Burkina Faso, and, as necessary, modify text and related action plans.
Outcome 2: Risk of climate induced impacts on agro-sylvo-pastoral productivities reduced though the testing, understanding and adoption of best practices through a community-centred approach.	
Output	Activities
2.1 In Mounkuy village, the communities are constantly adapting their agro-sylvo-pastoral related activities to the effects of climate change.	2.1.1 Awareness raising, training and partnership-building amongst key stakeholders in Mounkuy, and consultative activities to manage existing conflicts; 2.1.2 Review of existing PCD and review of proposed adaptation measures developed under the PPG phase for Mounkuy village. Validation by local stakeholders of proposed adaptation measures; 2.1.3 Implementation of the adaptation investments and actions identified for Mounkuy village in the PPG phase, these include: • 30 hectares/year of assisted natural regeneration; • 30 hectares/year of new fodder production land; • Installation of a large diameter well and 3 water points • Training on climate change adaptationmeasures; • Organisational strengthening to adapt to climate change; • Construction and operation of a food bank. 2.1.4 Monitoring climate change adaptation investments, and undertake related institutional capacity development.
2.2 In Souri village, the communities are constantly adapting their agro-sylvo-pastoral related activities to the negative effects of climate change.	2.2.1 Awareness raising, training and partnership-building amongst key stakeholders in Souri, and consultative activities to manage existing conflicts; 2.2.2 Review of existing PCD and review of proposed adaptation measures developed under the PPG phase for Souri village. Validation by local stakeholders of proposed adaptation measures; 2.2.3 Implementation of the adaptation investments and actions identified for Souri village in the PPG phase, these include: • Develop and test new crop varieties (corn, sorghum, sesame, niebe) on

Outcome 1: Capacity to plan for and respond to climate changes in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector improved.	
	local experimental plots – 1hectare; • 30 hectares/year of new fodder production land; • Strengthen aviculture facilities and technical capacity; • Training on climate change adoption measures; • Organisational strengthening to adapt to climate change; • Establish local credit system linked to the operations of the cereal bank. 2.2.4 Monitoring climate change adaptation investments, and undertake related institutional capacity development.
2.3 In Safi village, the communities are constantly adapting their agro-sylvo-pastoral related activities to the negative effects of climate change.	2.3.1 Awareness raising, training and partnership-building amongst key stakeholders in Safi, and consultative activities to manage existing conflicts; 2.3.2 Review of existing PCD and review of proposed adaptation measures developed under the PPG phase for Safi village. Validation by local stakeholders of proposed adaptation measures; 2.3.3 Implementation of the adaptation investments and actions identified for Safi village in the PPG phase, these include: • Develop drip irrigation, 0.25 hectares per family, in line with 'African vegetable garden' approach; • Intensify Baobab leaf production for fodder; • Create grazing set-aside zones (3 hectares/year) • Installation of a large diameter well and 3 water points • Training on climate change adoption measures; • Organisational strengthening to adapt to climate change, covering water and river bank management; • Construction and operation of a food bank. 2.3.4 Monitoring climate change adaptation investments, and undertake related institutional capacity development.
2.4 In Kobouré village, the communities are constantly adapting their agro-sylvo-pastoral related activities to the negative effects of climate change.	2.4.1 Awareness raising, training and partnership-building amongst key stakeholders in Kobouré, and consultative activities to manage existing conflicts; 2.4.2 Review of existing PCD and review of proposed adaptation measures developed under the PPG phase for Kobouré village. Validation by local

Outcome 1: Capacity to plan for and respond to climate changes in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector improved.	
	stakeholders of proposed adaptation measures; 2.4.3 Implementation of the adaptation investments and actions identified for Kobouré village in the PPG phase, these include: • Establish a multi-use garden for use by local vulnerable and under-privileged groups; • Renovate fodder production plots; • Protect river banks and watering points from sand and degradation; • Construct fodder storage – 5 per organisation; • Training on climate change adoption measures; • Organisational strengthening to adapt to climate change; • Construction and operation of a food bank. 2.4.4 Monitoring climate change adaptation investments, and undertake related institutional capacity development.
2.5 In Tin Akoff village, the communities are constantly adapting their agro-sylvo-pastoral related activities to the negative effects of climate change.	2.5.1 Awareness raising, training and partnership-building amongst key stakeholders in Tin Akoff, and consultative activities to manage existing conflicts; 2.5.2 Review of existing PCD and review of proposed adaptation measures developed under the PPG phase for Tin Akoff village. Validation by local stakeholders of proposed adaptation measures; 2.5.3 Implementation of the adaptation investments and actions identified for Tin Akoff village in the PPG phase, these include: • Protect 100 m of river and pond banks through bush and tree planting; • Establish 10 fodder gardens per year, based on *Moringa oleifera;* • Establish a solar powered community centre; • Training on climate change adoption measures; • Establish Beli management committee to oversee planning and adaptation to climate change; • Construction and operation of a food bank. 2.5.4 Monitoring climate change adaptation investments, and undertake related institutional capacity development.
2.6 In Bangawa village, the communities are constantly adapting their	2.6.1 Awareness raising, training and partnership-building amongst key

