



Final evaluation of the project "Adapting natural resource-based livelihoods to climate-induced risks in the landscapes of the Boucle du Mouhoun forest corridor and the wetlands of the Oursi Pond basin in Burkina Faso"



Final report

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1. Project identification

Project title: "Adapting natural resource-based livelihoods to climate-induced risks in the landscapes of the Boucle du Mouhoun forest corridor and the Oursi Pond basin wetlands in Burkina Faso", in short, Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA/GEF).

2. Acknowledgements

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Disclaimer: The opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). They are those of the external and independent consultants who conducted this exercise and assume full responsibility for any shortcomings or discrepancies that may arise.

Table of contents

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT	2
2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
3. ACRONYMS.....	5
4. SUMMARY	7
5. INTRODUCTION	12
6. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	15
7. EVALUATION RESULTS	19
PROJECT DESIGN/FORMULATION.....	19
Relevance of indicators	21
TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION	25
Component 1: Knowledge platform on climate change impacts and risks.....	26
Component 2: Reducing Vulnerability and Building Resilience Demonstrated in the Management of Natural and Social Resources in the BdM Forest Corridor and Wetlands of the MdO Basin	27
Component 3: Integrating climate change adaptation into local and regional development planning and financing ...	31
FINANCIAL EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT.....	32
8. PERFORMANCE AS PER MAJOR EVALUATION CRITERIA	34
RELEVANCE	34
EFFECTIVENESS	36
EFFICIENCY	40
OUTCOMES/IMPACTS	41
GENDER.....	42
SUSTAINABILITY: FINANCIAL (*), SOCIO-ECONOMIC (*), INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK (*), ENVIRONMENTAL (*) AND OVERALL LIKELIHOOD (*).	43
9. KEY FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED.....	45
MAIN FINDINGS	45
LESSONS LEARNED	47
RECOMMENDATIONS	48
10. APPENDICES	50
PROJECT RESPONSES.....	50
TERMS OF REFERENCE	50
ITINERARY OF THE EVALUATION MISSION.....	54
LIST OF PEOPLE WE MET	55
LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED.....	57
MATRIX OF EVALUATION QUESTIONS	59
E. RATING SCALES	67
AUDIT TRAILS.....	67
DATA COLLECTION TOOLS.....	67
Interview Guide - Project Coordination Team	67
Interview Guide - Project Implementation Partners	73
Data collection tools.....	81
Level of achievement of EBA-GEF activities	83

3. Acronyms

ABN/PLCE	Niger Basin Authority/Siltation Control Program
AGRHYMET	Regional Center for Training and Application in Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology
BdM	Boucle du Mouhoun
BUNASOLs	National Soils Bureau
CCCo	Community Consultation Framework
CCP	Provincial Consultation Framework
CCR	Regional Consultation Framework
CES	Water and Soil Conservation
CLEP	Local Project Review Committee
CPP	National Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management
CSPS	Health and Social Promotion Center
DCIME	Skills Development, Information and Environmental Monitoring Division
DGEF	General Directorate of Water and Forests
DGES	General Directorate of Studies and Sectorial Statistics
DGRE	General Directorate of Water Resources
DMG	General Directorate of Meteorology
DRAAH	Regional Directorate of Agriculture and Hydraulic Development
DRAH	Regional Directorate of Animal and Fishery Resources
DREA	Regional Water and Sanitation Directorate
DREEVCC	Regional Directorate for the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change
DREP	Regional Directorate of Economy and Planning
DRS	Soil Defense and Restoration
EO	Expected Outcome
EBA	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
FIRSIT	National Forum for Scientific Research and Technological Innovation
RBM	Results-Based Management
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
GPS	Global Positioning System
NRM	National Resource Management
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
INERA	Institute of Environment and Agricultural Research
MdO	Oursi Pond
MEEVCC	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change
MESA	Environmental Monitoring for Security Program in Africa
NIM	National Implementation Modality
OCADES	Catholic Organization for Development and Solidarity
ONEDD	National Observatory for the Environment and Sustainable Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SO	Specific objective
CSO	Civil Society Organization
PACOF	Project to support the communes of the West in the management of rural land
NAPA	National Program of Action for Adaptation to Climate Variability and Change
PCD	Community Development Plan
NTFP	Non-timber forest products
PIF	Forestry Investment Program
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PLD	Local Development Plan
LDC	Least developed countries
PNGT2	National Land Management Program, Phase II
PNDES	National Economic and Social Development Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

AWP	Annual Work Plan
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
SAP-IC	Project "Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Africa for the development of resilience and adaptation to climate change in Burkina Faso
SICOFORMO	Agroecological and Hydrological Geoclimatic Information System for the BdM Forest Corridor and the MdO Wetland Basin
SIERO	International Trade Show of Renewable Energies in Ouagadougou
GIS	Geographic Information System
SP-CONEDD	Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development
SP/CNDD	Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
ToR	Terms of reference
US	United States
ZOVIC	Village Zone of Hunting Interest

4. Summary

Short Project Title:	Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA/GEF)		
Overall project objective:	Reduce the vulnerability of local communities to the additional risks posed by climate change and strengthen their resilience by focusing on the natural resource management sectors in the Boucle du Mouhoun forest corridor and the wetlands of the Oursi Pond.		
Project intervention areas:	Boucle du Mouhoun, Sahel and Centre Ouest regions		
Supervising Ministry:	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC)		
Other partners:	Technical and regional Directorates of the MEEVCC, MAAH, local authorities (municipalities and regions), national and international institutions, development projects and programs and civil society organizations		
Creation document:	Joint Order No. 2015-058/MERH/MEF of April 8, 2015		
Actual start date of the project:	15/07/2015		
Planned closing date	08/04/2021		
Project intervention areas	Centre, Boucle du Mouhoun, Sahel and Centre Ouest regions		
Cost of the project	Donors/Funding sources	Nature of funding	Amount in thousands of FCFA
	UNDP	Grant	77,500 (155,000 USD)
	GEF	Grant	3,500,000 (7,000,000 USD)
	STATE	Counterpart Fund	385,000 (770,000 USD)
	Total		3,962,500 (7,925,000 USD)

The project "Reducing the vulnerability of local communities to additional risks caused by climate change and strengthening their resilience by focusing on the natural resource management sectors in the Boucle du Mouhoun forest corridor and the wetlands of the Oursi Pond basin" or EBA-GEF project is a 6-year pilot project (from January 8, 2015 to January 8, 2021) with a total budget of US\$ 7,925,000 USD financed jointly by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Government of Burkina Faso and executed by the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP-CNDD) of the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC). It aims to reduce the vulnerability of local communities to the additional risks posed by climate change and to strengthen their resilience by focusing on the natural resource management sectors in the Boucle du Mouhoun (BdM) forest corridor and the wetlands of the Oursi Pond (MdO) basin in order to enable communities to adapt to their ecosystems and improve their living conditions. The EBA-GEF project has 4 components:

- Component 1: Climate Change Impacts and Risks Knowledge Platform;
- Component 2: Reducing vulnerability and building resilience demonstrated in the management of natural and social resources in the BdM forest corridor and wetlands of the MdO basin;
- Component 3: Integrating climate change adaptation into local and regional development planning and financing;
- Component 4: Management and monitoring-evaluation.

The intervention areas of the EBA-GEF project cover the Centre-Ouest, Boucle du Mouhoun and Sahel regions with a focus on the Mouhoun, Nayala, Kossi and Balé provinces (for the BdM), the Sanguié province (for the Centre-Ouest) and the Séno and Oudalan provinces (for the Sahel region).

The following table shows the overall rating of the project after the final evaluation:

Evaluation scores:			
1 Monitoring and evaluation	Rating	2 Executing agency/ implementing agency	Rating¹
Designing Monitoring and Evaluation at inception	S	Quality of UNDP implementation	S
Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan	S	Quality of execution: executing agency	MS
Overall quality of monitoring and evaluation	S	Overall quality of implementation and execution	MS
3 Evaluation of outcomes		4 Sustainability	
Relevance	S	Financial resources	U
Effectiveness	MS	Sociopolitical	L
Efficiency	MS	Institutional framework and governance	MU
Overall rating of project implementation	MS	Environmental	L
		Overall likelihood of sustainability:	ML

The EBA-GEF project aims to reduce the vulnerability of local communities to the additional risks posed by climate change and to strengthen their resilience. It has focused its efforts on the natural resource management sectors in the Boucle du Mouhoun (BdM) forest corridor and the Oursi Pond (MdO) basin wetlands. Both landscapes are of strategic importance for water resources and livelihood systems. It takes an innovative approach to combined natural and social resource development at the local level in its intervention areas through ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) to climate change. It is an established fact that the natural resources of the two project areas are essential for the maintenance of ecosystem functions, especially those related to water. Given that water resources are particularly threatened by climate change and anthropogenic pressures, their conservation was quickly identified as very important in Burkina Faso. The project sought to achieve its objective of reducing the vulnerability of local communities to the additional risks posed by climate change by first improving and disseminating knowledge and understanding of the risks posed by climate variability and change in the project's target areas. A significant portion of the project took place at the local level in the BdM and MdO areas. Site-level interventions were intended to build climate resilience in critical agro-ecological and hydrological systems and natural resource-based livelihoods. This approach involved the demonstration of ecosystem-based adaptation methods. Finally, the project sought to integrate climate change adaptive management of agroecological and hydrological systems into key sectoral planning and investment frameworks. As a pioneering project in the region, the focus was on building an evidence base as well as EBA practices, building stakeholder capacity, and communicating lessons learned.

The implementation of the project has led to some very interesting outcomes, including (i) the establishment and operationalization of SICOFORMO, (ii) the inclusion of four sites on the list of RAMSAR sites (the Mouhoun-Sourou confluence zone, the Boucle du Mouhoun forest corridor,

¹ The grid: 100% or more: Very Satisfactory (HS), no gaps; 95-99%: Satisfactory (S), minor gaps; 80-94%: Moderately Satisfactory (MS); 50-79%: Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), major gaps; 40-49%: Unsatisfactory (U), major problems; Less than 40%: Very Unsatisfactory (VU), severe problems.

the Darkoye pond and the Yomboli pond in the Sahel) (iii) the reforestation of 200 ha of the banks and classified forests along the Mouhoun River and the Oursi Pond, (iv) the opening and annual maintenance of 160 km of firebreaks around the classified forests (v) the reclamation by the half-moons, the zaï, (v) the reclamation of more than 1,500 ha of degraded land in classified forests and abandoned lands by means of half-moons, zaï, stone barriers and subsoiling, and (vi) the fixation of dunes in the sahel for the preservation of the pond and the rehabilitation of 80 ha of pastures. In support of building the resilience of vulnerable populations, particularly women, the project has built 10 agro-ecological platforms for market garden, seedling and fruit production, 7 of which are equipped with a drinking water supply system for human and animal consumption. In addition, 5 lowlands of 57.5 ha have been created and developed; core breeding has been created for 185 households for pig breeding and sheep fattening; and finally, agro-forestry systems have been set up through the cultivation of 218 ha of agricultural land under mixed farming, and the promotion of organic farming on 33 ha, particularly at the Mouhoun-Sourou confluence.

The project has also contributed to the development of 9 PCDs and 3 PRDs in the target communes and regions, to the functioning of consultation frameworks, as well as to the establishment of local water committees (CLE) and to the promotion of environmental education through the creation of 3 market gardening platforms in schools. It has also carried out sensitization and training sessions for beneficiaries, devolved technical structures and local authorities on various themes related to the sustainable management of natural resources, Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA), climate change, wetland management, and the exploitation and valorization of NTFPs.

The EBA/GEF project has experienced difficulties in its implementation, the main one being the insecurity in its intervention area and the advent of Covid 19 in 2020, which has limited the implementation of certain activities in the field. Being implemented under the NIM execution modality, the majority of the staff of the executing agencies were civil servants. These civil servants have been rapidly rotated for various reasons, which has often destabilized the course of events.

Lessons Learned

At the end of this evaluation, several lessons learned can be drawn from the conclusions that were made:

- 1. Costs and benefits associated with the implementation pattern:** The EBA-GEF project was implemented according to the NIM implementation modality. With this modality, implementation is carried out by government structures with the possibility of recruiting external resource persons for the implementation of activities. This modality has made it possible to increase the proportion of the budget available to invest in activities. However, government management procedures and the high turnover of hired personnel disrupt the project's execution schedules, with the risk of delaying implementation.
- 2. Importance of exit and continuation plan:** Activities initiated by the project that are cyclical or not completed run the risk of stopping immediately after the additional budget provided by the government ends. This is due to the fact that the EBA-GEF project has not discussed and put in place with stakeholders plans for the continuation of activities beyond its lifetime. The closing workshop and the acts of transferring the infrastructure to the communities are not sufficient to guarantee the economic viability of the infrastructure in the light of previous experience and the limited capacities and resources of these

communities. In the absence of real take-over and continuation plans adopted, there is currently no guarantee that the project's activities will continue after its closure. It is important for projects of this type to negotiate an exit/continuation plan at least six months before the official end of the project and to identify credible ways to finance the activities, otherwise the overall outcomes achieved will be immediately and negatively affected.

3. **The low participation of the beneficiaries in the choice of innovations to be disseminated:** some achievements made by the project and already retroceded to the beneficiaries are not operational. This is the case for half of the surface area of almost all the agro-ecological nutrient gardens, or of certain wells/forests created by the project. The activities carried out on these sites occupy only a portion of the areas planned for development. Even assuming full operation, the volume of activities will not allow the beneficiaries to support the operating costs of the facilities. Also, these activities were entirely financed by EBA-GEF. It is important for development projects to discuss technology choices with the beneficiaries and to mobilize their direct financial participation in the financing of the technologies in order to ensure their subsequent mobilization for successful activities. The project is always at risk when everything is fully subsidized without significant participation of the beneficiaries.
4. **Need to link technologies to scale-up plans or define a clear demonstration plan with sufficient communication:** When a project such as EBA-GEF starts installing technologies, new or not, it is necessary to specify the purpose of the action: Is it a demonstration to participate in the extension effort or is the purpose to scale-up the technology. In the case of a demonstration, the technology must be implemented in an area where it is unknown or in an area where it is not being used appropriately. In this case, the project should have a clear dissemination and communication plan to reach as many people as possible. In the case of participation in scaling up, the project should make significant investments or implement a strategy that attracts significant investments. Not defining the purpose of such technology promotion actions and not having a valid scaling-up plan always ends up leaving a sense of unfinished business among beneficiaries and external observers: the project did not bring something new to the area and the project did not reach a critical number of people to make a difference. Indeed, the conceptual relevance of agro-ecological platforms is not established, if one considers the impact of these investments on the productivity of surrounding individual farms and the sustainability of these investments. **The absence of a business model supporting these investments does not guarantee sustainability**
5. **The need to involve the central structures:** The EBA-GEF project has been officially closed since January 2021, despite the fact that some activities could not be finalized. Faced with this situation and the fact that UNDP and GEF did not agree to extend the life of the project, the State decided to grant a small budgetary extension to allow the PCU to proceed with the serene closure of certain activities. This was possible because of the level of relevance that the State sees in the project's activities and therefore the potential results they could have in the lives of the targeted communities in the future. It is important to always ensure support at the highest level of government when planning and implementing projects.

Recommendations

At the end of this evaluation, the following recommendations were made to stakeholders to increase the benefits of the project or improve the performance of similar projects in the future:

Recommendation	Recipients	Importance	Priority	Deadline
Immediately proceed with the development of a consensual continuation plan by the communities to support the transfer of boreholes with the solar drainage system and the developed lowlands to the governors or mayors who could then take responsibility for their maintenance.	PCU	High	High	Urgent
Officially notify beneficiary groups of the end of the project so that they can take responsibility for the future of their infrastructure	PCU	High	High	Urgent
Connect the groups formed with local government structures so that they can support them towards formalization and future development.	PCU	High	High	Urgent
Conduct a formal closure of operations	PCU	High	High	Urgent
Set up a follow-up committee for the developments and infrastructures carried out by the project in order to link them to other future initiatives	Government	High	Average	Average
Support the monitoring committee and structures that could help beneficiary groups gain access to the project equipment to be handed over	UNDP/ME E VCC	High	Average	Average

5. Introduction

The evaluation assignment described in the Terms of Reference (ToR) give clarifications to the consultants on the following main aspects: it is a "final" evaluation on behalf of UNDP-GEF as the sponsor and relates to the above-mentioned pilot project.

The final evaluation of the EBA-GEF project, which is retrospective and summative², is to allow for the evaluation of the relevance, the evolution of the actions implemented, and the project management process in order to draw good practices and lessons to feed the development of similar programs/projects in the future.

The evaluation is based on the criteria of Relevance, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Sustainability and Gender.

This evaluation takes a mixed-methods approach. The primary data collected is primarily qualitative, however quantitative secondary data was collected from progress reports, and documents produced by the project and other climate change actors in Burkina Faso. The data were triangulated with the results of the literature review and interviews for validation. The methodology adopted for this evaluation is based on the following nine points:

1. Scoping meeting with UNDP
2. Literature review
3. Identification of parties to be interviewed
4. Development of collection tools
5. Preparation of the start-up report
6. Data collection in the intervention areas
7. Drafting and submission of the interim report
8. Feedback workshop with stakeholders, online.
9. Submission of the final report

Scoping meeting with the UNDP team

The scoping meeting was held online on April 30, 2021 on the first day of the international consultant's field mission. This meeting was attended by the UNDP (Country and Regional Offices), the project team, the national consultant and the international consultant. It served as a forum to discuss the project, its context, outcomes and challenges. The meeting was also an opportunity to identify exactly which project stakeholders to meet with as part of the final evaluation. The list of strategic documents was shared with UNDP staff during this meeting and appropriate actions were taken to share these documents afterwards. This scoping meeting also ensured a common understanding of the terms of reference and allowed the consultants to outline their understanding of the assignment and discuss the timing.

Literature review

The literature review covered all documents received from the project. It covered planning documents, annual reports, protocols and other documents related to climate change in Burkina Faso. The project's performance reports such as the PIRs and annual reports were carefully consulted to analyze the project's performance over time and to better understand its challenges.

Identification of interviewees and institutions to interview

Representatives of all project stakeholder groups participated in the evaluation. These stakeholders included project staff, UNDP Burkina staff, representatives of the MEEVCC (SP-CNDD, DGESS and DAF) and its subdivisions at the regional, provincial and communal levels; representatives of

² - evaluation, which analyzes the outcomes of the program in order to draw lessons from it (according to the CAD)

other line ministries (Agriculture, Animal Resources, Economy and Water) and their regional and provincial directorates; the General Directorate of Meteorology; local authorities (regional and communal councils); regional, provincial and local administrations (Governorates, High Commissions, Town Councils, etc.); and beneficiaries and their local structures (GVF, CVD, CGF and CLE.).

Development of collection tools

Following the literature review, the consultants developed data collection tools. This assessment takes a mixed qualitative and quantitative approach, which takes into account the constraints induced by the prevalence of Covid-19. In addition, quantitative data were collected from secondary sources. The data collection tools that were used are interview guides for the various project stakeholders. These interview guides are attached to this report. The consultants also used direct observation for the implementation of technologies and infrastructures that were put in place. These direct observations made it possible to measure the adoption, functionality and level of interest of the beneficiaries in relation to these achievements.

Preparation of the inception report

The consultants prepared an inception report that synthesized all of the previous steps and outlined the next steps in the process. The inception report, after approval by the EBA-GEF project and UNDP, guided the framework to be followed for the evaluation.

Data collection in the BdM and MdO

The consultants then traveled to the field in the forest corridor of the BdM and in the MdO basin. In the Sahel region, discussions took place in the regional capital (Dori) where beneficiaries had moved because of the insecurity in their sites. These trips allowed for discussions with the project partners and the final beneficiaries. The travel schedule is included in the appendices of this report. In the context of Covid and in order not to expose participants unnecessarily to the risks of contamination, the consultants decided not to conduct focus groups, when possible. Instead, direct interviews were preferred.

Data collection was made in the field but also by telephone after the field visits for verification purposes (confirmation or denial of certain information or perceptions).

Data analysis and writing and sharing of the evaluation report

The evaluation team subsequently triangulated the data:

- Triangulation of sources: the team compared information from different sources - for example, perspectives from different stakeholder groups, documentation, and observation.
- Triangulation of methods: The team compared the information gathered by the different methods (interviews, literature review, focus groups, direct observation).
- Triangulation of evaluators: the team compared the information collected by its different members.
- Geographic triangulation: The team compared information collected in the two intervention areas to ensure differentiation between results that can be generalized and results that are limited to a particular context.

The results of the field phase were triangulated and validated through consultations with key stakeholders and the evaluators. The evaluators consulted regularly with stakeholders on the data, giving due consideration to the extent to which internal and external factors influenced and

explained the results.

The consultants then wrote a first draft of the evaluation report that was shared with UNDP and EBA-GEF Management. This report was presented online by the consultants. The partners were asked to provide their impressions and suggestions regarding its finalization. UNDP and EBA - GEF Management also asked clarifying questions and made suggestions. The evaluation team took note and promised to take all comments into account, as appropriate, in the draft evaluation report to be provided.

Ethics

The evaluation approach adhered to high ethical standards in full compliance with the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) ethical principles, including protecting the rights and confidentiality of information providers, interviewees, and stakeholders by ensuring compliance with legal and other relevant codes governing data collection and reporting.

The evaluators ensured the security of the information collected before and after the evaluation, and protocols to ensure the anonymity and confidentiality of information sources were put in place and followed. Knowledge and data collected as part of the evaluation process will also be used only for the evaluation and not for any other purpose without the express permission of UNDP and its partners.

In the context of Covid-19, the evaluators conducted their investigations in strict compliance with the prevention measures decreed by the authorities.

Limitations of the evaluation and solutions applied

The limitations of the evaluation are both natural and operational. The natural limitations relate to the methodology adopted, which means that the context of the evaluation and the nature of the tools adopted imply a possible divergence in the views of the interviewees. These divergences can sometimes be due to the different experiences of the stakeholders or to the bias that one party or another may have. To address this issue, the evaluators conducted several triangulations of the interview results to draw conclusions that were representative of the situation.

Similarly, the evaluation team encountered problems in verifying all the figures reported by the EBA-GEF project. Indeed, several intervention areas were not accessible because of the prevalence of insecurity in the Sahel region (MdO) and because the evaluation took place after the project had closed, so not all staff involved in implementation were available when the evaluators visited.

Finally, the evaluation team was challenged by the limited time available for the evaluation (25 days in total, including 10 days in the field to visit the two project intervention zones). To address this, the team decided to conduct consultations over the phone and to move some of the Sahel beneficiaries to a single rallying point in Dori in order to talk to as many of them as possible to reduce security risks. The consultations took place during the day and the return of the participants to their homes during the day to avoid attacks that often took place at night.

Finally, with the prevalence of Covid-19 during this evaluation, the team did not conduct as many focus groups as they would have liked, to avoid the risks associated with contaminating participants at these gatherings. To compensate for this, the evaluators increased direct observations in the field as well as individual interviews with beneficiaries.

6. Project Description

Officially launched in August 2015, the EBA - GEF project was born from the common will of the Government of Burkina Faso, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). It is financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNDP and the Government of Burkina Faso in the amount of 7,925,000 USD (7,000,000 USD for GEF, 155,000 USD for UNDP and 770,000 USD for the national part) and executed by the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNND) of the Ministry of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC).

With an implementation period of 6 years (from January 8, 2015 to January 8, 2021), the EBA - GEF project aims to reduce the vulnerability of local communities to additional risks posed by climate change and to strengthen their resilience by focusing on natural resource management sectors in the Boucle du Mouhoun (BdM) forest corridor and the wetlands of the Oursi Pond (MdO) basin in order to enable communities to adapt to their ecosystems and improve their living conditions. It includes 4 components:

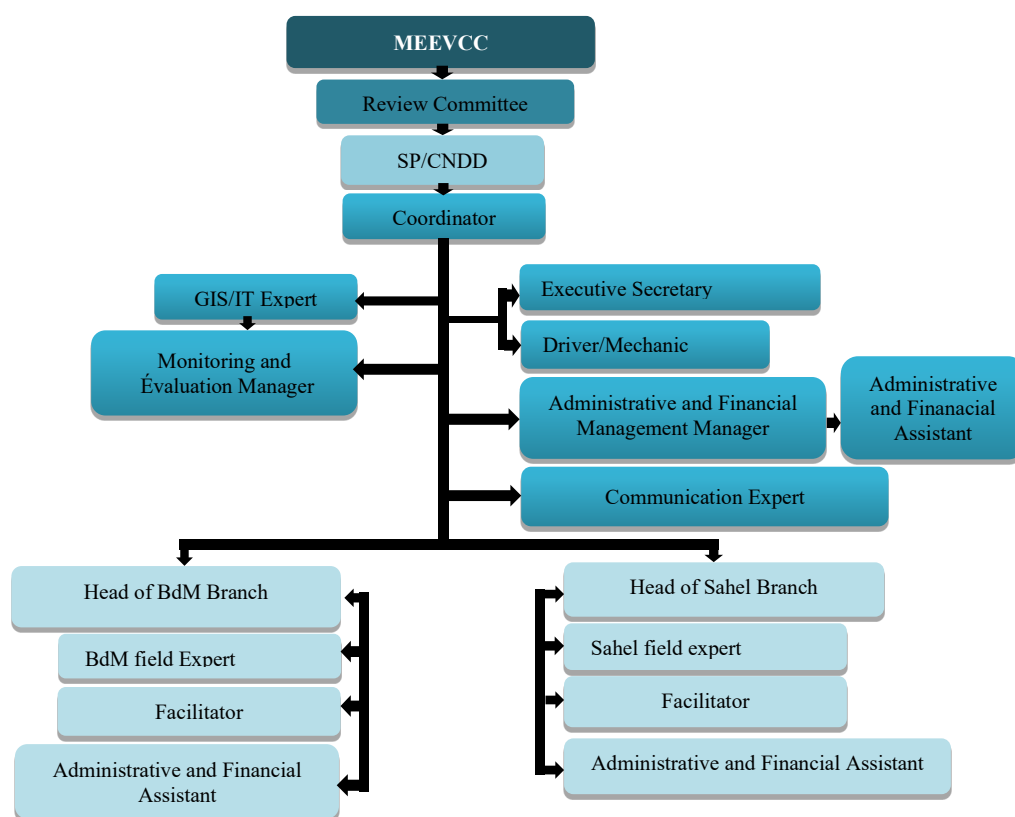
- Component 1: Climate Change Impacts and Risks Knowledge Platform;
- Component 2: Reducing vulnerability and building resilience demonstrated in the management of natural and social resources in the BdM forest corridor and wetlands of the MdO basin;
- Component 3: Integrating climate change adaptation into local and regional development planning and financing;
- Component 4: Administrative management of the project

The EBA-GEF project has adopted an innovative approach to combined natural and social resource development at the local level of the intervention areas (the BdM forest corridor and the MoM basin wetlands), including through ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) to climate change. This approach involves relying on nature (biodiversity and ecosystem services) to adapt to climate change by strengthening, protecting and building "natural" and "social" resources and their interaction.

The intervention areas of the EBA-GEF project cover the Centre Ouest, Boucle du Mouhoun and Sahel regions with a focus on the provinces of Mouhoun, Nayala, Kossi, Balé and Sanguié (for the Boucle du Mouhoun and Centre Ouest) and the provinces of Oudalan and Séno (for the Sahel region).

The governance and management of the project are ensured by three bodies: the former Project Steering Committee, the current Review Committee, and the Project Management Unit (the National Coordination, the Regional Coordination/Boucle du Mouhoun Branch and the Regional Coordination/Sahel Branch).

Figure 2: Organizational Chart of the EBA – GEF project



Source: SP/CONEDD (2014)

Now that the project has come to an end, and in accordance with the GEF and UNDP evaluation policy, this evaluation was initiated to examine the performance, methods and dynamics of this initiative in order to provide relevant assessment elements for the achievement of the project's objectives and the capitalization of its achievements.

Problems that the project seeks to address

Burkina Faso is an essentially agricultural country: the economy is dependent on agricultural production. Agro-sylvo-pastoral activities account for approximately thirty-five percent (35%) of the gross domestic product (twenty percent for agriculture and fifteen percent for forestry, fishing and hunting) and employ approximately ninety percent of the active population. For more than a decade, the country has experienced climatic variations marked by alternating increases in temperature and irregular rainfall. These climatic variations have a noticeable negative effect on the ecosystems. These negative effects on ecosystems are partly reflected in increased competition between communities for access to agricultural and pastoral land or simply water, which inevitably leads to conflicts. The EBA-GEF project aims to strengthen the capacity of beneficiary populations to adapt to these shocks by maintaining ecosystems and increasing the resilience of target populations.

In the two areas selected for the project, some 150,000 people are directly dependent on natural resources such as water, pasture, forests and fertile soils for their livelihood. The effects of climate change are already leading to an increase in the frequency and intensity of bush fires, water scarcity, and significant changes in the flow of water in major rivers, which has an immediate impact on the agricultural and livestock production of indigenous populations. These populations are all the more vulnerable, as they have limited knowledge and understanding of the risks induced by climate variability and change in their territories. Similarly, it is recognized that for a long time, the vulnerability of key agro-ecological and hydrological systems in the BdM and MdO has been only partially known and that for both areas, risk, vulnerability and resilience to climate change are not sufficiently integrated into local and regional development planning and financing to guide development on the ground. The EBA-GEF project seeks to establish a knowledge platform on the climate parameters of its intervention areas. This platform will provide a more complete understanding of the phenomenon of climate change and its impacts on the targeted ecosystems. It will allow the identification of key actions to be implemented in order to strengthen the resilience of the beneficiary communities and will improve the responses to this problem in the long term.

Project description and strategy

It is recognized that climate variability and change have already begun to have significant impacts in Burkina Faso, particularly on the country's scarce water resources, and this is expected to have an impact on the already highly vulnerable rural population. This is because rainfall is closely linked to production systems and the availability of livelihoods in the country. This project aims to reduce the vulnerability of local communities to the additional risks posed by climate change and build their resilience. It focuses its efforts on the natural resource management sectors in the Boucle du Mouhoun (BdM) forest corridor and the wetlands of the Oursi Pond (MdO) basin. Both landscapes are of strategic importance for water resources and livelihood systems. The project offers a unique opportunity to positively impact the natural resource dependency relationship that currently threatens livelihoods. It takes an innovative approach to combined natural and social resource development at the local level through ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) to climate change. It is an established fact that the natural resources in both project areas are essential for maintaining ecosystem functions, especially those related to water. Given that water resources are particularly threatened by climate change and anthropogenic pressures, their conservation is of crucial importance in Burkina Faso. The project seeks to achieve its objective of reducing the vulnerability of local communities to the additional risks posed by climate change by first improving and disseminating knowledge and understanding of the risks induced by climate variability and change in the project's target areas.

This project meets the LDC Fund criteria, including:

- Align on the country-initiated participatory approach;
- Supporting the practice-based approach;
- Promoting gender equality;
- Implement using a complementary approach.

This project was also designed following the general GEF development and operationalization requirements, including:

- Promoting sustainability;
- Implementing monitoring and evaluation;
- Promoting Replicability;
- Involving the stakeholders.

Finally, this project supports national development objectives and plans to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 3 and 7, including: eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, promoting gender equality and empowering women, and ensuring environmental sustainability, with management modalities based on NIM procedures.

Project Implementation Agreements

The Government of Burkina Faso signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992 and is classified as a non-Annex I Party. Burkina Faso also developed and submitted its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2007 and is eligible to receive funding from the LDCF for the implementation of the NAPA priority actions. In terms of implementation of the priority interventions identified in the NAPAs, the project is consistent with the Conference of the Parties (COP9) and also meets the criteria set out in UNFCCC Decision 7/CP.7 and document GEF/C.28/18. The project is implemented according to the NIM (National Implementation Mechanism) procedure, i.e. the State institutions are the direct executing agencies for the project activities, with UNDP acting as the interface with the GEF and being responsible for compliance with the accounting principles.

Project schedule and milestones

The major steps of this project are as follows:

- PIF approval date: July 21, 2012
- CEO Approval: April 29, 2014
- Signing of project documents: January 8, 2015
- Start date: July 15, 2015;
- Inception workshop: August 13, 2015
- Actual start date of activities: February 2016;
- Completion date: January 08, 2021, extended three months to April 8, 2021 as closing date.

Key stakeholders

The main stakeholders of the EBA-GEF project are: UNDP/GEF, the MEEVCC (SP-CNDD, DGESS and DAF) and its branches at the regional, provincial and communal levels; the other line ministries (Agriculture, Animal Resources, Economy and Water) and their regional and provincial directorates; the other implementing partners: National Meteorological Agency (ANAM), INERA/Saria, associations/NGOs³, development projects⁴; the private sector; local authorities (regional councils and communal councils); regional, provincial and local administrations (Governorates, High Commissions, Communes, etc.); and beneficiaries and their local structures (GVF, CVD, CGF and CLE).

Table 1: Stakeholders and their roles in the project

Stakeholder Group	Description or example	Role within the project
Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change	Responsible for most environmental affairs in Burkina; large-scale mandates, including coordination and implementation of the Rio Convention.	Host of the SP-CONEDD implementing agency. GEF and UNFCCC focal points. Takes charge of the coordination of GEF and LDCF CC projects. Assists (in collaboration with the UNCCD) in ensuring that the project achieves its objectives, particularly at the national level with respect to mainstreaming.

³. The Reach Italia, Naturama and MarobéMarobé Associations (for the Sahel Branch) and NGOs OCADES and Wend Puiré (for the BdM branch).

⁴. The PRAPS project (SAHEL Pastoral Support Project) for the Sahel Branch and HEAR projects, buffer zone, PACOF / GRN CPP for the BdM branch.

General Directorate of Meteorology	Has jurisdiction over all matters relating to meteorology and its applications in Burkina Faso, including climate information.	Central partner in the development of the SICOFORMO system for the Forest Corridor of the BdM and MdO Basin) which was developed by this climate project.
Regional Administration: Regional Council (CR)	Responsible for administration, development planning and implementation at the regional level. Increasing importance for development and investment results due to the decentralization process. Plays an important role in coordinating the 2 project areas.	Critical importance for integrating adaptation issues into regional development and financial frameworks.
Local Administration: Municipal Council (CC)	Includes municipal administration and village development councils.	Participates in the planning and implementation of activities with local communities. Benefits from capacity building.
Other Ministries	Various project-related mandates (water, agriculture, forestry, livestock, livelihoods).	Joint support for the project, including participation, where appropriate, in the project steering committee.
Research and technical institutes	This includes national universities (e.g., University of Ouagadougou) and research institutes (e.g., CNRST). It also includes CILSS, AGRHYMET, etc.	They provide technical input (e.g., through the Advisory Group or Technical Assurance Group - TAG) and sometimes serve as service providers (e.g., for the development of SICOFORMO).
Private Sector	These are small businesses in the agricultural sectors.	These companies were primarily service providers or benefited from capacity development (UNDP rules for engagement with the private sector apply).

7. Evaluation results

Project design/formulation

The EBA - GEF project was developed following several consultations held in Burkina Faso and more specifically in the intervention area. The planning phase was done with a series of workshops that were organized on the themes of climate change and with the actors of the projects and programs, as well as the representatives of the State structures dealing with environment, rural development and meteorology. At the local level, local planning workshops were also organized to take the views of local authorities, populations in the targeted areas and development actors working there. The content of the workshops that were organized was systematized to serve as a project. The purpose of the project is described in its logical framework with the goal of "reducing the vulnerability of local communities to the additional risks posed by climate change and building their resilience by focusing on the natural resource management sectors in the BdM forest corridor and the wetlands of the MdO basin.

The populations living in the two intervention areas are severely exposed to the effects of climate variability and change. Their livelihoods can be reduced from one year to the next depending on the variation in rainfall. Similarly, production is highly uncertain, given the quality and distribution of annual rainfall and its impact on land productivity. Under these conditions, terrestrial ecosystems have low productivity, as agricultural production can no longer cover the food needs of the population, and pastures are becoming increasingly insufficient to feed livestock. Similarly, the aquatic ecosystem is also suffering from the same effects, experiencing much higher evapotranspiration rates than before. The result is a rapid depletion of groundwater, and an inability to provide humans and animals with the water they need to survive in this area.

With an implementation period of 6 years (from January 8, 2015 to January 8, 2021), the EBA - GEF project aims to reduce the vulnerability of local communities to additional risks posed by climate change and to strengthen their resilience by focusing on the natural resource management

sectors in the Boucle du Mouhoun (BdM) forest corridor and the wetlands of the Oursi Pond (MdO) basin in order to enable communities to adapt to their ecosystems and improve their living conditions. The results recorded by component are the following:

Component 1, entitled "Knowledge and understanding of risks induced by climate variability and change in the project target areas and generated by an adapted agro-ecological and hydrological geographic information system, are improved" is the entry point of the project. It seeks to achieve two outcomes:

1. A Geo-climatic, Agro-ecological and Hydrological Information System(SICOFORMO), hosted by SP-CONEDD and initially focusing on the BdM forest corridor and wetlands of the MdO basin, is operational at the end of year 1 of the project and allows for the analysis of climate-induced vulnerabilities, as well as cost-effective planning of specific adaptation interventions under Component 2 for social and natural resource strengthening.
2. Approximately 30 national and provincial planners, as well as 60 local authority leaders and 30 NGO/CSO staff, are being trained in the use and interpretation of the SICOFORMO system analyses for climate change adaptive development planning and implementation.