Outcome 1: Capacity to plan for and respond to climate changes in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector improved.	
agro-sylvo-pastoral related activities to the negative effects of climate change.	stakeholders in Bangawa, and consultative activities to manage existing conflicts; 2.6.2 Review of existing PCD and review of proposed adaptation measures developed under the PPG phase for Bangawa village. Validation by local stakeholders of proposed adaptation measures; 2.6.3 Implementation of the adaptation investments and actions identified for Bangawa village in the PPG phase, these include: • Use *Vallerani* to restore 50 hectares of degraded land; • Support women goat and sheep farmers with credit for stock and inputs – 10 women per year; • Remove sand and drag the ponds to restore ecological functions and economic use; • Use Training on climate change adoption measures; • Organisational strengthening to adapt to climate change; • Construction and operation of a food bank. 2.6.4 Monitoring climate change adaptation investments, and undertake related institutional capacity development.
Outcome 3 Lessons learned and best practices from Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 are collected and disseminated.	
Output	Activities
3.1 The pilot villages regularly exchange information and experience	3.1.1 One-two information exchanges per year amongst the six villages; 3.1.2 Structured Visits by local groups (Women Groups, Producer Groups) to see and study successful measures adopted in their village;
3.2 Tool for collecting and storing all the lessons emanating from project.	3.2.1 Design a system for gathering and capturing lessons learnt (that is closely linked to the project's M&E system); 3.2.2 Identify competent partners to establish the system; 3.2.3 Prepare tools for capturing and communicating project achievements/experience (e.g. reports, DVD, films, documentaries, community radio shows, brochures).
3.3 Project lessons learnt shared with local partners and international agencies (including scientific community).	3.3.1 Develop a project communications strategy 3.3.2 Prepare news-sheets, hold workshops and round tables etc, in order to share

Outcome 1: Capacity to plan for and respond to climate changes in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector improved.	
	lessons throughout the country and the Sahel. This will include theatrical information evenings, story-telling etc in the pilot villages; 3.3.3 Design and establish the project website to serve as a knowledge platform; 3.3.4 Make regular contributions to the UN's Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM).

Explanatory notes on Indicators

Objective – To enhance Burkina Faso's resilience and adaptation capacity to climate change risks in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector.

Indicator no. 1: Percentage of national budget and mobilised resources allocated to climate change adaptation.

This indicator draws on the fact that overall, as a result of this project, if the project is successful, the national commitment to addressing climate change should increase, and this will be illustrated through the financial resources allocated to climate change. These resources include national budgets and funds mobilised from international partners. It is noted that during 2003-2006, the MEL % of the national budget was 0.86%; therefore the baseline value for this indicator is close to zero.

Indicator no. 2: Number of national NGOs, associations and research institutes implementing climate change adaptation activities.

This indicator draws on the fact that overall, as a result of this project, if the project is successful, the national commitment to addressing climate change should increase, and this will be illustrated through the effort placed on climate change by NGOS, institutes etc. A rising number of NGOs working on climate change also directly reflects the resources available, and the commitment of local people and villages.

CONEDD maintains a database on NGOs, and the baseline value for this indicator is 10.

Outcome 1 – Capacity to plan for and respond to climate changes in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector improved.

Indicator no. 3. Number of agencies having taken institutional measures to respond to climate change.

The agencies having adopted a legal text or created new departments/divisions/units for climate change is a good indicator that adaptation is being mainstreamed and capacity growing.

Indicator no 4. Awareness level of rural population of climate change and its impacts.

This indicator reflects that fact that through the project, effectively increased capacity at regional level should translate into increased public awareness on climate change issues, especially in rural areas. Public awareness will be measured by agencies competent in this field, every year.

Outcome 2 – Risk of climate induced impacts on agro-sylvo-pastoral productivity reduced though the understanding, testing and adoption of best practices through a community-centred approach.

Indicator no 5. Percentage of villagers automatically taking up the practices supported through the project

Clearly, if the farmers living in the pilot village who are not involved in the project but start to adopt the practices supported by the project, without the direct interventions of the project, that indicates that (i) the practices are appropriate and good (ii) the demonstration has been clear.

The evolution of this indicator will be observed by the field agents engaged under the project, who, through their general involvement in rural affairs in the pilot areas, will be aware of practices being adopted in nearby villages.

Indicator no 6. Total score from Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) in 6 villages.

The VRA is internationally accepted as an indicator of vulnerability to climate change. If the indicator declines across the six villages, that is evidence that vulnerability has reduced in these villages.

Outcome 3 – Lessons learned and best practices from Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 are collected and disseminated.

Indicator no 7. Number of hits on website from Burkinabe visitors

This indicator clearly indicates the level of interest in the project findings and lessons from the population in Burkina Faso. This, in turn, suggests the project has useful findings and lessons, and they are being collected and disseminated effectively.

Indicator no 8. Number of contributions to ALM

This indicates that the international community is aware of and interested in the lessons and best practices from this project, in turn suggests that the lessons are being collected and disseminated effectively.

SECTION III: Total Budget and Workplan

Award ID:	00057467
Award Title:	PIMS 3978 CC LDCF NAPA BKF
Business Unit:	BFA10
Project Title:	Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso
Project ID: PIMS no.3978_____	00071011
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	SP/CONEDD-Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie

GEF Outcome/ Atlas Activity	**Responsible Party**	**Source of Funds**	**ERP/ ATLAS**	**Budget Description**	**TOTAL**	**Amount Year 1 (USD)**	**Amount Year 2 (USD)**	**Amount Year 3 (USD)**	**Amount Year 4 (USD)**
Outcome 1: Capacity to plan for and respond to climate changes in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector improved.	**NEX/SP/CONEDD**	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	30 000	10 000	8 000	6 000	6 000
			71300	Local Consultants	115 000	26 000	34 000	30 000	25 000
			71400	Contractual services Cies	30 000	-	15 000	5 000	10 000
			71600	Travel	16 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000
			72100	Contractual services Cies	200 000	15 000	80 000	70 000	35 000
			72200	Equipment & Furniture	9 000	2 000	3 000	2 000	2 000
			72500	Office Supplies	9 000	2 000	3 000	2 000	2 000
			72800	Information Technology	100 000	-	40 000	40 000	20 000
			74500	Miscellaneous	10 000	10 000	-	-	-
	TOTAL COST - OUTCOME 1				**519 000**	**69 000**	**187 000**	**159 000**	**104 000**
GEF Outcome/ Atlas Activity	**Responsible Party**	**Source of Funds**	**ERP/ ATLAS**	**Budget Description**	**TOTAL**	**Amount Year 1 (USD)**	**Amount Year 2 (USD)**	**Amount Year 3 (USD)**	**Amount Year 4 (USD)**
Outcome 2: Risk of climate induced impacts on agro-sylvo-pastoral productivities reduced	**NEX/SP/CONEDD**	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	30 000	10 000	8 000	6 000	6 000
			71300	Local Consultants	567 000	92 000	165 000	165 000	145 000
			71600	Travel	76 000	19 000	19 000	19 000	19 000

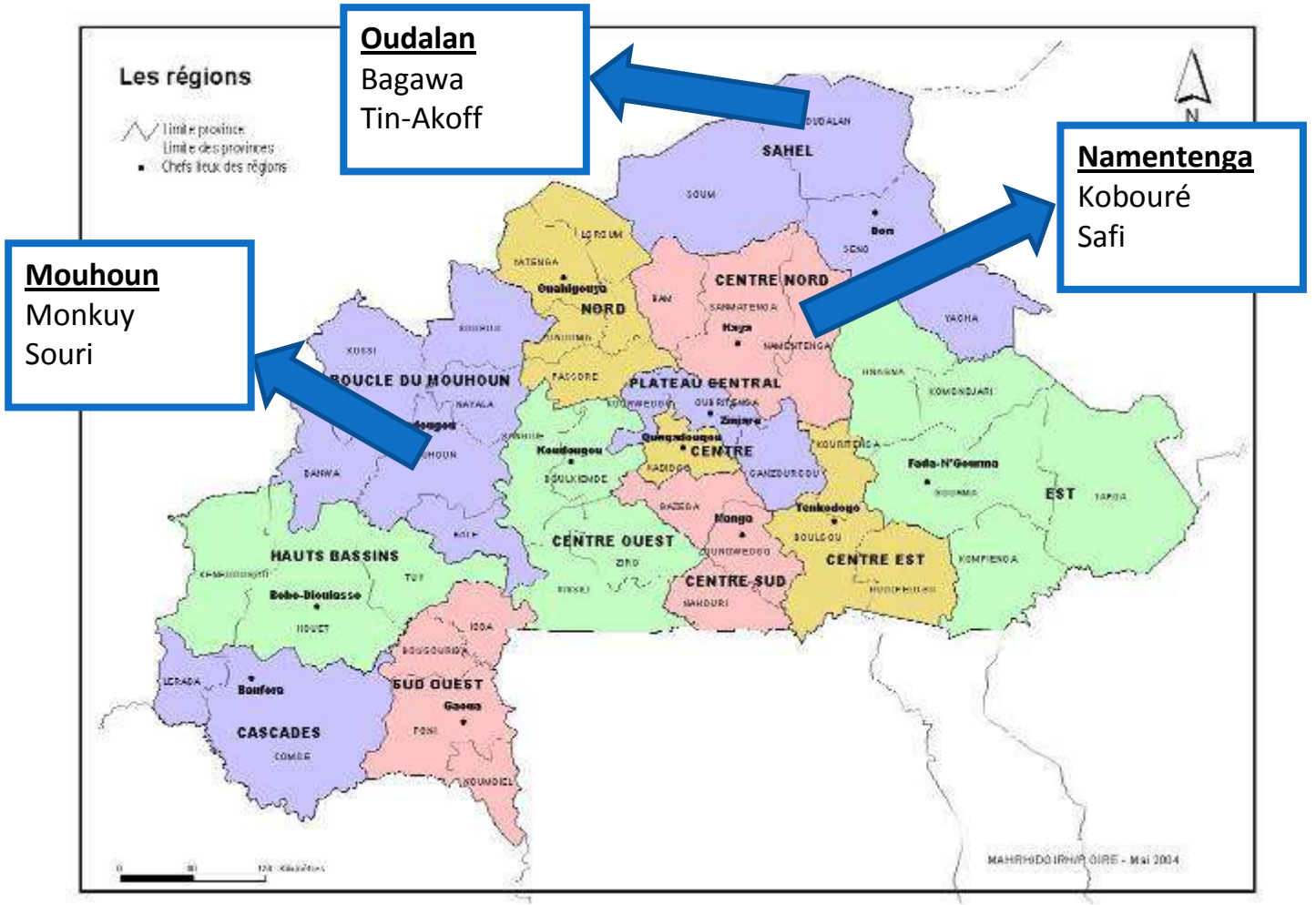
though the testing, understanding and adoption of best practices through a community-centred approach.			72100	Contractual services Cies	720 000	50 000	250 000	200 000	220 000
			72200	Equipment & Furniture	9 000	2 000	3 000	2 000	2 000
			72500	Office Supplies	8 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
			sous total		1 410 000	175 000	447 000	394 000	394 000
		UNDP	71200	International Consultants	110 000	10 000	20 000	40 000	40 000
			71300	Local Consultants	102 500	10 000	20 000	36 250	36 250
			72100	Contractual services Cies	202 500	12 500	40 000	75 000	75 000
			sous total		**415 000**	**32 500**	**80 000**	**151 250**	**151 250**
	TOTAL COST - OUTCOME 2				1 825 000	207 500	527 000	545 250	545 250
Outcome 3: Lessons learned and best practices from Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 are collected and disseminated	**NEX/SP/CONE DD**	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	60 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000
			71300	Local Consultants	361 500	81 500	100 000	90 000	90 000
			71600	Travel	35 000	8 000	8 000	10 000	9 000
			72100	Contractual services Cies	50 000			25 000	25 000
			72200	Equipment & Furniture	24 000	10 000	10 000	2 000	2 000
			72500	Office Supplies	24 000	10 000	10 000	2 000	2 000
			74500	Miscellaneous	15 000	3 000	3 000	5 000	4 000
	TOTAL COST - OUTCOME 3				569 500	**127 500**	**146 000**	**149 000**	**147 000**
Outcome 4: Effective and adaptive project management		**GEF**	71300	Local Consultants	168 500	31 500	50 000	47 000	40 000
			71600	Travel	20 000	5000	5000	5000	5000
			72200	Equipment & Furniture	51 000	45 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
			72500	Office Supplies	12 000	6 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
			74500	Miscellaneous	150 000		50 000	50 000	50 000
			sous total		401 500	87 500	109 000	106 000	99 000
	NEX/SP/CONE DD	**UNDP**	71600	Travel	40 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
			73500	Reimbursement Costs	25 000	2 500	5 000	8 750	8 750