This component is based on the work of the ONEDD for the design and implementation of the SICOFORMO platform to enhance and disseminate the data of indicators related to climate change in the two specific areas of the project.

Component 2, which is "Climate change resilience of critical agro-ecological and hydrological systems and natural resource-based livelihoods in the BdM and MdO is strengthened through a focus on vulnerable natural and social resources in project target sites." It constitutes most of the project's work at the community level. This component has six specific outcomes:

- 1- Effective participatory governance and project implementation structures are established at the demonstration sites, local adaptation plans are implemented, and local authority leaders and resource users are trained in anticipatory and adaptive climate change natural and social resource management.
- 2- Critical wetlands, which include some 1,600 ha of rivers and ephemeral ponds in the MdO basin wetlands, and which support the livelihoods of 24,000 households, are becoming more resilient to desiccation through better management of water and soil use (in the face of, for example, deforestation and trampling by livestock), and by replanting and protecting native grasses and herbaceous vegetation and resilient to considerable climate variability
- 3- Flood and erosion control is achieved through a "surgical" and climate preventive approach in the BdM through the establishment of grassy and herbaceous diversion channels that are resistant to flooding and erosion.
- 4- The classified forests in the BdM are protected against climate-induced bushfires.
- 5- Through locally developed and enforced regulations, an equitable and climate-resilient plan for the use of grazing and water resources in the wetlands of the MdO basin, aimed at avoiding overcrowding of livestock during the dry season, is being implemented with the support of sedentary communities and transhumant groups.
- 6- Promotion of polyculture and adaptive agro-ecological production systems on communal lands (of at least 400 ha).

Component 3 "Adaptive climate change management of agro-ecological and hydrological

systems in the BdM forest corridor and wetlands of MdO basin is integrated into key sectoral planning and investment frameworks, with a focus on the local and regional levels" has three sub-outcomes:

- 1- Climate risk management and climate resilient landscape management are integrated into the management plans (or master plans) for the BdM and MdO and relevant sub-strategies and plans.
- 2- Through learning, sharing, partnerships and broad collaborative frameworks, the project and related rural development programs and initiatives underway in the MdO Basin wetlands and the BdM forest corridor are addressing climate change concerns and options in their proposed planning and implementation.

Component 4 takes care of the management, monitoring and evaluation aspects of the project. These components and associated outcomes are well articulated and in harmony with the goal of the project. Indeed, it seems logical to strengthen the knowledge base on climate change and its effects before proceeding with the implementation of targeted adaptation actions capable of making a significant difference on the targeted ecosystems and communities. The indicators chosen to monitor and evaluate these actions are AMAT indicators, GEF tools for monitoring adaptation actions.

Relevance of indicators

A SMART analysis grid was applied to the project indicators and their associated targets. This analysis grid makes it possible to assess the quality of the indicators through the use of SMART criteria (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound). The majority of the performance indicators used by the project are SMART. None of the selected indicators is perfectly SMART, however, because of the composite nature of their targets: these indicators often had to meet two or three different targets, which made their measurement increasingly complex.

Green: Criterion aligned with SMART quality		Yellow: Criterion partially aligned with SMART quality		Red: Criterion not aligned with SMART quality		
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Indicator	End of project target	SMART Analysis				
		S	M	A	R	T
Project objective: Reducing the vulnerability of local communities to additional risks posed by climate change and building their resilience by focusing on natural resource management sectors in the BdM forest corridor and wetlands of the MdO basin						
Indicator AMAT 1.2.14 Vulnerability and risk perception index (score) - broken down by gender Measure: 1. Extreme vulnerability; 2. High vulnerability; 3. Medium vulnerability; 4. Low vulnerability; 5. No vulnerability	<u>For sites in the BdM:</u> 1. Medium vulnerability (for men and women at all BdM sites) 2. <u>For sites in the MdO:</u> High vulnerability (for both men and women)	Y	Y	G	G	G
Indicator AMAT 1.1.1 Adaptation actions are implemented within national/subregional development frameworks (number and type)						

Adaptation actions related to "knowledge and understanding of climate risks" are implemented at the national level and in the project areas.	At least 2 key actions successfully implemented: (1) SICOFORMO is up and running and is considered useful by its clients; (2) 100 people are trained in the use of SICOFORMO among national and provincial planners, local authority leaders, and NGO/CSO staff, half of whom evaluate the training positively based on criteria to be determined.	Y	G	G	G	G
Adaptation actions related to "demonstration activities to reduce vulnerability and build resilience with a focus on natural and social resources" are implemented.	At least 5 key actions successfully implemented: (1) wetland management and restoration in MdO; (2) flood and erosion control, riverbank protection, and forest enrichment in BdM; (3) anticipatory bushfire control in BdM forests; (4) CC-resilient rangeland management in MdO; and (5) dissemination of polyculture techniques.	Y	R	Y	R	G
Adaptation actions on "mainstreaming adaptation to climate change" are implemented.	At least two key actions successfully implemented: (1) landscape management planning incorporated demonstration actions; (2) learning, sharing, partnerships, and broad collaborative frameworks.	R	Y	R	R	G
Outcome 1: Knowledge and understanding of risks induced by climate variability and change in the project target areas and generated by an adapted agro-ecological and hydrological geographic information system are improved.						
Indicator AMAT 2.1.1 Relevant risk information is disseminated to stakeholders.	Yes = 1; The geo-climatic, agro-ecological and hydrological information system knowledge supports are actively used by national planners and local authority leaders for NRM planning and budgeting as well as for guiding the identification and planning of adaptation activities in Component 2.	Y	Y	G	G	G
Indicator AMAT 2.1.1.1 The risk and vulnerability assessment (at the local level) is updated. Yes = 1, No = 0	Yes = 1 Baseline risk and vulnerability assessments for the BdM Forest Corridor and MdO wetlands are conducted by the end of Year 2 of the project and are updated annually throughout the life of the project.	G	Y	G	Y	G
Indicator AMAT 2.1.2.1 Type and number of monitoring systems in place.	The SICOFORMO system operates, is hosted by ONDD, and consists of at least four monitoring subsystems: (i) available natural resources (water, forests, wetlands) with ancillary information on their use; (ii) identification of critical areas for agro-ecological and hydrological services and their role in livelihoods; (iii) special features such as incidence of bushfires, economic activities, population concentrations; and (iv) as an overlay, the likely impacts of CC under different modeling scenarios, highlighting areas where communities are exposed and vulnerable to climate risks.	Y	Y	G	G	G
Outcome 2: Climate change resilience of critical agro-ecological and hydrological systems and natural resource-based livelihoods in the BdM and MdO is enhanced through a focus on vulnerable natural and social resources in project target sites.						
Additional AMAT indicator 1.2.1.10 Changes in grazing pressure in the wetlands indicate the adoption of a more adaptive, sustainable, and therefore, more resilient pasture management system.	Less than 150% and ideally between 80% and 120% - auguring well for the sustainable adoption of a climate-adapted grazing management model introduced by the project.	G	G	G	Y	G
Additional AMAT Indicator 1.2.1.9 Wetlands and natural grasslands are rehabilitated.	<u>On the MdO website:</u> Approximately 500 ha/year of degraded land is rehabilitated; that is, at least 3,000 ha in total by the end of the project.	G	G	G	Y	G
Additional AMAT indicator 1.2.1.11 Areas are restored, rehabilitated, or enriched with grassy, herbaceous, and woody vegetation, reducing topsoil erosion, protecting streambanks, and improving infiltration in critical areas.	<u>On the MdO website:</u> 50 ha of lake and riparian areas have been enriched with bourgou; 500 ha of degraded land in the basin have been seeded with indigenous and useful herbaceous and woody species; 3,000 ha of "abandoned" (or long-term fallow) land are being reforested using an ecosystem-based approach. <u>On the BdM website:</u> 500 ha of riverbanks are being restored; 5,000 ha of "abandoned" (or fallow) land is being reforested using an ecosystem-based approach.	G	G	G	Y	G

Additional AMAT indicator 1.2.1.12 Changes in land use practices that reduce the frequency of uncontrolled fires at the landscape scale.	The shift to a more balanced fire regime is confirmed - the incidence of uncontrolled fires is reduced by 50% compared to the baseline.	G	R	G	G	G
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Overall, the indicators chosen to monitor and evaluate project performance can collectively provide a good representation of project performance.

Analysis of the project strategy

The EBA-GEF project is in line with national and international strategic reference frameworks. Indeed, through its objectives, it is in line with the decentralization policy and its alignment with the national development priorities and, in particular, those of the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) 2016-2020, the National Rural Sector Plan (PNSR) 2016-2020, the National Strategy for the Implementation of the National Policy for Sustainable Development (PNDD) 2016-2020 the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Variability and Change (PNA) on the one hand, and the UNDP country programming tools (Strategic Plan 2010-2021 and Country Program Document 2018-2020) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2020 on the other hand.

Similarly, the EBA-GEF project pursues objectives that are complementary to the strategic and programmatic orientation documents that are the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the Rural Development Strategy (SDR), the National Action Program to Combat Desertification (NAP/CD), the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (SPANB), and the Action Plan for the Integrated Management of Water Resources (PAGIRE) in Burkina Faso

Furthermore, the project addresses issues aimed at contributing to the achievement of socio-economic development through the provision of relevant climate information to help producers make appropriate decisions to improve and/or maintain their level of production and productivity. To achieve this objective, the project was formulated using a participatory and inclusive approach. This means that the demand of the populations, in terms of improving their resilience to climate change, has been taken into account and faithfully reflected in the Prodoc.

Assumptions and risks

The most important risks were defined and analyzed in the project document. Nine major risks were identified in the project document and monitored during project implementation. Risk #1 related to the prevalence of insecurity around the Oursi Pond was initially underestimated as it was rated as moderately likely and not significant enough. During project implementation, the realization of this risk led the project to transfer regional coordination to Dori before significantly limiting any field travel. The arrival of Covid 19 in 2020 was also not factored into the likely risks and had to significantly slow down the implementation of the project. Finally, the project continued to work with the original social and environmental management plan without updating it even though some realities had changed during implementation.

Other risks were monitored during implementation, but very few specific actions were documented on how the results of this monitoring were taken into account

The project's PIRs and annual reports do not contain the updated risk table, even though the project indicated that it was monitoring the evolution of these risks. The same is true of the Environmental and Social Safeguard Plan: the project continued to work with the initial plan without updating it as new information emerged in the field.

Incorporation of lessons learned from other relevant projects into the project design

Various stakeholders have worked to promote approaches that reconcile, to varying degrees,

popular participation, consideration of resilience to the effects of climate change and socioeconomic development in Burkina Faso. The country published its NAPA in November 2007 and since then, several initiatives have been implemented in this perspective. Three projects funded by the GEF and the governments of Denmark and Japan have been implemented as a follow-up program to the NAPA with UNDP as the implementing agency. The first project, sponsored by the GEF/FPMA (\$2.9 million) focused on the implementation of agro-sylvo-pastoral best adaptation practices. The second project was funded by DANIDA and implemented in 2 components by IUCN and UNDP (US\$870,000); its activities focused on raising awareness among decision-makers at national, regional and local levels. The activities focused on capacity building of civil society organizations in the area of climate variability and change and were implemented by IUCN. The third project, funded by the Government of Japan (US\$2.9 million), promotes the integration of climate-related aspects into planning processes at all levels. The experience from the implementation of these three projects has been capitalized in the planning of the EBA-GEF project.

Planned stakeholder participation

The project has developed a wide network of partnerships. Thus, several stakeholders have contributed to the implementation of the EBA-GEF project and the main ones are:

Stakeholder Group	Role within the project
Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	Host of the SP-CONEDD executing agency. GEF and UNFCCC focal points. Assume responsibility for coordination of GEF and LDCF CC projects (as well as other related projects). Assists (in collaboration with SP-CONEDD) in ensuring that the project achieves its objectives, particularly at the national level with respect to integration.
General Directorate of Meteorology	Central partner in the development of the SICOFORMO system (the Geo-climatic, Agro-ecological and Hydrological Information System for the Forest Corridor and the Oursi Pond) to be developed by this project, particularly with regard to climate information.
Regional Administration	Critical importance for integrating adaptation issues into regional development and financial frameworks.
Local administration	Participates in the planning and implementation of activities with local communities. Beneficiary of capacity building.
Other Ministries	Joint support for the project, including participation, where appropriate, in the project steering committee.
Research and technical institutes	They provided technical input (e.g., through an advisory group or technical assurance group (TAG)) and served as service providers (e.g., for the development of SICOFORMO).
Private Sector	These companies were mainly service providers
Women's groups and other beneficiaries	Groups of people designated as recipients of project outputs or involved in the implementation of activities.

As a project implemented with NIM standards, EBA-GEF has signed several implementation protocols with the State structures in the field. An assessment of these protocols shows that the majority have been implemented as agreed. In the framework of this project, UNDP staff played the role of monitoring and controlling the activities of the signatories of the protocols. Payments under these protocols were made after verification of the completion of activities.

Beneficiaries often participated in kind by mobilizing the land on which the infrastructure was

built. For some activities, such as reforestation, beneficiaries were granted lump-sum compensation for the work done during the implementation of the activities.

Monitoring and evaluation: design at inception, implementation, and overall evaluation of monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation plan initially recommended for the project includes: the inception report, project implementation reviews, quarterly and annual implementation reports, a mid-term evaluation and a final evaluation. The project has opted to put in place an operational monitoring and evaluation manual that brings together all the monitoring and evaluation tools and procedures. A project inception workshop was held within the first two months of the project's inception with parties having assigned roles in the project's organizational structure.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) was formed to serve as the project's coordinating and decision-making body. The PSC is chaired by the Secretary General of the MEDD (SG-MEDD), in his role as "the executive" of the project. The role of "the executive" is to ensure that the project is focused on achieving its intended outcomes and that it takes a cost-conscious approach.

On an annual basis, the project team prepares the Annual Work Plan (AWP) and Annual Budget Plan (ABP) each year for the project. The AWP and ABP were approved by the PSC at the beginning of each year. These plans served as the basis for allocating resources to planned

activities. Once the PSC approves the AWP, it is sent to the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor for Biodiversity in the GEF Regional Coordination Unit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for approval.

Each quarter, progress was monitored through the UNDP's improved results-based management platform. During the life of the project, risks were monitored and updated in an atlas. Each year, the project provided an Annual Project Performance Report (RAP/REP): this key report is prepared to track the progress made since the beginning of the project and in particular for the previous reporting period.

Periodic monitoring took place at irregular intervals but was in most cases documented. At mid-term, the project underwent an independent review of its implementation. The resulting recommendations were partially implemented. Indeed, out of 12 recommendations, 7 were fully implemented, 3 partially implemented and 2 not implemented.

At the end of the project: A final independent evaluation was conducted five months after the end of the project.

Thus, in order to rationally assess the overall quality of the monitoring and evaluation system, the indicator "Quality Satisfaction Coefficient" (QSC) was established and used. This indicator is broken down into two factors (a, b). It is rated on a scale of 1 to 6, with the following interpretation grid: 6=Very Satisfactory (VS), 5=Satisfactory (S), 4=Moderately Satisfactory (MS), 3=Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), 2=Unsatisfactory (U), 1=Very Unsatisfactory (VU).

Table 4: Monitoring Evaluation Rating

Monitoring and Evaluation System	Rating
(a) Design of the M&E system at baseline	5/6 (S)
(b) Implementation of the M&E plan	5/6 (S)
Overall quality of M&E	5/6 (S)

Based on the overall assessment, the **overall quality of the monitoring and evaluation system is rated satisfactory (S).**

Technical implementation

All the activities implemented were summarized by the project in their summary note given to the consultants. The effectiveness of the implementation of the activities is verified by the consultants even if the project team and the consultants have, in some places, different analyses of the outcomes achieved. The activities implemented are:

Component 1: Knowledge platform on climate change impacts and risks

The goal of this component is to set up a climate, hydrological and meteorological information management system to effectively anticipate the effects of climate change on the ecosystems of the two intervention areas in order to help make effective decisions regarding production methods and systems.

In this area, we note the establishment of the Geo-climatic, Agroecological and Hydrological Information System (*SICOFORMO*). SICOFORMO is an information platform on climate risks and vulnerabilities set up by the EBA-GEF project to produce and disseminate to stakeholders relevant information on climate risks and vulnerabilities. This system allows for better planning of adaptation actions to climate variability and change by the administration, local authorities and civil society organizations. It is hosted by the ONEDD website. Within this framework, four (4) data processing nodes have been established in Dédougou, Koudougou, Gorom-Gorom and Dori. These nodes collect and process data on soil, water, air, forests and pastures, biological diversity, the environment, the socio-economic situation, the urban and village environment, as well as natural disasters in order to inform and update indicators.

The actions carried out in this area were the following:

Table 5: Completion rate for component 1

Indicators	End of project targets	Indicator measure	Achievements 2015-2019
Output 1.1: SICOFORMO is operational			
The risk and vulnerability assessment (at the local level) is updated	1 = Baseline risk and vulnerability assessments are completed by the end of Year 2 of the project	1	Vulnerability risk assessment study completed.
Type and number of monitoring systems in place	1= a monitoring system integrating the monitoring subsystems	1	The SICOFORMO is set up and functional with four subsystems (nodes)
Output 1.2: National, provincial, State and local government planners and NGO/CSO staff are trained and know how to interpret SICOFORMO system analyses			
Indicators	End of project targets		Achievements 2015-2019
Number of people trained to use SICOFORMO	Number of national and provincial planners (30)	30	147 executives (54 TC members, 30 NGO/CSO members and 50 national and local planners and 7 project managers and 6 facilitators) trained in the use of SICOFORMO (100%)
	Number of local government leaders (60)	60	
	Number of NGO/CSO staff (30)	30	
Percentage of trainees who can positively evaluate the training according to criteria to be determined.	50%	62%	All 16 executives know how to use SICOFORMO
Conclusion: 100% of the targets achieved for component 1			

Source: 2020 Recipient Reports

The design and implementation of the SICOFORMO platform was part of the ONEDD's responsibilities under Component 1 of this project. The collection of data as well as the production of information in the two project areas are a result of the project's support. The nodes that have been set up will still have to continue to collect and make available to the Meteorological Office the information collected, which may be difficult given the means available to the Management. In any case, the partners consulted say that for the life of the project, the targets of the first component have been fully achieved.

Component 2: Reducing vulnerability and building resilience demonstrated in the management of natural and social resources in the BdM forest corridor and wetlands of the MdO basin

The specific objectives of this component were the adoption of resilient ecosystem management practices in the context of climate change. At the end of the project the main outcomes are summarized below:

The main activities in this area are:

- The registration of four (4) Ramsar sites on the list of wetlands of international importance: the confluence of the Mouhoun-Sourou (Ramsar site No. 2292) with an area of 23,300 ha, the forest corridor of the Boucle du Mouhoun (Ramsar site No. 2314) with an area of 132,000 ha, the Yomboli pond (site No. 2401) with an area of 834.5 ha and the Darkoye pond (site No. 2400) with an area of 1,716 ha. The aim is to conserve and make rational use of the wetlands through local actions.
- The development of the management plan for the Ramsar site of the Boucle du Mouhoun forest corridor. This document is a guidance and decision support tool for communities for a sustainable management of the Mouhoun River resources.
- More than 677 ha of the banks of the Mouhoun River have been removed from agricultural activities, followed by reforestation in the villages along the Mouhoun River, particularly in Koury, Boté and Sono. In fact, the Mouhoun River easement zone is anarchically occupied in many localities for farming activities, thus endangering the banks. To remedy this, the EBA/GEF Project and the Mouhoun Water Agency (AEM) negotiated and this led to the release of 135.4 km of the 50m easement strip corresponding to 677 ha. This area was restored through reforestation of 3,200 fruit trees and 2,100 NTFP-producing species.
- Development of an equitable plan for climate change resilient rangeland management in the MdO.
- The establishment of a Local Water Committee (CLE) covering the MdO Basin within the jurisdiction of the Liptako Water Agency;
- The establishment of 17 ha of bourgou growing plains around the ponds of Oursi and Yomboli.
- The creation of two village zones of hunting interest (ZOVIC) in Gassan and Yé. These ZOVICs have a management plan that takes into account adaptation and mitigation actions. The goal is the conservation of forest ecosystems and the promotion of small-scale hunting.
- The opening and annual maintenance of more than 335 km of firebreaks for the protection of 230,625 ha of classified forests;
- The preservation of more than 20,000 ha of forest from bushfires with the participation of the environmental services and the Forest Management Committees.
- More than 150 ha of degraded land of classified forests reclaimed through the reforestation of more than 15,000 seedlings in the Boucle du Mouhoun.
- The realization of six (06) demonstration orchards of forest species of high socio-economic value (*liana, shea butter*) of 1 ha each, including 3 in the Boucle du Mouhoun and 3 in the

Centre-Ouest;

- The reforestation of more than 201,000 seedlings on more than 2,718 ha of farmland bordering the Mouhoun River in the Boucle du Mouhoun region.
- The realization of 1,500 ha of CES/DRS on agricultural land in the commune of Oursi and Seytenga,
- The implementation of 900 ha of Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) in the communes of Oursi and Seytenga.
- The reclamation and seeding of herbaceous and woody plants of 1,457 ha of land in 9 villages of the Sahel (Dowendou, Keri, Bingueli, Tankougounandié, Yomboli, Kollel, Tounté, Totori, Djalafanka and Soffokel)
- 259 ha of agricultural land subjected to mixed farming including 41 ha in the MdO and 218 ha in the Boucle du Mouhoun region.
- The establishment of 03 demonstration sites of more than 15 ha of substitution of a dead fence with a quickset hedge in Oursi
- The development of five (5) lowland rice fields in Massala (10ha), Zékuy (15ha) in the Boucle du Mouhoun, Tiogo (15ha), Guigui (10ha) and Békaporé (7.5ha) in the Centre-Ouest region. These lowlands are exploited by more than 542 people, mainly women, including 137 in Zékuy, 85 in Massala, 80 in Guigui, 240 in Tiogo and 50 in Békaporé.
- The provision of more than 190 vulnerable women, including 54 in the Boucle du Mouhoun and 31 in the Centre Ouest and 105 in the Sahel, with four (4) animals each to carry out livestock activities.
- The provision of production equipment and training for two (2) rural enterprises for the development of non-timber forest products (NTFP), one in Douroula (Mouhoun) and one in Dassa (Sanguié) to improve the living conditions of the beneficiaries.
- The installation of seven (76) mini drinking water systems, including three in the Boucle du Mouhoun and three in the Centre Ouest;
- The installation of six (6) agro-ecological platforms equipped with boreholes and solar pumping systems, water towers with a capacity of 15m³, and storage basins, in Magnimasso (1.5ha), Massala (2ha) and Zékuy (2ha) in the Boucle du Mouhoun, and in Tiogo (2ha), Ziné (1ha), and Bow (1ha) in the Centre-Ouest.
- The installation of three (3) agro-ecological platforms equipped with large diameter wells with solar pumping systems, storage basins, in Yéyon and Ouézala in the Boucle du Mouhoun, in Tio, in Guigui in the Centre-Ouest.
- The installation of three (3) learning platforms for the promotion of environmental education, at the CEBNF of Passakongo (1ha), at the Secondary School of Souho (1ha) and at the Primary School of Souho (1ha). The CEBNF of Passakongo is equipped with a large diameter well with an automatic pumping system (Solar). The Secondary School and the Primary School of Souho are equipped with a well and a water tower equipped with an automatic solar pumping system.
- The creation of two haylofts in Douroula and Bissanderou in the BMH region for the benefit of the Forest Management Committees (CGF), followed by the strengthening of the technical and material capacities of the beneficiaries for mowing and fodder conservation.
- The construction of six (6) boreholes, five (5) of which are in the Sahel and one (01) in the Boucle du Mouhoun, to supply water to the population and their animals.
- The realization of one hectare of vegetable garden for the benefit of 130 women of the ecovillage of Soffokel.
- The planting of 130 ha of forage crops (*Panicum maximum*, forage cowpea and sorghum)

- Rehabilitation of a pastoral area in Soffokel for the production of additional fodder
- In the area of technical capacity building: This involves the training of actors, including more than 2,951 actors in the forest corridor of the BMH and 950 actors in the MdO, on various topics.
- 1,547 women trained in smart farming and market gardening techniques in the regions of the BMH and the COS;
 - 438 women trained in plant production techniques;
 - 263 women trained in rice production techniques;
 - 98 women trained in off-soil production techniques and the manufacture of organic pesticides and fertilizers;
 - 720 producers trained in techniques for replacing dead fences with quickset hedges, in techniques for creating DRS/CES, manual reclamation and seeding of degraded land, and in techniques for managing plantations in the Sahel;
 - 458 producers trained in firebreak opening and maintenance techniques, early fire setting, mowing and fodder conservation for fire management;
 - 35 school principals and educational supervisors in the communes of Siby and Oursi trained on climate change;
 - 50 producers trained on the techniques of replacing dead fences with quickset hedges in the Sahel;
 - Nearly 147 executives (54 TC members, 30 NGO/CSO members and 50 national and local planners and 7 managers and 6 project facilitators) were trained in the use of SICOFORMO;
 - 15 women went on a study tour to Kongoussi with the NGO Tipalga;
 - 130 women trained in market gardening techniques in the Sahel Region.

Table 6: Component 2 Implementation Rate

Output 2.1: Local adaptation plans that address local needs and major climate risks are developed with local communities			
Indicators	End of project targets	Indicator measures	Achievements 2015-20202019 2021????
Area of wetlands and natural grasslands rehabilitated.	3,000 ha	3,000 ha of wetlands and natural grasslands rehabilitated through a community and participatory approach	07 demonstration sites at BMH (7ha) - 8 market gardening platforms at BMH (5ha) - 06 demonstration sites at SHL (900 ha of RNA, 15.72 ha of hedges, 12.05 ha of MDO fodder crops, 25 ha of lowlands developed for rice production) - 4 RAMSAR recognized sites of 832,000ha - capitalization of the results of the actions in progress through a mapping
Output 2.2: Critical wetlands in the project intervention area are more resilient through improved water and soil use management, reforestation, and protection of indigenous grasses and herbaceous vegetation and resilient to considerable climate variability			
Indicators	End of project targets	Indicator measure	Achievements 2015-20192020

Changes in grazing pressure in wetlands indicate the adoption of a more adaptive, sustainable and therefore more resilient grazing management system	Reduce the grazing pressure from 200% to less than 150% (ideally between 80 and 120%)	160% grazing pressure in 2018	- 575 ha of degraded land reclaimed for forage production
Output 2.3: Areas (lakeshore, degraded lands, abandoned lands banks) are restored, rehabilitated or enriched with grassy, herbaceous and woody vegetation			
Indicators	End of project targets	Indicator measure	Achievements 2015-2019
Area of affected areas restored or rehabilitated	9,050 ha	7,438	-864.4 ha of RTD, 621.02 ha of ANR, 90ha of planting in the CF, 600 ha of EBA reforestation, 512 ha of the regulatory strip of the banks, 30ha of dunes, 16 ha of bourgou, 54.3 ha of reforestation, 810 ha of CES/DRS,
Output 2.4 Changes in land use practices that reduce the frequency of uncontrolled fires at the landscape scale.			
Indicators	End of project targets	Indicator measure	Achievements 2015-2020
More balanced bushfire regime adoption rate	Reduce the area burned by late season fires by 50%	Reduction of the burned areas of 96.63%.	160 km of firebreaks Training and sensitization in fire management 2 haylofts built for fodder conservation. Development of a fire management strategy, monitoring of fires by remote sensing
Adoption rate of EBA techniques	On the BdM website:		
	- 150 km of firebreaks are established;	150,225.5	225.5
	- 200 community members are trained in adaptive bushfire management for climate change at the MDO site	200	200 people trained
	- Additional annual availability of 100 tons of forage	25	
	- Community involvement in riverbank protection reaches at least 20 ha/village as managed sites benefiting from erosion control through herbaceous and shrub revegetation.	80	A site of 80 ha for each village of Oursi managed by the local communities according to a local charter
Output 2.5: Wetlands in the MdO Basin are Resilient			
Indicators	End of project targets	Indicator measure	Achievements 2015-2020

Equitable and Resilient Water and Grazing Management Plan for MdO Wetlands	Plan adopted and implemented	1 plan developed and validated	1 plan developed and validated
Output 2.6: Polyculture and adaptive agroecological production systems are practiced on communal lands			
Indicators	End of project targets	Indicator measure	Achievements 2015-2020
Area put under polyculture (agroecology) and adaptive agroecological production systems	400ha	259	58 ha at BMH, 50 ha of agriculture, 50 ha of arboriculture, 10ha of polyculture, 25 ha of lowland BMH+32.525ha of lowland rice at BMHCOS
Conclusion: 78% of targets achieved for component 2			

Source: 2020 Recipient Reports

The **average implementation rate for Component 2** is **78%**. This relatively low implementation rate compared to the other components is due to several factors: (i) late availability of funds;(ii) the activities planned especially in the Sahel were not all implemented because of insecurity but also, for both zones, (iii) because of the prevalence of Covid 19 in 2020, which was supposed to be the project's cruise year.

Component 3: Integration of climate change adaptation into local and regional development planning and financing

The goal of this component is to build individual and community capacity to increase awareness of climate change responses and to provide significant support for adaptation efforts.

In response to the international and national context, EBA-GEF facilitated a revision of local development plans in order to bring them into line with the PNDES and to make them consistent with the strategies and policies in force in the country and in harmony with the real aspirations of the population. To this end, the EBA-GEF project has contributed to the revision of nine (9) PCDs: the PCDs of Tenado, Zamo, Dassa, and Kyon (Centre-Ouest region), the PCDs of Tchériba, Dédougou, Douroula, and Sono (Boucle du Mouhoun region), and the PCD of Oursi (Sahel region). In addition to the PCDs, the project supported the finalization of the Regional Development Plans (PRD) of the Centre-Ouest, the Boucle du Mouhoun and the Sahel.

Under the guidance of the project, an equitable and climate change resilient plan for the use of pastoral and water resources around the Oursi, Yomboli, Tin-Ediar and Gonadaouri ponds (Oursi Commune) was developed.

The project has provided the communes involved with operational and consensual instruments that are consistent with the development visions of the communal authorities, the SDGs, regional strategies and policies, and the PNDES, and that synthesize the coherent actions to be carried out over the next five years, taking into account the constraints that limit the development of the commune, the resources and potential available, the support intentions of external partners, and the prospects of decentralized cooperation.

A study to evaluate the impacts and capitalize on the good practices of the Ecosystem-Based Adaptation project was conducted in 2020.

A study on ecological monitoring and evaluation of ecosystem rehabilitation actions in the intervention area of the Boucle du Mouhoun EBA-GEF project was conducted in 2020.

Table 7: Component 3 Implementation Rates

Output 3.1: Revised PRDs and PCDs reflect climate risks and resilience-building strategies			
Indicators	End of project targets	Indicator measure	Achievements 2015-2020
Development frameworks (PRD and PCD) include specific budgets for adaptation actions	08 SCI and 03 PRD	9 PCD+2PRD	100.00%
Output 3.2: Participatory planning is carried out among partners in the project area on climate change issues			
Indicators	End of project targets	Indicator measure	Achievements 2015-2020
Number of partners involved in the planning of the regional branches compared to the number of partners dealing with the theme in the project intervention area	7	10	100%
Conclusion: 100% of the targets achieved for the component			

Source: 2020 Recipient Reports

The average implementation rate for Component 3 activities is 100%. The updated PRDs and PCDs are available and interviews with some mayors and the governor of the BdM show that the project has truly initiated and supported these tasks.

Financial execution of the project

Financing of the project

The total budget of the project is 7 million USD and the co-financing budget is 30,672,541 USD distributed as follows

Cost overview	Basic estimate (USD)	Co-financing (USD)	LDCF (USD)
<i>Component 1</i>	13,100,000	1,299,000	1,034,000
<i>Component 2</i>	49,300,000	19,441,541	5,260,335
<i>Component 3</i>	33,500,000	9,007,000	405,665
<i>Project management</i>	-	925,000	300,000
Total	95,900,000	30,672,541	7,000,000

The actual budget flow amounts to \$7 million and comes from GEF/LDCF grants (73.2%), the Government of Burkina Faso (17.8%) and UNDP (8.9%).

The following table provides details of the budget from the GEF:

Table: Breakdown of the project budget by activity

Budget/Activity type	Allocated budget indicated in the Project Document (\$)	%
Component 1 Activities: Establishment of an information platform on climate change and effective adaptation options	1,034,000	15
Component 2 Activities: Reducing Climate Change Risks to Target Lands and Ecosystems with Adaptive Restoration Measures	5,260,335	75
Component 3 Activities: Supporting Knowledge and Information Acquisition Mechanisms	405,665	6

Activities contributing to the management of the project	300,000	4
Total	7,000,000	100%

Source: Prodoc

The distribution of the GEF budget among the different headings reveals that, in general, 96% of the financial resources were devoted to the implementation of field activities, while 4% of these resources were devoted to project operations.

The following table shows the status of financial execution during implementation:

Table: Financial execution

	Amount approved	2015 (USD)	2016 (USD)	2017 (USD)	2018 (USD)	2019 (USD)	2020 (USD)	2021 (USD)	Grand total (USD)	Implementation rate
FEM	7 000 000	332 626,63	1 070 935,97	1 559 538,05	1 584 086,80	1 194 073,41	952 315,69	260 284,12	6 953 860,67	99.34% (*)
TRAC (direct project expenses)	155 000	0	18 711,10	3 527	155 834	213 418	200 021	0	591 511	381.62%
TOTAL	7 155 000	332 626,63	1 089 647,07	1 563 065,05	1 739 920,8	1 407 491,41	1 152 336,69	260284,12	7 545 371,67	

Source: UNDP Burkina, June 2021

The average financial implementation rate of GEF funds is 99.34%.

Co-financing

A review of the documents shows that the total co-financing expected for the project was in the order of US\$**30,672,541**, which shows that for every US\$1 invested by the GEF there was US\$7 in co-financing. Although it is difficult to assess at the end of the project the level of execution of this co-financing due to the absence of a clear method for its estimation in the Prodoc, the fact remains that the implementation rate of the financial counterpart can be **estimated at 40% of the amount of co-financing retained in the Prodoc**. The details of this co-financing are given in the following table:

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$)
Recipient Country Government	Forestry Sector Support Program (PASF)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,624,420
Recipient Country Government	Forestry Investment Program (FIP)	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,060,000
Recipient Country Government	Rehabilitation project of the National Park of the Two Balés	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,900,480
Recipient Country Government	Project "Improvement of the Management and Sustainable Exploitation of NTFPs Project "support to development of the shea butter industry ".	Grant	Investment mobilized	647,300
Recipient Country Government	Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management	Grant	Investment mobilized	561,540

Recipient Country Government	Program to combat silting in the Niger Basin, under the Burkina Faso component (2013-2015) and the integrated program for development and adaptation to climate change (continued from PLCE/BN)	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,229,673
Civil Society Organization	OCADES (project for the reduction of the vulnerability of the populations of the Diocese of Dédougou to the Climate Change (PRCC)	Grant	Investment mobilized	208 724
Beneficiaries	the project beneficiaries have contributed in kind, including land for the development of community sites (lowlands, platforms, grazing areas, banks) and also in labor-intensive work	Other	Investment mobilized	157 700
Recipient Country Government	Regional Council of the Boucle du Mouhoun	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	50,000
TOTAL				12,389,837

Co-financing should also take into account the in-kind portion mobilized by the beneficiaries. The project did not have a method for accounting for this counterpart during implementation. This in-kind counterpart should include the cost of labor provided by the beneficiaries, the cost of land and other benefits provided by the State through the mobilization of its agents, etc.