			74100	Professional Services	20 000	5000	5000	5 000	5 000
			sous total		85 000	**17 500**	**20 000**	**23 750**	**23 750**
	TOTAL COST - OUTCOME 4				**210 500**	**192 500**	**129 000**	**129 750**	**122 750**
	TOTAL GEF				**2 900 000**	**459 000**	**889 000**	**808 000**	**744 000**
	TOTAL UNDP				**500 000**	**50 000**	**100 000**	**175 000**	**175 000**
					3 400 000	**509 000**	**989 000**	**983 000**	**919 000**

SECTION IV: Additional Information

Part 8: Annexes

Annex 1: Map of Pilot Provinces and Pilot Villages



Annex 2: Summary of Studies Undertaken in the Project Preparatory Phase

The following studies are available, in French.

Contribution to the Design of Project: "*Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso*", Dr. M. BADOLO

This report covers several areas: opportunities for mainstreaming climate change into concerned policies and programmes; communications and awareness raising; capacity to prepare medium and long term forecasts, and; an introduction to insurance mechanisms to manage climate risks.

With regards to mainstreaming, the report sets out the principles and the generic steps of an approach. It provides a stakeholder assessment and basic institutional assessment of the concerned sectors, as a means to identify entry points. It then identifies, in generic terms, the steps and tools needed for mainstreaming climate change into the agriculture, water and livestock-raising sectors. This leads to a set of specific recommendations related to the full project.

With regards to communications and awareness raising, the report sets out the basic steps, principles and guidelines. It identifies the main target groups and the messages to be communicated. Then, looking at each sector individually, the report separates out specific targets and proposes typical communication messages and media to be used. This leads to a set of specific recommendations related to the full project.

With regards to medium and long term forecasting capacity, the report clarifies how this is a major weakness in the region, and demonstrates how that, without this capacity, most efforts to adapt to climate change may be flawed. The report then goes on to describe in detail the systems for collecting and storing climate and weather data in Burkina Faso, the systems for preparing forecasts. A rapid capacity assessment is provided, and the weak spots identified. This leads to specific recommendation related to the full project and the strengthening of forecasting capacity in Burkina Faso.

Contribution to the Design of Project: "*Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso, Institutional Assessment"*, Andre BASSOLE and Serge SEDOGO

This report first provides an overview of the context to the project in terms of climate change and other global tendencies. Then, after elaborating the methodology, the report gives an overview of the policy and institutional context to the project. It provides key information on national agencies (predominantly governmental) and national policies and programmes related to the project's sectors. A stakeholder assessment and brief description of related projects is provided.

Following a brief review of past attempts to increase coordination and synergies in the environmental sector in Burkina Faso, and based on the previous institutional analysis, the report then proposes a framework for the implementation of the project, covering: senior decision making in the project, daily management and coordination of the project, linkages with other projects and programmes, national to local level linkages, scientific support to the project, etc. The report gives further suggestions on how to ensure the project is firmly anchored into ongoing processes and existing institutional mechanisms in Burkina Faso. A series of conclusions and recommendations are provided.

This report also includes a detailed study of pipeline projects and programmes, with a view to developing linkages and co-financing arrangements.

Contribution to the Design of Project: "*Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso*", Denis TOE

This report discusses the food security system in Burkina Faso and the early warning system. The early warning system is mostly devoted to food shortages, but also to disease and pests. The report assesses the major institutions involved. It undertakes a rapid institutional analysis and capacity assessment.

With regards to food security, the report reviews the institutions involved and describes their role in the system. It identifies weaknesses in the information system, the storage system, the financing system, and the distribution system. It provides an overview of national policies and decision-making processes. It describes national and local implementation bodies. It describes their linkages and weaknesses. It describes how these are related to climate change, and attempts to find entry points for mainstreaming climate change. It proposes a set of measures to improve the system, and to take better account of climate change.