8. Performance as per major evaluation criteria

Relevance

In general, it was a matter of comparing and contrasting, on the one hand, the general objective, specific objectives and outcomes of the project, and, on the other hand, the needs or problems to be solved of the beneficiary populations as reflected in the development policies and strategies of the country, the UNDP, the GEF and the 2030 Agenda. Thus, the following can be noted:

- The Government of Burkina Faso signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992 and is classified as a non-Annex 1 Party. Burkina developed and submitted its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2007 and is eligible for the LDCF for the implementation of the NAPA priority actions. In terms of implementing the priority interventions identified in the NAPAs, the project is consistent with the Conference of the Parties (COP9) and also meets the criteria set out in UNFCCC decision 7/CP.7 and document GEF/C.28/18. It also responds to decision 1/CP.16, which invites Parties to enhance their action on adaptation through "Enhancing resilience of socio-economic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources". The project has been endorsed by the national focal points of the UNFCCC and the GEF.
- The project responds to the immediate and urgent priority adaptation actions identified in the Burkina Faso NAPA. It addresses 7 of the 12 priorities identified in the NAPA, noting that the remaining priorities are addressed in other projects. The EBA-GEF

project is specifically aligned with and supports the three objectives of the NAPA: (i) improving knowledge and understanding of the risks induced by climate variability and change at the country level and in targeted vulnerable areas; (ii) building adaptive capacity to reduce the risk of climate-induced economic losses; and (iii) demonstrating, deploying and successfully transferring relevant adaptation technologies.

- Burkina Faso has also defined national actions and policies geared towards creating a foundation for sustainable development. The project strategy and proposed outcomes are consistent with national development priorities, and are closely linked functionally and institutionally with and complementary to key national development plans and strategies, including
 - SCADD, PNDES, and "Vision 2025," both of which emphasize the importance of climate risks to sustainable development and economic growth, and emphasize the links to natural resource management and ecosystem services;
 - the Rural Development Strategy (SDR), whose objective is to ensure sustainable development of the rural sector in order to contribute to the fight against poverty by consolidating food security, access to water and promoting sustainable development;
 - The National Environmental Policy (2007), which emphasizes the importance of good management of natural resources and their contribution to the economic development of the country;
 - The Forestry Code (1997, currently being updated to 2011, which emphasizes the importance of rational management of forest resources;
 - the National Water Policy (2007) and the Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management (PAGIRE), which has two phases, the current one running from 2009 to 2015, and aims to increase access to water and sanitation through IWRM, while placing the management of scarce water resources at the top of the national agenda and adopting an integrated, long-term vision. Both the National Water Policy and its Action Plan emphasize the importance of wetlands (especially those of international importance, classified as Ramsar sites), as well as river basins, for the country's economic development.
 - Burkina Faso's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SNPA/DB, 1999), which emphasizes that the country's biodiversity is limited and must therefore be managed sustainably. The SPANB is being reviewed to align it with the Aichi targets, including the integration of climate change into biodiversity management.

Our investigations in the field show that the operationalization of this collaborative approach of the EBA type has been formalized by various support agreements for the implementation of activities by third parties, notably CSOs, decentralized government structures, partner NGOs and beneficiary associations. The empowerment of State actors at the devolved level is relevant and contributes to the sustainability of programs in the field.

However, in the collaboration with other projects such as the PIF, synergy has not been sufficiently deepened to avoid double investments on the same actors. As a matter of fact, the investments of Component 2 were made in the Centre Ouest and Boucle du Mouhoun regions on the PIF sites. It is not clear how much each program contributes.

The contribution of the contracting actors to the EBA-GEF program was not a requirement. As a result, the end of the program did not sufficiently prepare the actors to continue certain activities without external support. These include actors such as women's village groups (GVFs), environmental and forest management committees (CGEFs), local water committees

(CLEs) and the management groups of the various innovation centers for market garden and fruit production. The involvement of the private sector in the development and exploitation of investments would have been more relevant.

The project has contributed to resilience to climate change, to strengthening food security, to building the capacities of stakeholders and to preserving ecosystems, which are the priorities of the target areas. Also, many structuring investments have been made (land reclamation, boreholes, lowlands, agro-ecological platforms, etc.). However, it should be noted that the investments seemed to be unbalanced to the detriment of the Sahel region compared to the Boucle du Mouhoun regions.

The quality of the boreholes and the conceptual relevance of the agro-ecological platforms is not established, if one considers the impact of these investments on the productivity of the surrounding individual farms and the sustainability of these investments. Indeed, the absence of a business model supporting these investments does not guarantee sustainability.

In the Sahel in particular, the security factor has brought to light the priority of developing actions that contribute to curbing the development of violent extremism. According to the communities, awareness-raising actions have proven to be necessary. But unfortunately, the relevance of the security priority has not been sufficiently evaluated to adapt actions to the needs of the target populations and communities.

Thus, to rationally assign a score to this relevance criterion, the final evaluation team used the "Relevance Coefficient" (RC) indicator. This indicator is broken down into four factors (a, b, c, d). It is rated on a scale of 1 to 6, using the following interpretation grid: 6=Very Satisfactory (VS), 5=Satisfactory (S), 4=Moderately Satisfactory (MS), 3=Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), 2=Unsatisfactory (U), 1=Very Unsatisfactory (VU). This indicator is calculated as follows:

Table 12: Relevance Ratings

Factors for assessing the level of relevance of the project	The rating
Factor "a": degree of alignment of project objectives and activities with national, international and regional priorities for the environment, greenhouse gas emissions, CC and ecosystem management;	1.5/1.5
Factor "b": degree of access to project benefits by actual target groups	0.5/1.5
Factor "c": degree of alignment with the actions implemented by other structures involved in the country in the field of climate change	1.5/1.5
Factor "d": degree of quality and flexibility of the intervention logic	0.5/1.5

The Relevance Coefficient (RC) is calculated as follows:

$$CP = 1.5 + 0.5 + 1.5 + 1 = 4/6$$

On the basis of the rating, **the relevance is considered satisfactory** because the project presents an **acceptable level of feasibility and flexibility** and the themes addressed and the way they are addressed seem relevant to us. Indeed, we can conclude that the EBA-GEF project was relevant from a conceptual and implementation point of view with regard to national orientations and the needs of the project's target areas, but the project lacked flexibility in the analysis of the security priority and its consideration in the actions and investments planned. Similarly, the assessment of the nature and sustainability of certain types of productive investments in the target areas and the choice of structure formats to carry the productive investments lacked relevance.

Effectiveness

In order to assess the effectiveness of the project, the ratio between activities planned and completed was calculated. Effectiveness was thus assessed with the indicator "Activity Completion Rate (ACR)":

$$\text{ACR} = \text{Activities completed} / \text{Activities planned} \times 100$$

The tables below show the activity completion rates (ACR) by component at the end of the project.

Table 13: Activity completion rates by component

Components	Activity Completion Rate
Component No. 1	100%
Component No. 2	78%
Component No. 3	100%
Overall project	92.66%

Source: Estimates made by the consultants based on data contained in the project's activity reports

By averaging the completion rates of all components, a Mean Activity Completion Rate (MACR) is obtained, which represents the overall effectiveness rate of the project.

$$\text{MACR} = \text{ACR (C No. 1)} + \text{ACR (C No. 2)} + \text{ACR (No. 3)}$$

$$\text{MACR} = 100\% + 78\% + 100\% = 92.66\%.$$

The cumulative completion rate of the activities of all the components (MACR) represents the effectiveness rate of the project, which is therefore 91%.

The following grid is used to assess the project's score against this criterion of effectiveness:

- 100% or more: Highly satisfactory (HS), no gaps;
- 95 to 99%: Satisfactory (S); minor gaps;
- 80 to 94%: Moderately Satisfactory (MS);
- 50-79%: Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): significant gaps;
- 40 to 49%: Unsatisfactory (U): major problems;
- Below 40%: Very unsatisfactory (VU): serious problems.

In view of this performance (92.66%), we conclude that the project has a **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** level of effectiveness. The Covid 19, the insecurity in the Sahel region, the excessive mobility of staff who changed almost every year, as well as the partial implementation of the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation meant that not all activities could be fully implemented.

Implementation of the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation

A mid-term evaluation took place in year 3 of the implementation. It should be noted that the recommendation of the mid-term evaluation concerning the indicators was only partially followed. Indeed, the mid-term review considered it necessary for the project to revise the "... indicators and targets of the logical framework and add the specific expected outcome of the strengthening of livelihoods. For the definition of indicator targets, involve implementing partners at the regional, provincial and local levels. The PCU indicates in its response that it took this into account when capitalizing on the outcomes of the project, but it is clear that the indicators and their targets were not formally modified during the life of the project. The PCU said it later realized that it was impossible to change the project indicators and targets, although some of them could be changed. The following table provides a detailed view of the processing of the recommendations following the mid-term evaluation:

Recommendations	Implementation status according to the PCU	Final Evaluation Findings
Review the indicators and targets in the logframe and add specific expected outcomes for livelihoods strengthening. Involve implementing partners at the regional, provincial and local levels in setting indicator targets.	Taking into account in the capitalization of project experiences	The project indicators and targets did not change after the mid-term evaluation. A formal GEF amendment should have reflected this change, if any.
Carry out the actions that have not yet been launched or that have been partially launched and, if this is not possible, clearly inform and communicate with the people involved and request an extension of the project in time without additional cost.	The evaluation of the end-of-project targets has been completed. The actions that have not yet been undertaken were carried out in 2020. Discussions are underway with the highest authorities of the project on the extension of the project until September 2021.	An extension was requested by the Government to close the project activities, unfortunately out of time. After several exchanges between the BP and the UNDP/GEF CTRs, the extension was not granted by UNDP/GEF.
To address the problem of roaming of domestic animals and transhumance in the Mouhoun-Sourou confluence zone, involve herders in the search for solutions: creation of corridors to allow animals to access the Mouhoun River, construction of pastoral wells along the transhumance routes, planting of trees that are not palatable to animals, etc.	Workshop on sustainable transhumance organized in the region of the Boucle du Mouhoun and the Kossi province Construction of a pastoral well in Soroni in the Boucle du Mouhoun and another pastoral well in Soffokel (Sahel ecovillage)	The actions that have been taken are not able to significantly change the situation. A workshop and a borehole built in the Sahel region instead of the Boucle du Mouhoun does not make a difference compared to the previous situation.
In view of the deteriorating security situation in the Oursi Pond (MdO) basin, adapt the project's evolution to the context by refocusing the project's efforts on Darkoye (a pond also located in the Oursi basin and closer to Gorom- Gorom) and Markoye and by transferring the Sahel Branch Office to Dori, the Region's capital, while maintaining possible activities in the MdO area.	Effective relocation of the Sahel branch office to Dori since January 2019 New areas of intervention: Soffokel (ecovillage), Tankougounadié, Darkoye and Higa in the Sahel region, Zekuy and Massala in the Boucle du Mouhoun region	In response to the insecurity that has plagued the area, new intervention zones have been defined for the Sahel.
With regard to the protection of the banks of the Mouhoun River and the MdO, develop a master plan for the development of (i) the banks of the Mouhoun River and (ii) the MdO (but focusing on the Markoye pond) and finance their implementation using the national budget and the contribution of TFPs, taking into account the forecasts of the water agencies in this area and available studies (case of the Mouhoun River Bank Reports, studies financed by the Austrian cooperation in 2011-2012)	Ramsar site management plan validated by the stakeholders of the mayors' forum Equitable and resilient plan for water and grazing management developed in 2018	The Ramsar Site Management Plan has been put in place
Find ways for the beneficiaries to contribute to the realization of the works	The conduct of lowland development work with the contribution of the population in terms of unskilled labor Transfer of land by communities and landowners for the development of agro-ecological platforms, market gardening sites, and developed lowlands	The work was done in collaboration with the local population, but for a lump sum payment for each participant. Agro-ecological platforms have been set up, but the transfer of land is still informal. Some communities do not have property deeds or official notifications that these lands have been donated for the implementation of project activities.

Continue and strengthen the participatory and inclusive approach that was initiated in the implementation of the project, particularly through the development, adoption and implementation of protocols; support the GVF beneficiaries of the irrigated perimeters to obtain a "Certificate of Collective Land Ownership" for the market gardening perimeters, and resume work on the installation of the fences within the irrigated perimeters and other areas located in the BdM. For example, fix the horizontal wire stretcher of the 3 rd level of the fence that surrounds the perimeters and other investments.	Repairs to the fences in the BdM effective Process of securing investments (perimeters, developed lowlands) in progress with the involvement of stakeholders Programming of the structuring of the groups of exploitation of the developments in Cooperative Society	The gardens visited had repaired fences
Reconsider the trainings by aligning them with the national policy of capacity building, especially taking into account the appropriate equipment/materials to enhance the training received by the beneficiaries. These equipment and materials must be made available or acquired in a firm manner either by the trainee (this can be one of the conditions of participation in the planned training) or to make available to the trainees the materials necessary for the subsequent valorization of the training received.	Some of the beneficiaries have already benefited from equipment for the implementation of the training received (pots and seeds, small materials for the production of seedlings, equipment for the processing of NTFPs); In 2020, the acquisition of NTFP equipment was planned, but difficulties could not allow for the completion the deal and the company was declared defaulting at the end of the contracting procedure.	The farmers of the agro-ecological nutrient gardens and market gardening perimeters received a package of small equipment and seeds.
Advocate with the respective Ministries for budgetary measures to continue monitoring the achievements and outcomes/impacts of the EBA-GEF project. In other words, provide an internal mechanism to monitor the ex-post effects of the EBA-GEF project. This could be generalized to all closed projects. This recommendation takes into account the financial limitations of the State's devolved technical structures, which cannot continue project activities once they have been completed	Recommendation submitted to review committee Organization of joint field monitoring missions with the DGEES, SPCNDD, agro-sylvopastoral DRs, UNDP, beneficiaries and the project	Monitoring of investments was done primarily during the implementation phase. The evaluation team noticed that some sites were already abandoned or had problems with the functionality of the equipment in place. These are mainly the nutrient gardens and sites where solar pumped boreholes are installed. This is the case of the Tenado and Zamo gardens.
i) Improve partnership relations with the devolved technical structures by means of a memorandum of understanding in order to better benefit from their technical expertise, (ii) work to take into account in the PCDs the EBA - GEF project if it has not already been done and the other projects being carried out in the respective communes, (iii) set up within the permanent "Environment and Local Development" committee a system for monitoring the effects generated by the project(s) being carried out in the commune, in particular by the EBA-GEF project (iv) facilitate popular participation in the implementation of the EBA-GEF project by applying the principle of accountability of the Municipal Council/Mayor to the population through, among other things, extended meetings and other forums concerning the achievements of the projects, in particular EBA-GEF, and the measures to be taken within the reach of the population to preserve and enjoy the benefits of the projects, in particular the EBA-GEF project, once they have been completed.	Pro action to improve collaboration between communities and devolved technical structures in the implementation and monitoring of activities, in the mobilization and execution of national counterpart resources Organization of activities with the participation of both categories of actors Stimulation of the culture of accountability through ceremonies to hand over achievements to the beneficiaries and participation in consultation frameworks in the project intervention areas, in sectoral and general evaluations of the PPDs.	The linkage of major project investments to municipalities that have a budget to help with maintenance is not effective. The boreholes installed in the communities with a solar drainage system, for example, are not functional in some places or do not meet the need to operate the sites.
Like the Mayors of the BdM Region who signed a charter, establish with the Mayors of the beneficiary rural communes another charter of the kind on the preservation and reinforcement of the achievements (especially the effects generated or to come by the outcomes of the EBA-GEF project) in the presence of all the officials of the structures benefiting from the achievements of the project in the BdM and Sahel Regions and doing this under the aegis of the Governors and the Chairpersons of the Regional Councils of the respective Regions	Initiatives hampered by rapidly rising insecurity exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic Participation in the Sahel region's consultation frameworks and PPD monitoring bodies	Insecurity prevailed in the Sahel region and prevented several meetings from taking place.

Give the means to the devolved technical structures for the follow-up of the achievements after the project	<p>Since the launch of the project, resources have been made available to the technical structures to monitor the achievements</p> <p>Protocols signed with ST, NGOs and associations for the implementation of field activities</p> <p>Involvement and accountability of technical structures for the conduct of activities</p>	<p>The technical structures in question do not have these means. The areas visited show that these structures do not always visit the areas where the projects are carried out due to lack of resources. It would have been more relevant to include post-project sustainability actions in the revised PCDs financed by EBA-GEF to make them planned actions with permanent sources of financing.</p>
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Efficiency

The analysis of efficiency was done by comparing the outcomes achieved and the means used. These means can be of three kinds:

- Human resources;
- Material resources;
- Financial means.

Given the information available, the assessment of efficiency was made in relation to financial resources.

In concrete terms, we compared the technical execution rate of the activities to the financial execution rate. There are three possible cases:

- The financial execution rate is higher than the technical execution rate: The efficiency in this case is low, and depending on the deviation, can range from fairly good to average or poor.
- The financial implementation rate equals the technical implementation rate: in this case, the efficiency is considered good.
- The financial execution rate is lower than the technical execution rate: therefore, the efficiency is qualified as very good.

The budget execution rate (TEXB), as shown in Table No. 10 of the item on financial execution is: $TEXB = 74 = 74\%$.

In addition, the technical execution rate of the project, represented by the Average Cumulative Completion Rate (MACR), as shown in Table No. AA is: 92.66%.

The efficiency ratio (TEFF) is the ratio of the level of financial execution to the level of technical execution, i.e.:

$$TEFF = TEXB / MACR \times 100 = 74 / 92.66 \times 100 = 79.86\%.$$

The following grid is used to assess the project's score against this efficiency criterion:

- 100% or more: Highly satisfactory (HS), no gaps;
- 95 to 99%: Satisfactory (S); minor gaps;
- 80 to 94%: Moderately Satisfactory (MS);
- 50-79%: Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): significant gaps;
- 40 to 49%: Unsatisfactory (U): major problems;
- Below 40%: Very unsatisfactory (VU): serious problems.

Based on this performance (81%), it is concluded that the project has a **moderately satisfactory**

level of efficiency. The level of assessment of the project's efficiency rate does not take into account problems related to delays in the implementation of resources, the emergence of insecurity in the Sahel region during implementation, and the emergence of Covid 19, which resulted in delays in the execution of contracts.

Outcomes/Impacts

The aim here is to assess the effects/impacts of the project.

An information platform (SICOFORMO) on climate change and socio-environmental aspects to identify climate change induced vulnerabilities and propose effective adaptation options is functional.

The actions carried out within the framework of this component have had the effect of making climate, hydrological and meteorological information available in order to effectively anticipate the effects of climate change. According to the project capitalization report, through SICOFORMO, knowledge materials are disseminated directly on the SICOFORMO portal in digital format. The information is put online and the number of user visits is recorded at the following address: <http://www.onedd-burkina.info/index.php/sicoformo/accueil-sicoformo>. On this site, more than 4,000 data and information in the form of maps and study reports, and graphics are uploaded by different actors.

In addition, nearly 147 executives (54 TC members, 30 NGO/CSO members, 50 national and local planners, and 7 managers and 6 project facilitators) have been trained in the use of SICOFORMO. According to the evaluation of the use of SICOFORMO data by the actors, 63% of the actors trained on SICOFORMO use the data and information disseminated in the framework of planning local development actions, conducting studies, developing communal development plans (PCD), wetland management plans, and bushfire management plans.