With regards to early warning systems, it describes the national and regional framework and the institutional responsibilities and linkages. It provides an overview of national policies and decision-making processes. It points out weaknesses in the present system, including the weaknesses in individual institutions, and it proposes remedial measures. The links to climate change and to local development are elaborated.

Report on Mouhoun Province and the Demonstration Villages (Mounkuy and Souri), Dr Jean-Marie OUADBA, Dr Hamadé KAGONE and Dr Harouna KARAMBIRI

This report first elaborates the rapid participatory process adopted in the undertaking of this study. It then provides a situation analysis Mouhoun province, covering geographic, socio-economic, administrative, climatic, and vegetative issues, and providing more detailed information on the agriculture, livestock-raising and agro-forestry sectors. It then provides a list and an overview of all concerned stakeholders at provincial level, notably government technical departments and ongoing projects (nationally and internationally funded). The report then goes on to describe the best estimated impacts of future climate change, as well as the likely impacts on socio-economic activities and structures across the province.

The report then gives further details on Mounkuy and Souri villages, the two selected demonstration villages, which are typical rural villages in the province.

For both villages, the report gives information on:

- The overall vulnerability to external shocks and climate change;
- A description of the village, covering geographic, socio-economic, demographic, cultural, climatic and vegetative issues, and providing more detailed information on the agriculture, livestock raising and agro-forestry sectors;
- Rapid description of anticipated impacts on the agriculture, livestock raising and agro-forestry sectors, and on water resources;
- Implications for national policy;
- A list of best practices known to locals;
- Proposed activities to be supported by GEF (from perspective of community);
- Barriers to the adoption of new technologies (from perspective of community);
- Co-financing possibilities.

Report on Oudalan Province and the Demonstration Villages (Bagawa and Tin-Akoff), Dr Jean-Marie OUADBA, Dr Hamadé KAGONE and Dr Harouna KARAMBIRI

This report first elaborates the rapid participatory process adopted in the undertaking of this study. It then provides a situation analysis of Oudalan province, covering geographic, socio-economic, administrative,

climatic, and vegetative issues, and providing more detailed information on the agriculture, livestock-raising and agro-forestry sectors. It then provides a list and an overview of all concerned stakeholders at provincial level, notably government technical departments and ongoing projects (nationally and internationally funded). The report then goes on to describe the best estimated impacts of future climate change, as well as the likely impacts on socio-economic activities and structures across the province.

The report then gives further details on Tin-Akoff and Bangawa villages, the two selected demonstration villages, which are typical rural villages in the province.

For both villages, the report gives information on:

- The overall vulnerability to external shocks and climate change;
- A description of the village, covering geographic, socio-economic, demographic, cultural, climatic and vegetative issues, and providing more detailed information on the agriculture, livestock raising and agro-forestry sectors;
- Rapid description of anticipated impacts on the agriculture, livestock raising and agro-forestry sectors, and on water resources;
- Implications for national policy;
- A list of best practices known to locals;
- Proposed activities to be supported by GEF (from perspective of community);
- Barriers to the adoption of new technologies (from perspective of community);
- Co-financing possibilities.

Report on Namentenga Province and the Demonstration Villages (Kobouré and Safi), Dr Jean-Marie OUADBA, Dr Hamadé KAGONE and Dr Harouna KARAMBIRI

This report first elaborates the rapid participatory process adopted in the undertaking of this study. It then provides a situation analysis of Namentenga province, covering geographic, socio-economic, administrative, climatic, and vegetative issues, and providing more detailed information on the agriculture, livestock-raising and agro-forestry sectors. It then provides a list and an overview of all concerned stakeholders at provincial level, notably government technical departments and ongoing projects (nationally and internationally funded). The report then goes on to describe the best estimated impacts of future climate change, as well as the likely impacts on socio-economic activities and structures across the province.

The report then gives further details on Kabouré and Safi villages, the two selected demonstration villages, which are typical rural villages in the province.

For both villages, the report gives information on:

- The overall vulnerability to external shocks and climate change;
- A description of the village, covering geographic, socio-economic, demographic, cultural, climatic and vegetative issues, and providing more detailed information on the agriculture, livestock raising and agro-forestry sectors;
- Rapid description of anticipated impacts on the agriculture, livestock raising and agro-forestry sectors, and on water resources;
- Implications for national policy;
- A list of best practices known to locals;
- Proposed activities to be supported by GEF (from perspective of community);
- Barriers to the adoption of new technologies (from perspective of community);
- Co-financing possibilities.