The development of RAMSAR site management plans by the project in 2019 will contribute to the rehabilitation of more than 832,000 ha of wetlands in the BdM and 2,551.12 ha of wetlands in the MdO. Within these wetlands, the platforms will serve as school fields that can be replicated by the populations to gradually rehabilitate the ecosystems. A start has been made on mobilizing funds to begin implementing these plans.

In addition, according to the results of the capitalization, the implementation of the project has enabled the rehabilitation of 7,438 ha of agricultural land, i.e. 82% of the end of project target, with the following details

- 3,938 ha in the Sahel consisting of sites for the reclamation of degraded land and tree plantations;
- 105 ha enriched in the classified forests of the BdM;
- reforestation of 2,718 ha on agricultural land and restoration of vegetation cover on 677 ha of the regulatory river bank protection strip in the BMH region

Between 2017 and 2018, the Oursi pond grazing pressure which was initially 200% was reduced to 180%.

In addition, the mapping of the area of bush fires of a total area of protected areas of 230,625 ha, the area burned has decreased from 47,500 ha in 2016 to 26,300 ha in 2020. These fires concern the classified forests of Deux Balés, Nosébou, Sorobouli, Tiogo, Kalio, Tissé, Kari, Tourouba, Oualou, Sâ and Sourou. This result is obtained through a participatory approach with the structures in charge of the environment and the Forest Management Committees.

At the national level, the project supported the development of the national strategy for the creation of eco-villages, with a three-year action plan; and the development of an institutional and legal framework for access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use.

Outcomes/Impacts Rating

In order to rationally assign a score to this "Outcomes/Impacts" criterion of the project, the "Outcomes/Impacts Coefficient" (OIC) indicator was used. This indicator is broken down into three factors (a, b, c). It is rated on a scale of 1 to 6, with the following interpretation grid: 6=Very Satisfactory (VS), 5=Satisfactory (S), 4=Moderately Satisfactory (MS), 3=Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), 2=Unsatisfactory (U)

Table 14: Outcome/Impact Rating

Evaluation of the outcomes	Rating
a) Relevance	2/2
b) Effectiveness	1.5/2
c) Efficiency	1.5/2
Overall Assessment of Project Outcomes (CEI)	5/6

The Outcomes/Impact Coefficient (OIC) is calculated as follows:

$$\text{OIC} = a + b + c = 2 + 1.5 + 1.5 = 5/6$$

It is concluded that the level of achievement of the outcomes and impacts of the project are **satisfactory (S)**

Gender

The project has taken the option of supporting mostly women in the field. The investments that have been made for example in the nutrient agroecological flat gardens and market gardening perimeters are in their majority left to women. The groups of beneficiaries who exploit them are in majority made up of women.

The specific activities that have been conducted in this sense are related to

- The provision of seeds for crops mainly reserved for women (rice cultivation in lowlands, establishment of nutrient agro-ecological flat gardens, market gardens for the benefit of women's groups);
- Support for the processing of non-timber forest products: manufacture of juice, syrup and jam from non-timber forest products through the provision of small equipment and training.
- The establishment of boreholes that can supply the gardens and serve as drinking water if they are put into operation.

In order to rationally assess the extent to which the gender dimension has been taken into account in the project, the "Gender Coefficient" (GC) indicator was used. This indicator is broken down into two factors (a and b). It is rated on a scale of 1 to 6, with the following interpretation grid: 6=Very Satisfactory (VS), 5=Satisfactory (S), 4=Moderately Satisfactory (MS), 3=Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), 2=Unsatisfactory (U), 1=Very Unsatisfactory (VU).

Table 15: Gender rating

Factors for assessing the level of gender mainstreaming	The rating
Factor "a": degree of gender mainstreaming in project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation	2/3
Factor "b": degree to which the project contributes to the promotion of gender equality, women's empowerment and the emergence of mechanisms for inclusion	3/3

The Gender Coefficient (GC) is obtained as follows $GC = 2 + 3 = 5/6$
The project has a satisfactory level of gender mainstreaming.

Sustainability: financial (*), socio-economic (*), institutional framework and governance (*), environmental (*) and overall likelihood (*)

The sustainability of the project was assessed through six components, namely:

The economic viability of the project outcomes.

The economic viability of the project's achievements will be a problem. In the flat agro-ecological nutrient gardens and market gardening perimeters, the investment related to the development and implementation of solar wells is not economically profitable given the exploited areas. These gardens are between 1 and 2 ha and are only exploited at about 40%. At this rate, the value of the assets made in these plots will be recovered after several years of exploitation.

Indeed, the profitability of the sites is not supported by an economic analysis, which projects the revenues likely to support the operation of the sites after the project. Similarly, there is no formal site management system with clearly defined mechanisms.

Similarly, the groups that operate these plots are still informal and do not have a business plan as such. They do not draw up operating accounts and do not have a clear management plan for their expenses and income. Also, the land used for these farms is donated by beneficiaries, and the project has not been able to finalize the retrocessions to the groups. Finally, the important investments that have been made and that require ongoing maintenance have not yet been officially handed over to the local communities, which means that these communities will not necessarily see their responsibility in maintaining these investments in the future. Finally, the project has not been able to put in place an exit strategy to guide the continuation of activities after its lifetime. The actors at the local level (Town Hall, Agriculture and Environment departments, etc.) who should play the role of technical support to the beneficiaries lack the means to play this role in the post-project period.

Ownership and involvement of stakeholders

At the central level, several institutional actors are well involved in the planning and implementation of project activities. At the BdM level, interviews with the governor and other technical partners showed that they were informed and invited to most meetings on project activities. At the field level, the beneficiaries were involved in the implementation of the investments. However, the communes were not sufficiently involved to be able to commit themselves to the maintenance of the investments. For example, in order to install boreholes, which are very large investments, no partnership agreement has been signed with the mayors to agree on their responsibility for maintenance. Some of these boreholes have even been finalized without the retrocession to the community, the project being limited to just giving the borehole to small groups of beneficiaries of the agro-ecological nutrient platforms and market gardening areas in which they are installed. At the Sahel level, the meeting with beneficiaries held in Dori showed that the populations had not been made

aware of the end of the project activities. They were still wondering what would be done for the coming year when the project was finalizing its activities. The technical structures, however, acknowledged that they had taken part in the implementation of most of the activities and were aware of their imminent closure.

The institutional anchoring of the project and the involvement of the authorities

The activities were directly implemented by the State structures in the field through memoranda of understanding that the project signed with each of them. These structures carried out the planned activities as agreed. Their involvement in the follow-up is part of their normal mission, but almost all of them report a lack of means to do so. The communes were involved at a certain level but there were no discussions or agreements to make them responsible for the maintenance of the infrastructure after the project. The project has been completed since January 2021, but the State has taken the decision to make a small extension to allow for the finalization of certain important activities that have already been launched but not completed. This extension is in itself a good thing, because it shows the interest of the State authority in the project. However, it was obtained after a long period of negotiation with the UNDP to obtain an extension. The principle seemed to have been agreed upon before it was questioned by UNDP and GEF, who ended up not opting for this alternative. This created significant frustrations with the line ministry.

Taking into account gender equality

The majority of the activities implemented have favored the participation of women. The involvement of the project in the establishment of nutrient agro-ecological flat gardens and market gardens and the establishment of boreholes in these gardens, helps to empower these women. Similarly, the project has invested in training and processing of non-timber forest products. All these activities are aimed at facilitating the empowerment of women. As for men, the introduction of herbaceous fodder at the level of ponds provides them with a definite support in the framework of pastoral activities. The development of haylofts allows for the conservation of fodder. However, given that the project's actions have affected a limited number of people (small groups of beneficiaries for the nutrient agroecological flat gardens and market gardening perimeters for the developed lowlands and for the transformation of NTFPs) and that their scaling up is not guaranteed, there is a strong likelihood that we will quickly return to the baseline situation

The quality of the technologies introduced

The technologies introduced are understandable by the beneficiaries. For the gardens, it is a question of planting new species or putting into operation the gardens that have been developed. The installation of solar boreholes has not been well studied since the sizing of the infrastructure has not been well done. As a result, boreholes have been installed and equipped, but cannot provide sufficient water. In the lowlands, the evaluation team noted substantial investments to put stone barriers in the central parts of the lowlands, which is not necessary as there is no erosion at these levels. The erosion that these stone barriers were intended to prevent occurs on the slopes and hillsides. The vegetable seeds distributed seem to be hybrids, and no indication was given to users. This poses a problem as their attempt to harvest seed from their crops will lead to significant production losses due to the hybrid nature of the seed, which the beneficiaries do not seem to have understood yet.

Taking into account the environmental dimension and preservation of natural resources

As the project is designed to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change, we can say that environmental aspects are generally taken into account. Investments to reduce bushfires or to enhance soil fertility fall within this framework and will help the beneficiary communities in the long term.

For this criterion of sustainability, we used the indicator of "Sustainability Coefficient" (SC). This coefficient is broken down into six factors (a, b, c, d, e). It is noted on a scale from 1 to 4, and is calculated as follows:

Table 16: Sustainability Rating

Factors for assessing the level of sustainability of the project	The rating
Factor "a": economic viability	0/1
Factor "b": taking into account the environmental aspect	0.5/0.5
Factor "c": degree of ownership or use by beneficiaries of tools developed or provided by the project	0.25/0.5
Factor "d": quality of the technologies introduced	0.25/1
Factors "e": The institutional anchoring of the project and the involvement of the communal and administrative authorities	0.5/1

The Sustainability Coefficient (SC) is obtained as follows:

$$SC = 0.5 + 0.25 + 0.5 + 0.25 + 0.25 + 0.5 = 1.5/4$$

The grid for interpreting the scores is as follows:

- 4: Likely (L): negligible risk to sustainability;
- 3: Moderately likely (ML): moderate risk;
- 2: Moderately unlikely (MU): significant risks;
- 1: Unlikely (U): serious risks.

On the basis of the concept, it appears that the **sustainability of the project's achievements is moderately unlikely**. Indeed, the project has not put in place a strategy to cover the recurrent operational costs of investments. Actions for positive discrimination of women have been taken but without a strategy for sustainability. The technologies introduced are of limited scope (given the number of beneficiaries) and the absence of an exit strategy makes it highly likely that they will have very limited effects in space and time.

9. Key findings, conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned

Main findings

The objective of the EBA-GEF project was to reduce the vulnerability of local communities to the additional risks posed by climate change and to strengthen their resilience by focusing on the natural resource management sectors in the Boucle du Mouhoun forest corridor and the wetlands of the Oursi Pond basin. It was implemented through four (4) components and in six years covering the period 2015 to 2021. It is placed under the technical supervision of the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC), more specifically the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD). It covered the Centre-Ouest, Boucle du Mouhoun and Sahel regions. The project is relevant in that it contributes to the achievement of Burkina Faso's development goals, in particular those of the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) 2016-2020, the National Rural Sector Program (PNSR) 2016-2020, the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the National Sustainable Development Policy (PNDD) 2016-2020, and also to the expected results of the

implementation of UNDP programmatic instruments (Country Program Document 2018-2020 and Strategic Plan 2018-2021).

The implementation of the project has made it possible to achieve very interesting outcomes, including (i) the establishment and operationalization of SICOFORMO, (ii) the inclusion of four sites on the list of RAMSAR sites (the Mouhoun-Sourou confluence zone, the Boucle du Mouhoun forest corridor, the Darkoye pond and the Yomboli pond in the Sahel) (iii) the reforestation of 200 ha of the banks and classified forests along the Mouhoun River and the Oursi Pond, (iv) the opening and annual maintenance of 160 km of firebreaks around the classified forests (v) the reclamation through the half-moons, the zaï, the stone bunds and subsoiling of more than 1,500 ha of degraded land in classified forests and abandoned lands and (vi) the fixation of dunes in the sahel for the preservation of the pond and the rehabilitation of pastures on 80 ha. In support of building the resilience of vulnerable populations, particularly women, the project has built 10 agro-ecological platforms for market garden and fruit production, 7 of which are equipped with a drinking water supply system for human and animal consumption. In addition, 5 lowlands of 57.5 ha have been created and developed; core breeding facilities been created for 185 households for pig breeding and sheep fattening; and finally, agro-forestry systems have been set up through the cultivation of 218 ha of agricultural land under mixed farming and the promotion of organic farming on 33 ha, particularly at the Mouhoun-Sourou confluence.

The project has also contributed to the development of PCDs and PRDs at the level of the target communes and regions, to the functioning of consultation frameworks, as well as to the establishment of local water committees (CLE) and to the promotion of environmental education through the realization of 3 market gardening platforms in schools. It has also carried out sensitization and training sessions for beneficiaries, devolved technical structures and local authorities on various themes related to the sustainable management of natural resources, Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA), climate change, wetland management, and the exploitation and valorization of NTFPs.

The EBA-GEF project has experienced difficulties in its implementation, the main one being the insecurity in its intervention area and the advent of Covid 19 in 2020, which has limited the implementation of certain activities in the field. Being implemented under the NIM execution modality, the majority of the staff of the executing agencies were civil servants. These civil servants were rapidly rotated, which often destabilized the course of events. With respect to the activities implemented, the project invested in market gardening platforms for which water sources are the main constraint. Indeed, more than half of the market gardening platforms set up do not have enough water to exploit the area covered. The project has attempted to rehabilitate or dig mini-boreholes or wells, but the volume of water coming from these infrastructures has quickly proven insufficient. The same is true for larger investments in boreholes and solar panels, which fail to meet the water demand due to an initial sizing problem.

While the implementation of monitoring and evaluation was rated Satisfactory, the achievement of outcomes was rated Moderately Satisfactory because of the shortcomings listed above. The sustainability of the actions could be questioned. Indeed, the closing workshop as well as the acts of transferring the infrastructures to the communities are not sufficient to guarantee the economic viability of the infrastructures with regard to previous experiences but also to the limited capacities and resources of these communities. In the absence of real takeover and continuation plans adopted, there is currently no guarantee that the project's activities will continue after its closure.

The EBA-GEF project has made great efforts to promote the inclusion of women in its activities. This is a dimension of the gender component. A closer look at the beneficiaries reveals the presence of many women as direct beneficiaries of the activities. An in-depth analysis of the project's **gender strategy** finally concludes that the project's gender coefficient is 5/6, placing the project in the **satisfactory category** for this component.

The following table provides the separate and consolidated rating for the EBA-GEF project:

Table 17: Consolidated rating

Evaluation scores:			
1 Monitoring and evaluation	Rating	2 Executing agency/implementing agency	Rating
Designing Inception Monitoring and Assessment	S	Quality of UNDP implementation	S
Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan	S	Quality of execution: execution agency	MS
Overall quality of monitoring and evaluation	S	Overall quality of implementation and execution	MS
3 Evaluation of outcomes		4 Sustainability	
Relevance	S	Financial resources	U
Efficiency	MS	Sociopolitical	L
Efficiency	MS	Institutional framework and governance	MU
Overall rating of project implementation	MS	Environmental	L
		Overall likelihood of sustainability:	ML

Lessons Learned

At the end of this evaluation, several lessons learned can be drawn from the conclusions that were made:

- 6. Costs and benefits associated with the implementation pattern:** The EBA-GEF project was implemented according to the NIM implementation modality. With this modality, implementation is carried out by government structures with the possibility of recruiting external resource persons for the implementation of activities. This modality has made it possible to increase the proportion of the budget available to invest in activities. However, State management procedures and the high turnover of hired personnel disrupt the project's implementation schedules, with the risk of delaying implementation.
- 7. Importance of the Monitoring and Evaluation Manual:** The EBA-GEF project has chosen not to develop an operational monitoring and evaluation manual. This manual describes in detail the procedures and tools to be used in the implementation, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of a program. Project planning and reporting was well undertaken and helped guide project activities through to closure. This system allowed the establishment of a database of achievements, their location and beneficiaries, which facilitates capitalization. It is important for a project of this size to have an operational monitoring and evaluation manual with an updated database of

achievements.

8. **Importance of exit and continuation plan:** Activities initiated by the project that are cyclical or not completed run the risk of stopping immediately after the additional budget provided by the government ends. This is due to the fact that the EBA-GEF project has not discussed and put in place with stakeholders plans for the continuation of activities beyond its lifetime. The closing workshop on the transfer of infrastructure to the local authorities was not sufficient to guarantee the economic viability of the infrastructure in the light of previous experience and the limited capacities and resources of these local authorities. In the absence of real takeover and continuation plans adopted, there is currently no guarantee that project activities will continue after its closure. It is important for projects of this type to negotiate an exit/continuation plan at least six months before the official end of the project and to identify credible ways to finance the activities, otherwise all the outcomes achieved will be immediately and negatively affected.
9. **The low participation of the beneficiaries in the choice of innovations to be disseminated:** some achievements made by the project and already retroceded to the beneficiaries are not operational. This is the case for half of the surface area of almost all the agro-ecological nutrient gardens, or of certain wells/forests created by the project. The activities carried out on these sites occupy only a portion of the areas planned for development. Even assuming full operation, the volume of activities will not allow the beneficiaries to support the operating costs of the facilities. Also, these activities were entirely financed by EBA-GEF. It is important for development projects to discuss technology choices with the beneficiaries and to mobilize their direct financial participation in the financing of the technologies in order to ensure their subsequent mobilization for successful activities. The project is always at risk when everything is fully subsidized without significant participation of the beneficiaries.
10. **Need to link technologies to scale-up plans or define a clear demonstration plan with sufficient communication:** When a project such as EBA-GEF starts installing technologies, new or not, it is important to specify the purpose of the action: Is it a demonstration to participate in the extension effort or is the purpose to scale-up the technology. In the case of a demonstration, the technology must be implemented in an area where it is unknown or in an area where it is not being used appropriately. In this case, the project should have a clear dissemination and communication plan to reach as many people as possible. In the case of participation in scaling up, the project should make significant investments or implement a strategy that attracts significant investments. Not defining the purpose of such technology promotion actions and not having a valid scaling-up plan always end up leaving a sense of unfinished business among beneficiaries and external observers: the project did not bring something new to the area and the project did not reach a critical number of people to make a difference. Indeed, the conceptual relevance of agro-ecological platforms is not established, if one considers the impact of these investments on the productivity of surrounding individual farms and the sustainability of these investments. **The absence of a business model supporting these investments does not guarantee sustainability**
11. **The need to involve the central structures:** The EBA-GEF project has been officially closed since April 2021, despite the fact that some activities could not be finalized.