Annex 3: Overview of Illustrative Local Adaptation Practices in Sahel Region

See separate file

Annex 4: Detailed Proposed Activities in the Pilot Villages

See separate file

Annex 5: Illustrating How the Project Addresses NAPA Priorities

NAPA Identified Priority (in order of priority)	Outcome/Output Under this Project
1. Réduction de la vulnérabilité aux Changements Climatiques par le renforcement des dispositifs de prévention et de gestion des crises alimentaires.	1.5, 1.6 and some elements under Outcome 2
2. Sécurisation de la production céréalière par la promotion de l'irrigation de complément. Zones d'intervention : régions du Nord (province de l'Oudalan et du Centre-Nord (province du Namentenga).	In concerned villages under Outcome 2.
3. Aménagement et gestion de la mare d'Oursi	Not addressed.
4. Production fourragère et constitution de stocks de sécurité pour le bétail dans le Sahel Burkinabè.	In concerned villages under Outcome 2.
5. Aménagement, gestion rationnelle des formations naturelles, valorisation des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (PFNL) dans la région Est du Burkina.	Not addressed.
6. Lutte contre l'ensablement/envasement des cours d'eau dans les bassins nationaux du Mouhoun, du Nakanbé et de la Comoé.	In concerned villages under Outcome 2.
7. Développement des cultures irriguées dans les provinces du Gourma, Namentenga, Tapoa et Sanmatnga.	Not addressed.
8. Sécurisation de zones à vocation pastorale dans les régions du Sahel et de l'Est.	Not addressed.
9. Sécurisation de la production agricole par l'utilisation de paquets technologiques appropriés dans les régions du Sud-Ouest et de l'Est.	Not addressed.
10. Promotion de la gestion de la faune et de son habitat par les communautés de base dans la région du Mouhoun.	Not addressed.
11. Mise en place de périmètres de protection et de dispositifs de confortation contre la pollution des ouvrages de captage de l'eau souterraine et de surface (lacs, puits, forages) dans les bassins cotonniers du Burkina (Mouhoun, Sud-Ouest, Comoé et partie Est du Nakanbé).	Not addressed.
12. Promotion des équipements à économie d'énergie (foyers améliorés, Faitout M'Bora) et des technologies à énergies renouvelables (auto-cuiseur, chauffe-eau, et séchoirs solaires, etc.	Not addressed.

Annex 6: TOR for Key Project Coordination Mechanism and Staff

I Project Steering Committee

Tasks and Mandate

The PSC will be responsible for overall support, policy guidance and overall supervision of the project. The PSC is specifically responsible for: validating key project outputs, notably annual workplans, budgets, technical reports and progress; monitoring and evaluating project progress.

Other key tasks of the PSC include:

- Ensure coordination with similar projects and programmes in Burkina Faso;
- Ensure the Project PCU has access to data and information from other sources in-country;
- Examine and approve annual workplans;
- Examine and approve monitoring reports;
- Examine and approve activity and progress reports;
- Ensure that the PSC recommendations are enacted;
- Review the performance of the PCU, and make recommendations;
- Recommend actions and activities to be implemented under the project;

Membership

The PSC meets at least twice per year, and when convened by the Chair. Membership will be the same as for the NAPA and the SNC, however with some additions in line with Decree 2007-775/PRESSS/PM – MEF pertaining to the management of externally funded projects. Membership includes:

- SP/CONEDD (Chair)
- Ministry of Environment and Lifestyle;
- Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources;
- Ministry of Animal Resources;
- General Department for Meteorology under the Ministry of Transport;
- Ministry of Land Management and Decentralisation
- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Ministry of Commerce
- The Ministry for Secondary, Tertiary and Scientific Research Education (MESSRS)
- [One member of the Local Development Council from each of the demonstration villages*[1];
- Three representatives of the beneficiaries at local level*;
- UNDP*

Each member organisation shall nominate one member and one alternate.

II Project Coordination Unit

Introduction

The Project Coordination Unit is responsible for day-to-day implementation and management. It is notably responsible for technical support to all activities, and establishing technical working relationships with a range of projects and programmes and activities throughout Burkina Faso. The PCU is institutionally part of the SP/CONEDD and reports to the NPD, a senior SP/CONEDD staff member.

Tasks

- Preparing Annual and Quarterly workplans;
- Preparing Financial and progress report;
- Preparing TOR for all activities, inputs and services;
- Overseeing the identification, selection and supervision of all service providers;
- Providing technical support to all village level demonstration activities. This includes regular visits to demonstration villages to observe and advise on all local activities;
- Providing technical support and direct inputs to all capacity development activities at local, provincial and national levels. This includes the design and implementation of training programmes;
- Prepare policy papers, recommendation, as appropriate and necessary;
- Ensuring coordination with all related projects in the sector and related sector;
- Arrange and ensure the smooth implementation of all PSC meetings;
- In-between PSC meetings, ensure the PSC members are informed of all major developments and reports;
- Building working technical partnerships;
- Overseeing lesson learning and lesson dissemination;
- Providing training in line with workplans and budget;
- Implement the M&E plan;
- Oversee communications: website, newsletters, leaflets, etc;
- Ensure that appropriate accounting records are kept, and financial procedures for NEX are followed;
- Facilitates and cooperates with audit processes at all times as required;

Staffing

The PCU will consist of one National Coordinator, four professional staff based in the SP/CONEDD, two administrative/logistical support staff based in SP/CONEDD, and three Local Facilitators based in the provincial capitals for the three demonstration provinces.

The four professional staff will, between them, have experience and expertise in all of the following areas:

- Agricultural or rural economist;
- Agricultural engineering;
- Water management;
- Livestock management;
- Climate change forecasting and impact forecasting;
- Project communications;
- Project monitoring and evaluation.

The LF will report jointly to the PCU and the Provincial governments. They will be expected to spend at least 60% of their time in the demonstration villages.

Detailed TOR for each of these will be prepared prior to the Inception Workshop, approved by the PSC and by UNDP/GEF.

III National Coordinator

Reports to: National Project Director

Timing/Duration: This is a full-time position for the four years of the project.

Objective/scope:

This is a high level policy/leadership position to oversee the project implementation.

- The initial objective is to establish the PCU and oversee the recruitment of its staff and its operationalisation.
- The next objective is to ensure regular work planning, adaptive management and monitoring of project progress towards project objectives and goals, and management of all PCU staff.
- The third objective is to ensure the PCU interacts functionally with all partners, Burkinabe and international, at high levels. This includes developing joint objectives and activities with international partners and other projects.

Tasks (these include, but are not limited to):

PCU Management and Planning

1. Assumes operational management of the project in consistency with the project document and UNDP policies and procedures for nationally executed projects;
2. Oversees preparation and updates of the project work plan as required; and formally submits updates to UNDP and reports on work plan progress to the NPD and UNDP as requested but at least quarterly;
3. Oversees the mobilization of project inputs under the responsibility of the Executing Agency;
4. Ensures that appropriate accounting records are kept, and financial procedures for NEX are followed, and facilitates and cooperates with audit processes at all times as required;
5. Ensures all reports are prepared in a timely manner;
6. Assist in the finalization of TORs and the identification and selection of national consultants to undertake the rapid assessment;
7. Assists in the planning and design of all proejct activities, through the quarterly planning process and the preparations of TOR and Activity Descriptions;
8. Supervises the project staff and consultants assigned to project;
9. Throughout the project, when necessary, provides advice and guidance to the national consultants, to the international experts and to project partners;

Partnerships

1. Oversees development and implementation of communications strategy;
2. Oversees development and implementation of the M&E monitoring system;
3. Builds working relationships with national and international partners in this sector;

Policy

1. Oversees the recruitment of all consultants and sub-contractors and ensures that their work is focused on policy development;
2. Advises on how to disseminate the project findings, notably to governmental departments;
3. Assists on the dissemination of project findings, notably to governmental departments and internationally;
4. Ensures the coordination of project policy oriented work with related work of partners;
5. Helps establish a regular policy dialogue mechanism on adapting to climate change.

Technical

The National Coordinator will have nationally renowned expertise in at least one of the following fields: Agricultural or rural economics; Agricultural engineering; Water management; Livestock management, and; climate change forecasting and impact forecasting.

Qualifications

- Appropriate University Degree in natural resources management, economics, agriculture or livestock raising;
- Substantial experience and familiarity with the ministries and agencies in Burkina Faso;
- Verified excellent project management, team leadership, and facilitation;
- Ability to coordinate a large, multidisciplinary team of experts and consultants;
- Fluency in English.

Annex 7: Short Description of Baseline and Co-Financing Activities

Table of Co-financing – Additional Costs

Co-Financer	Title/Description	Where	Related PIF Outcome/Output	Timing	Cost (US$)
Japanese Government	Supporting the implementation of integrated approaches to adapting to climate change in Africa – Burkina Faso component. The following five outputs are expected: • Long-term planning tools developed to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change. • Establishing comprehensive institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks/opportunities. • Designing and implementing climate-resilient policies and measures in priority sectors. • Expanding regional, sub-regional, national, and local financing options to meet national adaptation costs. • Generate and share across the African continent knowledge on adjusting national development processes to incorporate climate change risks/opportunities.	Nationally, with local components.	All Outcomes	2008-2011	$3 million
Danish Government	Adapting to Climate Change in order to Increase Human Security in Burkina Faso (component implemented by IUCN) The project has the following components: (i) identifying policies and practices to strengthen civil society in Burkina Faso (ii) Supporting local efforts to adapt to climate change and climate variability (iii) storing and disseminating lessons on good practices to adapt to climate change and climate variability	Nationally, with local components.	All Outcomes	2008-2011	$670,000

Danish Government	Adapting to Climate Change in order to Increase Human Security in Burkina Faso (component implemented by UNDP/SP-CONEDD) The project has the following components: (i) establishing a critical mass of human resources, tools and approaches for sustainable resource management; (ii) Adapting to the negative effects of climate change in order to improve sustainable livelihoods and conditions in local communities; (vi) Awareness raising for local population and key actors.	Nationally, with local components.	All Outcomes	2008-2011	$800,000
UNDP	TRAC Funds are to be allocated to Outcome 2 of this project.	Oudalan, Namentanga and Mouhoun	Outcome 2	2008-2011	$500,000
Government of Burkina Faso	In-kind support to all project activities at all levels. This includes the supply of experts, officers, facilities, small investments, transport, offices, etc.		All Outcomes and Project Management	2008-2012	$450,000
		TOTAL			**$5,420,000**

Table of Co-financing – Baseline Investments

Co-Financier	Title/Description	Where	Related PIF Outcome/Output	Timing	Cost (US$)
PNGT 2	National Programme for Land Management - Phase 2 (PNGT2). Current activities aim at organisational development at village and groups of village level. Other activities aim to improve livelihoods by developing alternative revenue schemes and small-scale investments in infrastructure. Finally the project focuses on natural resource conservation. .	National, with activities in Oudalan, Mouhoun and Namentenga	Outcome 2 and 3		4 363 622
PLCE/BN	Project to Combat Sand Invasion in the Niger Basin (PLCE/BN). Activities include: rehabilitating degraded land; capacity development at local levels; protecting river banks and	National, with activities in Oudalan, Mouhoun and Namentenga	Outcome 2	To end 2010	2 348 060

	small water bodies;				
PDE/LG	Livestock Development Project (PDE/LG) Activities include Training producers. Building livestock infrastructure, managing grazing infrastructure, restoring grazing land using Vallerani technology, protecting ponds, and increasing fodder production using sand-dune fixing (Bourgou cultivation), integrating into the local economy and improving communication infrastructure.	National, with activities in Oudalan, Mouhoun and Namentenga	Outcome 2		3 070 000
NATURAMA	Maintaining and Improving Oursi wetlands. Activities include: • Maintaining and improving the condition of Oursi lake and protecting it from sand invasion; • Awareness raising regarding water resources for the populations of the 12 villages surrounding the lake.	Oursi, Oudalan	Outcome 2	To end 2012	1 053 500
Japanese Government	Enhancing the national capacity to promote and access the CDM. The Project will help the country to establish an enabling environment and develop the indigenous capacity required at local and national levels to enable national actors to formulate and appraise CDM projects, mobilize finance, and conduct assessment studies to facilitate project elaboration in order to tackle the problem of Climate Change. The following outputs are expected: ▪ DNA Burkina Faso capacity is enhanced to promote CDM projects which contribute to sustainable development and technology transfer in Burkina Faso ▪ DNA Burkina Faso has built the leadership and	National	Outcome 1	2009-2010	$300,000