Faced with this situation and the failure of UNDP and GEF to agree to extend the life of the project, the State decided to release the balance of the national counterpart to allow the PCU to proceed with a regulatory closure according to national procedures. This was possible because of the level of relevance that the State sees in the project activities and therefore the potential results they could have in the lives of the targeted communities in the future. It is important to always ensure support at the highest level of the State when planning and implementing projects.

Recommendations

At the end of this evaluation, the following recommendations were made to stakeholders to increase the benefits of the project or improve the performance of similar projects in the future:

Recommendation	Recipients	Importance	Priority	Deadline
Immediately proceed with the development of a consensual continuation plan by the local authorities to support the transfer of boreholes with the solar drainage system and the developed lowlands to the governors or mayors who could then take responsibility for their maintenance	PCU	High	High	Urgent
Officially notify beneficiary groups of the end of the project so that they can take responsibility for the future of their infrastructure	PCU	High	High	Urgent
Conduct a formal closure of operations	PCU	High	High	Urgent
Set up a monitoring committee for the developments and infrastructures carried out by the project in order to link them to other future initiatives	Government	High	Medium	Medium
Support the monitoring committee and the structures that could help the beneficiary groups to have access to the project equipment that is to be retroceded ??? to be clarified	UNDP	High	Medium	Medium

10. Appendices

Terms of reference

Project/Program Title: "Reducing the vulnerability of local communities to additional risks caused by climate change and building their resilience by focusing on the natural resource management sectors in the Boucle du Mouhoun forest corridor and the wetlands of the Oursi Pond basin".

Consultancy Title: Recruitment of an international consultant for the final evaluation of the EBA-GEF (Ecosystem Based Adaptation) project in Burkina Faso

Duty Station: Burkina Faso

Duration: 35 days spread over two (2) months

Expected start date: January 12, 2021

1. BACKGROUND

The project was formulated to respond to climate change and its consequences on the populations of Burkina Faso. To this end, the Government of Burkina Faso, with the support of UNDP, has developed the project "Adapting Natural Resource-Based Livelihoods to Climate-Induced Risks in the Landscapes of the Boucle du Mouhoun Forest Corridor and the Wetlands of the Oursi Pond Basin in Burkina Faso" (EBA-GEF).

The objective of the project was to reduce the vulnerability of local communities to the additional risks posed by climate change and to strengthen their resilience by focusing on the natural resource management sectors in the Boucle du Mouhoun forest corridor and the wetlands of the Oursi Pond basin. It is expected to be implemented through three (3) operational components: i) Platform to support knowledge on climate change impacts and risks, ii) Reduction of vulnerability and strengthening of resilience demonstrated in the management of natural and social assets in the Boucle du Mouhoun Forest Corridor and the wetlands of the Oursi Pond Basin, iii) Integration of climate change adaptation into local and regional development planning and financing.

The total budget of the project amounts to 37,672,541 USD of which 7,000,000 USD from GEF/FPMA and 30,672,541 USD from co-financing. The main partners of the project are the Government, through the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (specifically the SP/CNDD), the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development (MAAH), the Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources (MRAH), the Ministry of Water and Sanitation (MEA), the local authorities (communes and regions), national and international institutions, development projects and programs (PIF, PLCE/BN), and Civil Society Organizations (OCADES, Vétérinaires sans Frontières, NATURAMA), as well as the GEF and the UNDP. The Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD) is the responsible party for the implementation of the project.

The project covers SDGs 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17, as well as specifically Focus area 3 of the PNDES through Strategic Objectives (SO) 3.1 and 3.5. It was implemented following the ecosystem-based approach (EBA), an approach that is still underused and new for Burkina Faso, relying on biodiversity and ecosystem services for the implementation of a global strategy for the adaptation of individuals and communities to climate change, at the local, national, regional and global levels, given that these ecosystems and their resources constitute important elements for the survival of humanity, hence the need to protect them through good practices.

The project underwent a mid-term evaluation (December 2018 to January 2019), the main conclusions of which were that the results achieved are overall satisfactory. Of the main lessons learned, we can retain:

- i) When the design of a project and its implementation are thought out and organized in a participatory manner, the achievement of its objectives is based on solid foundations: the project is more effective and useful for the beneficiaries and the national, regional, provincial and local ownership of the gains made is easier.
- ii) The limited environmental impact of the EBA-GEF project cannot be understood without taking into account the low level of investments made and the fact that progress in reducing the effects of climate change is a slow and continuous process and only produces its full effects in the long term.
- iii) The sustainability of the results of a project such as EBA-GEF cannot be effective without the real and strong participation and involvement of government authorities, at the various levels of the State organization and the communal authorities.

However, certain difficulties relating to, among other things, securing land for the infrastructure, the security situation in certain intervention communes, and monitoring the implementation of co-financing could have a negative impact on the project outcomes.

The implementation of the project's activities experienced significant difficulties in its final year, in that it was carried out in a context marked by: (i) the security situation in the Boucle du Mouhoun and Sahel Regions, (ii) the COVID-19 pandemic, (iii) significant departures among project staff; and (iv) the presidential and legislative elections in Burkina Faso.

2. SCOPE OF WORK, RESPONSIBILITIES AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED WORK

The main objective of the evaluation is to assess the outcomes of the implementation of the EBA-GEF project over the period 2015-2020). Specifically, it will aim to: (i) assess the relevance of the program in relation to the national context and national priorities, (ii) assess the project implementation strategy; (iii) assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the project implementation (iii) assess the outcomes and impact on the beneficiary populations and the environment. (iv) review the project strategy and the risks to the sustainability of project outcomes.

The FE report must provide information based on credible, reliable and useful evidence-based data.

The FE team should review all relevant sources of information, including documents developed during the preparation phase (such as the FIP, UNDP Launch Plan, UNDP/PDRES Environmental and Social Risk Identification Procedure), the project document, project reports including annual MTRs, project budget revisions, lessons learned reports, national policy and legal documents, and any other material that the team deems useful to support this assessment. The FE team should review the GEF focal area baseline and mid-term monitoring indicators/tools submitted to the GEF at the time of the Director's approval and at the mid-term milestones, as well as the baseline indicators/monitoring tools to be completed prior to the start of the FE field mission.

The FE team should follow a participatory and consultative approach ensuring active involvement of the project team, government counterparts (the GEF operational focal point), implementing partners, the UNDP country office, the regional technical advisor, direct beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

Stakeholder engagement is critical to the success of the FE. This engagement should consist of interviews with stakeholders who have responsibilities related to the project, including (see Appendix 1) implementing agencies, senior government officials and team/component leaders, key experts and consultants in the field, the project steering committee, project beneficiaries, academia, local authorities and CSOs, etc. In addition, the FE team is expected to conduct field missions to (locations), Dédougou (Boucle du Mouhoun Region), Dori and Soffokel (Sahel Region), and Ouagadougou, including the following project sites (see Appendix 2)

The specific design and methodology of the FE should emerge from consultations between the FE team and the above-mentioned parties as to what is appropriate and feasible to achieve the aim and objectives of the FE and

answer the evaluation questions, given budget, time, and data constraints. The FE team should use gender-sensitive methodologies and tools and ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as other cross-cutting issues and the SDGs, are integrated into the FE report.

The final methodological approach, including the timing of interviews, field visits, and data to be used in the evaluation, should be clearly outlined in the initial FE report and thoroughly discussed and agreed upon by UNDP, stakeholders, and the FE team.

The final report should describe the overall approach to the evaluation and the rationale for that approach, making explicit the underlying assumptions, challenges, strengths, and weaknesses of the evaluation methods and approach.

The FE team will consist of one international and one national consultant.

He/She will be assisted by a qualified national consultant (whose ToR are separate from that of the international consultant) for the duration of the assignment.

Field visits and interviews will be conducted by the consultants in all sites that do not present security or health risks.

3. Expected Outputs and deliverables

The FE should assess the project's performance against the expectations set out in the project's logical/results framework (see Appendix A of the ToR). It should assess the results against the criteria described in the Guidelines for Conducting Final Evaluations of UNDP-supported and GEF-funded Projects (GEF-TE-Guide_ENG.pdf (undp.org)). The final evaluation will cover the implementation of EBA-GEF in Burkina Faso. It will cover the period 2015-2020. The geographical area covered is the Boucle du Mouhoun region, the Sahel region, and the Centre Ouest region.

The deliverables are listed below:

#	Deliverable item	Description	Timeline	Responsibilities
1	Initial FE Report	The FE team specifies the objectives, methodology, and schedule of the FE	No later than two weeks prior to the FE mission: <i>(date)</i>	The FE team submits the initial report to the commissioning unit and project management
2	Presentation	First findings	End of the FE mission: <i>(date)</i>	The FE team presents its findings to the commissioning unit and project management
3	Draft FE report	Complete draft report <i>(written using the content guidelines in Appendix C of the ToRs)</i> with appendices	Within three weeks of the end of the FE mission: <i>(date)</i>	The FE team submits the draft report to the commissioning unit; it is then reviewed by the CTR, the project coordinating unit and the GEF PFO
5	Final FE report* + audit trail	Revised final report and FE audit trail in which the FE elaborates on how comments received in the final FE report were addressed (or not) <i>(see template in Appendix H of the ToR)</i>	Within one week of receiving comments on the draft report: <i>(date)</i>	The FE team submits both documents to the commissioning unit

4. Institutional arrangements/reporting lines

The primary responsibility for managing the FE lies with the commissioning unit. The commissioning unit for this FE project is the UNDP Country Office in Burkina Faso

The commissioning unit will contract with the evaluators and ensure that per diem and in-country travel facilities are available to the FE team in a timely manner. The project team will be responsible for contacting the FE team to provide all necessary documents, prepare for stakeholder interviews, and organize field visits.

The UNDP Burkina Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will provide advisory support to ensure quality control and compliance of the evaluation process and report.

The team of consultants selected to carry out the evaluation will be required to submit the methodological approach, collect and analyze the data, develop the draft report, the Power Point presentation for the restitution

and the final report, in accordance with the terms of reference. The consulting team may contact the EBA-GEF Project Manager for any support requested for the proper conduct of the evaluation mission.

5. Experience and qualifications

I. Academic Qualifications:

Master's degree in sustainable natural resource management, environment, or economics, development planning or project management or any other closely related field;

II. Years of experience:

- Recent experience in results-based management evaluation methodologies;
- Experience in applying SMART indicators and redesigning or validating baseline scenarios;
- Experience in evaluation projects;
- Experience in working with the GEF or GEF evaluations;
- Professional experience and in-depth knowledge of biodiversity issues, degradation and sustainable management of natural resources and climate change adaptation and mitigation in developing countries;
- At least 10 years of professional experience in relevant technical areas;
- Demonstrated understanding of gender and climate change issues; experience in gender assessment and analysis;
- Excellent communication skills;
- Experience in project evaluation/review in the UN system will be considered an asset.

III. Language:

- Fluency in written and spoken English
- Fluency in written and spoken French

IV. Competencies:

Adaptive management skills as applied to climate change;
Proven analytical skills;

6. Payment Modality

Payment to the individual contractor will be made based on the actual number of days worked, deliverables accepted and upon certification of satisfactory completion by the manager.

The terms of payment are as follows: following:

- Payment of 20% of the fees upon satisfactory submission of the final version of the initial FE report and approval by the commissioning unit
- 40% of the fees is paid upon satisfactory submission of the draft FE to the commissioning unit
- 40% of the fees is paid after satisfactory submission of the final FE report and approval by the commissioning unit and the CTR (via signatures on the FE report approval form), and upon submission of the FE audit trail

Criteria for issuing the final 40% payment

- The final FE report includes all requirements outlined in the FE ToRs and follows the FE guidelines.
- The final FE report is clearly written, logically organized, and specific to the project in question (i.e., the text has not been copied and pasted from other mid-term evaluation reports).
- The audit trail includes responses and justifications for all comments identified.

Itinerary of the evaluation mission

Time	Subject
April 21, 2021 (Commune of Dédougou)	
8:00-9:00 a.m.	Initial Contact between the Consultant and the Project Management Unit
9:00 am - 9:45 am	Interview with the Governor of the Boucle du Mouhoun region
9h45_10h30	Interview with the Mayor of Dédougou
10h30_11h00	Interview with the DREEVCC
11:00-11:30 a.m.	Interview with DRAAHM
11:30am-12:00pm	Interview with the DG/AEM
12:00-12:30 pm	Dédougou-Douroula trip
12:30-1:30 pm	Interview with the Mayor of Douroula
1:30-2:30 pm	Interview with the members of the CGF of Toroba and visit of the hay loft
2:30-3:30 pm	Interview with the women of the NTFP purchasing center of Douroula and visit of the center
:30-16:00	Douroula-Dédougou trip
April 22, 2021 (Commune of Douroula and Tchérība)	
8:00-9:00 a.m.	Dédougou-Tchérība trip
9:00-10:00 am	Interview with the Mayor of Tchérība
10:00-11:00 am	Tchérība-Kari trip
11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Interview with the Kari CGF
12:00-1:00 pm	Visit of reforestation sites, firebreaks)
1:00-2:00 pm	Kari-Yeyon trip
2:00-3:00 pm	Interview with Yéyon beneficiaries and visit of the platform
3:00-4:00 pm	Yéyon-Bissenderou trip
4:00-5:00 pm	Interview with the CGF of Tissé (in Bissendérou) and visit of the demonstration orchard of Bissendérou
5:00-6:00 pm	Bissendérou-Koudougou trip
April 23, 2021 (City of Koudougou)	
9:00-10:00 am	Interview with the Governor of the Centre Ouest Region
10:00-11:00 am	Koudougou-Saria trip
11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Interview with DR/INERA Saria
12:00-1:00 pm	Saria-Koudougou trip
2:00-3:00 pm	Interview with DRAAHM
3:00-4:00 pm	Interview with the DREEVCC
April 24, 2021 (Municipality of Tenado and Zamo)	
8:00-9:00 a.m.	Koudougou-Guigui trip
9:00-10:00 am	Interview with the beneficiaries of Guigui and visit of the platform
10:00-11:00 am	Guigui-Tiogo trip

11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Interview with Tiogo beneficiaries and visit of the platform
12:00-1:00 pm	Visit of the Tiogo Basin
1:00-2:00 pm	Tiogo-Koudougou trip

List of people we met

STRUCTURES	FULL NAMES	RESPONSIBILITIES	CONTACTS
UNDP	Ms. Clarisse Coulibaly Mr. ZOUNGRANA Salifou THIOMBIANO Sylvain	Program Specialist, Team Leader a.i. Environment and Energy Monitoring and Evaluation Expert Energy Specialist.....	Tel: Email : clarisse.coulibaly@undp.org
EBA-GEF project	Mr. Eugene B. BALMA	National Coordinator	Tel: 25375501 Email : eugenebalma@yahoo.fr
Governorate	Edgard Sie SOU	Governor BMH	
Cooperatives Faso bara of Douroula	20 women met	-	-
C GF of Douroula	8 men met	-	-
C GFde Kari, Village of Oula	Zato GNISSA And 12 men	SG	
Saindoane Group of Guigui Zamo	NEBIE AGo Eveline KO Atia RENT Akwabie NAON Benjamidjie ELIOU Boubie	6	6
Agro-ecological platform of Tiogo	BAKO Moussa NEBIE Eboubie Marina KANON PARE Awa KAMOUNI Safoura KANZIE Emoi KAMA Blandine KAGAMBEGA Zourata KANDO Egnon KANYILI Janette KANTIONO Jacqueline KANYOULOU Augustine KANZIOMO Clementine KANDO Marie	CVD SG Member Member Member Treasurer Member Member Member Member Member Member Member Member Member Member	60855792 719725 01

ONEDD	Pascal TENKODOGO ZOUGOURI Remi	FE Inspector computer scientist	Tenkodogopascal@yahoo.fr 70 89 45 24 zkremi@gmail.com 70 16 82 65
DGESS	ZONGO Ambroise OUATTARA Ibrahim Mrs. KONATE Mariam KIEMA Abdoulaye	Director of Projects and Programs Coordination Agent Agent Agent	-
SP CNDD	Dr KABORE Augustin	SP	
DRA H	Dr SAWADOGO Dominique	DR Sahel	
Regional General Directorate Liptako Water Agency	Mr ZONGO Jean Baptiste Mr. BAYALA Yaya	Regional Director General Technical Director Foresight and Planning	Tel: Email:
Sahel Regional Council	Issa TINDANO	First Vice Chairman	71378598
DR Sahel environment	BINGO Bernard COMPAORE Aime	Regional Director Provincial Director	70252232 70471210
Chief UAT SOGOUTELSofo kel	KO Arsene	UAT	76907959
ZAT Seytenga	ILBOUDO Eric	ZAT	73318893
Commune of Seytenga	CISSE Hamidou,	Representative of the of Mayor of Seytenga :	70369858
	Hama Ali MAIGA,	Mayor of of TENKOUKOUNADJE	(Attendance : 72423730/56122288
Commune Oursi	Mohamed HAG WANANOUR	Mayor of Oursi	70 36 07 16/76838470/52236389
CVD and Oursi Associatio n	Hamidou HADAMA HAMIDOU MAIGA OUETOU, DIALLO ATAMI Al Karim Abdoulaye SANOU, Mahamoudou	- CVD Oursyi Beneficiary Beneficiary Beneficiary MAROBE Association, Chairman of APARSA Association in Oursi	-
Maire de Ténado	BATIANA Yoma	Maire de Ténado	ybatiana@yahoo.fr
Maire de Siby	GANOU Issouf	Maire de Siby	issouf.ganou@gmail.com

Maire de Zamo	IDO Bakalan	Maire de Zamo	ibakalan@yahoo.fr
	NAGALO Jérémie	DR/Environnement /Centre-ouest	70 31 16 66
DR/Environnement/ Boucle du Mouhoun	TRAORE Souleymane	DR/Environnement/ Boucle du Mouhoun	70 46 36 71
DR Agriculture Boucle Centre Ouest	BORO Adama	DR/Agriculture/ Centre-ouest	70 11 97 18
DR Agriculture Boucle du Mouhoun	HIEN John Hermann	DR/Agriculture/Boucle du Mouhou	70 43 82 61
INERA SARIA DR Agriculture Boucle du Mouhoun	KOALA Jonas	DR/INERA/ Saria	70 30 96 11