	internal capacity to raise awareness of carbon finance opportunities amongst public and private sector actors ▪ National expertise is trained to formulate Project Idea Notes (PINs) and Project Design Documents (PDDs) in the key sectors identified in the CDM scoping study Knowledge of how to access the carbon market, and the data and knowledge tools required to formulate CDM projects is available and shared across all levels				
UNDP, UNCDF and the German Government	Support to Rural Communities and Inter-Community Initiatives (ACRIC). This project, funded by the Government, , for $4million, aims to (i) develop local planning tools (ii) build local governance capacity (iii) initiate local dynamic economies and (iv) strengthen local capacities.	National, with activities in Oudalan, Mouhoun and Namentenga	Outcome 2	To end 2012	4,000,000
UNDP	Small irrigation project; Activities include support to local farmers, introducing the good practices of the counter season, new irrigation technology and enforcing the coordination and synergy with the on-going irrigation projects in the project site	National, with activities in Talembika and Lelexé in the central region, Nagrigré in south center, Tanghin-Wobdo and Tiogo Mouhoun in west center and Nouakuy-Badala in Boucle and Mouhoun National	Outcome 1	2009	32 913
	Project for the sustainable natural resource management Activities includes: • Enforce the policy, strategy, and partnership in the natural resource management • Environmental policy and legislation mainstreaming • Capacity development of SP/CONEDD • Improve the sustainable use of natural resource		Outcome 1	2009	226 500

	Project for the capacity development of Government Administration and the coordination of national policy of good governance Activities includes: • Monitoring and evaluation for the implementation of good governance • Enforce the mechanism of fight against the corruption	National	Outcome 1	To 2010	163 000
		TOTAL			**15557 595**

Annex 8; Minutes of the Project Appraisal Committee Meeting – PAC

Project PIMS – 3978 Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso held at Soritel Hotel, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on the 24 February 2009

RAPPORT DU COMITE LOCAL D'APPROBATION DES PROJETS (LPAC)

1. QUESTIONS AYANT FAIT L'OBJET D'EXCHANGE PARTICULIERS

1.1 Questions d'information

Elles ont porté sur ;

- l'utilisation de l'indicateur du FEM relatif à la valeur de référence au démarrage du projet
- la durée du projet
- les activités prévues dans les villages, notamment le nombre d'atelier/formation prévu à la durée du projet
- la technologie appliquée dans le site pilote (village) du projet
- La fiabilité de donnés météorologiques au Burkina Faso
- Contribution de PTF par rapport au budget global de projet
- La situation sur les projets du cofinancement

1.2 Autre questions

- Les modalités de gestion du projet au niveau des sites pilotes
- Le rôle de Cadre de Concertation Technique Provinciaux (CCTP) élargi aux communes
- l'attribution de Comité Pilotage
- L'ancrage institutionnel, le rôle des ministères concernés, au niveau décentralisé
- Le rôle du CVD, de la mairie, leurs représentations dans le CP

2. POINTS RETENUS

2.1 Spécificités du FEM

- Dans le cadre logique proposé, il y a une flexibilité sur les choix des activités pour les acteurs locaux du projet
- Le FEM finance les activités de démonstration y compris de renforcement des capacités. L'esprit de FEM est de capitaliser et diffuser les bonnes pratiques sur la base des expériences de terrain

2.2. Arrangement Institutionnel ;

- En référence aux 5 décrets, clarifier la représentation dans le comité du pilotage, des collectivités territoriales, des représentants des bénéficiaires, de l'ensemble des groupements, organisations paysannes, organisations des professionnels, des producteurs etc.
- Préciser les modalités de mise en œuvre des activités, le type de protocole entre MECV et les différentes directions régionales
- Prendre en compte la spécifié de la région et du site pilote du projet pour mieux impliquer les acteurs locaux dans la gestion de projet
- Assurer la participation/représentation des différents ministères clés en tenant compte de la spécificité du problème des changements climatiques qui touche plusieurs aspects du développement

2.3 Cadre logique ;

Amendements du document ;

- Mieux justifier l'indicateur et le pourcentage de la ligne de base
- Préciser les activités, les technologies appliquées dans les activités au niveau village
- Mieux justifier le choix des activités relatives à l'élevage et à l'agriculture

3. RECOMMANDATIONS ;

- Respecter le processus de la décentralisation et impliquer/responsabiliser au maximum les acteurs locaux
- Eviter la duplication des cadres de concertation pour la mise en œuvre du projet ; travailler plutôt au renforcement des capacités de ces cadres/comités/réseaux existants
- Assurer la synergie avec toutes les activités/projets/programmes en cours sur les Changements Climatiques à tous les niveaux

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DU CADRE DE VIE

SECRETARIAT PERMANENT DU CONSEIL
NATIONAL POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

BURKINA FASO

Unité-Progrès-Justice

Réunion du comité de pilotage des projets « Deuxième Note de Communication Nationale sur le Changement Climatique » et « PANA PPG »
(Ouagadougou, le 24 février 2009)

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