List of documents reviewed

1. Annexes to the EBA-GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Manual
2. Minutes of the COPIL (Steering Committee) session of 22/05/2018
3. Minutes of the 1st session of the COPIL of 19/07/2017
4. Minutes of the 2nd session of the COPIL of the project of 19/12/2017
5. Minutes of the 1st session of the COPIL of 28/12/2016
6. Minutes of the 2nd session of the COPIL of the 2016 project
7. UNDP Country program document for Burkina Faso (2018-2020)
8. UNDP County program document for Burkina Faso (2015-2018)
9. Project document (French version)
10. Second National Rural Sector Program (PNSR) 2016-2020
11. Status of implementation of COPIL recommendations
12. EBA-GEF project fact sheet
13. Indicators by EBA-GEF project component
14. EBA-GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Manual
15. Master's thesis in GIS-AGEDD, "Spatio-temporal dynamics of bushfires in the forest corridor of the Boucle du Mouhoun", presented by Sawadogo Abdoul Bassit
16. End of cycle dissertation presented in view of obtaining the diploma of water and forestry inspector by Sadiguida Boureima
17. National Rural Sector Program (PNSR) 2011-2015
18. National Policy for Sustainable Development in Burkina Faso 10/2013
19. National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) 2016-2020
20. Revised Annual Work Plan, July 2017
21. Annual Work Plan 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020
22. UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017
23. UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021
24. Project Implementation Review (PIR) 2020
25. Project Implementation Review (PIR) 2019
26. Project Implementation Review (PIR) 2018
27. Project Implementation Review (PIR) 2017
28. 2016 PIR generic Office Template
29. EBA-GEF Annual Report 20120(UNDP Template)
30. EBA-GEF Annual Report 2019 (UNDP Template)
31. EBA-GEF Annual Report 2018 (UNDP Template)
32. Annual Report of Activities 2017 (draft), January 2018
33. EBA-GEF Project Activity Report 2016, March 2016
34. Audit report of the EBA-GEF project
35. Report of the monitoring/support-advisory mission of the EBA-GEF project by the Directorate General of Sectoral Studies and Statistics (DGESS). Sahel Region, 2018
36. Report of the monitoring/support-advisory mission of the EBA-GEF project by the General Directorate of Sectoral Studies and Statistics (DGESS). Boucle du Mouhoun and Centre-Ouest Region, 2018
37. Summary Report of the Launch Workshop of the project "Adapting natural resource-based livelihoods to climate-induced risks in the landscapes of the Boucle du Mouhoun forest corridor and the wetlands of the Oursi Pond Basin in Burkina Faso"

(EBA-GEF project), Ouagadougou,
13/08/2015

38. National Strategy for the Implementation
of the National Policy for Sustainable
Development in Burkina Faso 2016-2020

Matrix of evaluation questions

Evaluation criteria questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
1. Project relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF focal area and to local, regional, and national environment and development priorities? Extent to which the project's objectives and activities are consistent with the needs of the target group and national priorities and policies.			
Adequacy between project and program objectives and the needs of the population	Level of adequacy between the "EBA-GEF" project and the needs of the populations in its intervention zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: - PMU team of the "EBA-GEF" project, o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project o CSOs and religious and traditional leaders. 	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information <p>Analysis of documents related to the FE.</p>
Coherence between the project and national/local development policies	Level of coherence between the pilot project and national programs and policies in Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: PMU- team of the "EBA-GEF" project o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information <p>Analysis of documents related to the FE.</p>
To what extent are the project objectives still valid	Population needs versus program objectives Stakeholder opinions (see stakeholder opinions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: - PMU team of the "EBA-GEF" project, o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information <p>Analysis of documents related to the FE.</p>

Consistency of the pilot project's activities and outputs with its overall purpose and objectives	%of activity completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: - PMU team of the "EBA-GEF" project, o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information <p>Analysis of documents related to the FE.</p>
	%of achievement of outcomes	idem	idem
	Qualitative analysis of % of outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: - PMU team of the "EBA-GEF" project, o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information <p>Analysis of documents related to the FE.</p>
	Adequacy of the program with national orientations (PNDES),	idem	Same as
Adequacy of project activities and outputs with the intended impact and outcomes	See logical framework Intervention logic Analysis of outcomes and outcomes/impacts produced (comparison between outcomes produced and expected outcomes/impacts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: - PMU team of the "EBA-GEF" project, o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information <p>Analysis of documents related to the FE.</p>
Conditions for success/impediments of projects and programs	- Success factors (internal, external) of projects and programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: PMU team of the "EBA-GEF" project o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries 	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information <p>Analysis of documents related to the FE.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Town halls of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector of the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project ○ Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	
	- Factors (internal, external) that hindered the implementation of projects and programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) ○ Managerial staff: - PMU team of the " EBA-GEF "project, ○ Individual/collective direct beneficiaries ○ Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. ○ Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information <p>Analysis of documents related to the FE.</p>
2 Effectiveness: to what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved			
Degree of achievement of the pilot project objectives	<p>Situation of implementation of the activities</p> <p>Degree of achievement of outcomes</p> <p>Degree of achievement of objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) ○ Managerial staff: - PMU team of the " EBA-GEF "project, ○ Individual/collective direct beneficiaries ○ Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. ○ Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information <p>Analysis of documents related to the FE.</p>
What were the main factors that determined whether or not the objectives were achieved?	Opinion and analysis of stakeholders on the factors that influenced (negatively or positively) the achievement of objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) ○ Managerial staff: - PMU team of the " EBA-GEF "project, ○ Individual/collective direct beneficiaries ○ Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. ○ Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information <p>Analysis of documents related to the FE.</p>

Achievement of project objectives	Has the implementation of the project achieved or is it moving towards achieving its main objective?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: - PMU team of the "EBA-GEF" project, o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information <p>Analysis of documents related to the FE.</p>
Beneficiaries reached (in relation to what was planned)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of beneficiaries reached (relative to what was planned) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: - PMU team of the "EBA-GEF" project, o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information <p>Analysis of documents related to the FE.</p>
3. Efficiency: Was the project implemented efficiently, in accordance with national and international norms and standards? Measure of the relationship between project outputs and the resources used to achieve them			
Were the activities cost-effective?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparison of budget allocation to staff with investments (findings from audits, findings from implementation of audit recommendations and supervision visits) - Existence of a procedure manual - Level of application of the procedure manual. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: - PMU team of the "EBA-GEF" project, o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information <p>Analysis of documents related to the FE.</p>
Were the objectives met on time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temporal comparison of the objectives targeted and those achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: PMU team of the "EBA-GEF" project o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented 	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information <p>Analysis of documents related to the FE.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector of the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	
Was the program or project delivered in the most efficient manner compared to other possible approaches	- Cf. Existence and use of the procedure manual and the rate of budget allocation to implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: - PMU team of the " EBA-GEF " project, o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information <p>Analysis of documents related to the FE.</p>
4. Impact of the pilot project: is there evidence that the project has contributed to (or enabled) progress towards reduced environmental pressures and/or improved ecological status? Positive and/or negative changes induced			
What happened as a result of the implementation of the Pilot Project	- Are there outcomes whose combinations tend to achieve the intended impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: - PMU team of the " EBA-GEF " project, o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information <p>Analysis of documents related to the FE.</p>
What has the Pilot project really changed for beneficiaries?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What change was aimed at. - What trend of change is induced by the project 		
How many people were affected?	- Number of people reached and their appreciation of the change brought about by the project at their level		
5. Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-political and/or environmental risks to sustaining the project's outcomes over the long term? How likely is it that the positive outcomes of the project will be sustained at the end of this project?			

To what extent will the positive outcomes of the pilot project continue after the program ends (sustainability)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project exit strategy? - What steps have beneficiaries taken to continue after the project 	idem	Methods/techniques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information - Analysis of documents related to the FE.
What are the main factors that determine the viability or non-viability of the pilot project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See underlying elements: 		
Institutional sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative recognition with text governing the various local structures set up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: - PMU team of the "EBA-GEF" project, o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.	Methods/techniques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information - Analysis of documents related to the FE.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizational chart 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure housing and ownership of local structures 		
Technical Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mastery of well-adapted, environmentally friendly techniques (in the various fields of activity of the Pilot² project 		
Financial Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of an account in the name of and managed by the managers of the local structures 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sources of funds for the account 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current account position 		
Socio-political outcome /impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the level of local financial resources for the consequent financing of local development; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: PMU team of the "EBA-GEF" project o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented 	Methods/techniques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information - Analysis of documents related to the FE.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	
	- Institutionalization of women's structures in the official conduct of public affairs?		
	- Government leaders at the national and local levels increasingly transparent and accountable to the populations in the management of public funds related to IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: - PMU team of the " EBA-GEF " project, o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information - Analysis of documents related to the FE.
Outcome/impact on the governance of local structures	- Reduction of inequalities at all levels and sustainable and innovative social change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: - PMU team of the " EBA-GEF " project, o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information - Analysis of documents related to the FE.
	- Existence of medium- or long- term strategic itineraries for the different local structures: vision; strategies; action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: - PMU team of the " EBA-GEF " project, o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information - Analysis of documents related to the FE.

Outcome/impact of local structures on their environment	- Degree of dependence of local structures on the sponsor (UNDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various Reports - Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sponsor's team (UNDP-U) o Managerial staff: - PMU team of the "EBA-GEF" project, o Individual/collective direct beneficiaries o Town councils of the municipalities where the "EBA-GEF" project is implemented - Other Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Directorates/Devolved Provincial Structures of the rural sector in the implementation zones of the "EBA-GEF" project. o Similar projects/programs running in the same areas of the "EBA-GEF" project <p>CSOs and religious and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information - Analysis of documents related to the FE.
	- Notoriety - better known		
	- Increase in confidence (Credibility)		<p>Methods/techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual interviews - Focus group interview - Triangulation of information - Analysis of documents related to the FE.

e. Rating scales

<i>Ratings for outcomes, effectiveness, efficiency, monitoring and evaluation and surveys</i> 6 Highly satisfactory (HS): no gaps 5 Satisfactory (S): minor gaps 4 Moderately satisfactory (MS) 3 Moderately unsatisfactory (MU): significant gaps 2 Unsatisfactory (U): major problems 1 Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): serious problems	<i>Sustainability rating:</i> 4 Likely (L): insignificant risk to sustainability 3 Moderately likely (ML): moderate risks 2 Moderately unlikely (MU): significant risk 1 Unlikely(U): severe risks	<i>Relevance ratings</i> 2 Relevant (R) 1 Not relevant (NR) <i>Impact ratings:</i> 3 Satisfactory (S) 2 Minimal (M) 1 Unsignificant (U)
<i>Additional ratings if applicable:</i> Not applicable (N/A) Not applicable (NA)		

Audit trails

Data collection tools

Interview guide – project coordination team

Name	of	the
interviewee :		
Job	of	the interviewee :
.....		
Phone	number :
Email :	

1. Can you give us a brief presentation of the EBA-GEF project?

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2. How are the project objectives and planned activities consistent with the priorities of the Burkinabè Government ?

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3. How do the planned objectives and activities of the project match the needs and expectations of the areas of intervention

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4. How do the planned project objectives and activities match the needs and expectations of the local beneficiary communities?

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5. What are the main difficulties you have encountered in the implementation of the project and the solutions implemented

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6. Were you able to keep to the original schedule of the activities?

(A) Yes B. No

If not, were there any activities that you were unable to carry out and why?

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If not, were there any activities that were carried out late and why?

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7. Which activities did you perform with more satisfaction?

Explain.....
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.....

8. Which activities do you/did you perform with less satisfaction?

Explain.....
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9. More broadly, are you:

- A. Very satisfied with the outcomes achieved by the project
- B. Moderately satisfied with the outcomes of the project
- C. Not satisfied at all with the outcomes of the project

If very satisfied, explain

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If not satisfied at all

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10. Do you think that the EBA-GEF project has sufficiently considered cross-cutting issues, including gender, in both its design and implementation?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....

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11. Do the activities you have carried out have an impact on women and the most vulnerable populations?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....

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12. Did the activities you have carried out contribute to the capacity building of the beneficiary communities?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....

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13. Did the activities you carried out contribute to the capacity building of other actors (project partners, State decentralized structures, local authorities...)?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
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14. Do you think that the outcomes/achievements of the EBA-GEF project will be sustained?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
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15. Do you think that the issue of sustainability of the outcomes of the EBA-GEF project has been taken into account from the beginning?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
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16. Is there an exit strategy?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain
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17. Have the project partners been involved in the design and implementation of the EBA-GEF project?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
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18. Have the local authorities been involved in the design and implementation of the EBA-GEF project?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
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.....

19. Have the local communities been involved in the design and implementation of the EBA-GEF project?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
.....
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.....

20. Does the EBA-GEF project have a mechanism for collecting complaints and feedback from partners and beneficiaries?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
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.....
.....

21. Do you know if your partners have a system for collecting complaints and feedback from project beneficiaries?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
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.....

22. Does the project have an information and communication strategy? Have the various reports been drafted on time?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
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.....

23. Do you know if your partners have an information and communication strategy? Have the various reports been drafted on time?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
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24. Is there a partnership strategy at national, regional, provincial and local levels? What is the impact of these partnerships on the outcomes achieved?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
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25. How is the monitoring and evaluating of the activities and achievements of the EBA-GEF project done?

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26. Are there joint monitoring and evaluation missions with SP-CNDD and/or implementing partners?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
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27. How are the implementing partners of the EBA-GEF project chosen?.....

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28. What are the conditions and modalities for awarding contracts?

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29. In your opinion, what improvements and adjustments/adaptations should be made so that the EBA-GEF project respond better to the needs of local communities, especially

women?

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30. What are your suggestions and recommendations for project interventions for the next 2 years.....
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Thank you for your collaboration

Interview guide – Project implementation partners

<i>Name of the Partner:</i>	
<i>Legal status of the partner (NGO, association, CSO):</i>	
<i>Head Office (Geographical address</i>	
<i>Areas</i>	<i>of</i>
intervention :	
Telephone :E-	
mail	

I-PARTNERSHIP WITH UNDP

1. Since when has your institution partnered with the EBA-GEF project?.....
.....
2. Who made the first move?
 - B. My institution
 - C. The EBA-GEF project
3. Why did you collaborate with the EBA-GEF project?
 - A. To increase our reach
 - B. To serve more poor people
 - C. To serve more women
 - D. Other (please specify)
.....
.....
4. What is the partnership with the EBA-GEF project about?

Explain.....
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.....

5. How does the partnership with the EBA-GEF project meet the needs of your institution?

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6. Has the partnership with the EBA-GEF project had an impact on the intervention capacities of your institution?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
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7. Did the partnership with the EBA-GEF project have any impact on the beneficiary population?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
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.....

8. Do you think the partnership with the EBA-GEF project has any advantages and/or disadvantages?

(A) Yes (B) No

Explain.....
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.....
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9. Do you think that improvements should be made to the partnership with the EBA-GEF project?

(A) Yes (B) No

Explain.....
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10. Do you think that adaptations/changes are needed in the partnership with the EBA-GEF project?

(A) Yes (B) No

Explain.....
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11. More broadly, what are your suggestions/recommendations regarding the partnership with the EBA-GEF project?.....
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II- EBA-GEF PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

12. Do you think that the interventions of the EBA-GEF project fit well with the priorities of the country?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain
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13. Do you think that the interventions of the EBA-GEF project fit well with the priorities of the region?

(A) Yes B. No

Expliquer.....
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14. Do you think that the interventions of the EBA-GEF project fit well with the priorities at the local level?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
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15. Are the EBA-GEF project interventions in line with the needs and expectations of the beneficiary populations?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
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16. Do the EBA-GEF project interventions have an impact on the local communities?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
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17. Do the EBA-GEF project interventions have an impact on women and the most vulnerable population?

(A) Yes B. No

Explain.....
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18. Do you think that improvements should be made to the EBA-GEF project interventions?

(A) Yes (B) No

Explain.....
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19. Are adaptations/changes needed in the EBA-GEF project interventions?

(A) Yes (B) No

Explain.....
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20. What are your suggestions/recommendations for future EBA-GEF project interventions?

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Thank you for your collaboration

Topics to be discussed in the focus groups

1. The main constraints (economic, social, legal, cultural, environmental...) existing in the area.

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2. The main constraints (economic, social, legal, cultural, environmental...) specific to the advancement of women.

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3. The needs and expectations of local communities

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4. The needs and expectations of women

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5. The relevance of the actions, works and achievements of the EBA-GEF project to the needs and expectations of local communities. The quality of the offer.

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6. The relevance of the actions, works and achievements to the needs and expectations of women. The quality of the offer.

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7. The impact of actions, works and achievements on local communities. Concrete examples/testimonials.....

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8. The impact of actions, works and achievements on women. Concrete examples/testimonials.

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9. Actions, works and achievements that have the greatest impact on local communities.

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10. Actions, works and achievements that have had the greatest impact in terms of improving the situation of women.

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11. Improvements to be made to the EBA-GEF project offer.

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12. Involvement of local communities in the design and implementation of the EBA-GEF project

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13. The relationships with the implementing partners of EBA-GEF project

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14. The feedback and complaints addressed to the EBA-GEF project and implementing partners and treaties

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15. Suggestions and recommendations of local communities for future EBA-GEF interventions project

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16. Suggestions and recommendations of women for future EBA-GEF interventions project

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Thank you for your collaboration

Data collection tools

A. VISITING CARD OF THE COMMUNE OR VILLAGE

Commune			
Surface area			
Population	Total	Men	Women
How are women organized to better access the outcomes of the project?			
The number of elected members of the local Council = M= W=	Renewal rate in 2016	The number of terms of office of the mayor	The number of elected members on the mayor's list
Is there a CCC in the framework of the EBA-GEF project? if yes, since when? what is its composition?			
How many meetings have there been since its establishment?			
The number of actions from which the commune/village benefits in the framework of the EBA-GEF project			
In the commune/village, are there any other actions in ACC, apart from those of the EBA-GEF project?			

Stakeholders appraisal

- Actions:
- Implementation processes:
- The role of the different actors (elected representatives, organizations, companies)

B. FOR EACH ACTION CARRIED OUT IN THE COMMUNE OR VILLAGE

Title of action:	
Completion date of the study:	
Total cost of the action:	
The contractual time limit for the execution	
Start date:	
Physical progress status of the action:	
Level of financial implementation	
Appraisal of the control/monitoring office	
Estimated delivery date (if applicable):	
Putting into operation:	
Number of direct beneficiaries:	

Level of implementation of EBA-GEF activities

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title and nature of the operation</i>	<i>Commune or village</i>	<i>Start date of the work</i>	<i>Closing date if applicable</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Level of technical execution</i>	<i>Level of financial execution</i>	<i>Contact of the company</i>	<i>Contact of the monitoring office</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1.1.1										
1.1.2										
1.1.3										
1.1.4										
1.1.5										
1.1.6										
1.1.7										
1.1.8										