



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Capacity Building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation			
Country(ies):	Burkina Faso	GEF Project ID:	10025
GEF Agency(ies):	UN Environment	GEF Agency Project ID:	01638
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change	Resubmission Date:	1 st July 2019
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of Parent Program	N/A	Agency Fee (\$)	112,100

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES¹

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CBIT	CBIT	CBIT	1,180,000	150,000
Total project costs			1,180,000	150,000

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Develop Burkina Faso's institutional and human capacities to meet reporting requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement especially for the priority sectors of AFOLU ² and Waste						
Project Components	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Component 1: Institutionalization of climate transparency to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement.	TA	1. Institutional arrangements for climate transparency are strengthened to support the long-term strategy on climate transparency.	1.1 A climate change coordination framework and focal points established to plan, track and report climate actions 1.2 Awareness raising through training on climate transparency, MRV mechanisms and integration of NDC and NAP ⁴ in policy provided to decision makers from government, civil society and private sector 1.3 Climate data sharing protocols developed and adopted.	CBIT	166,750	59,000

¹ When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF and CBIT programming directions.

² Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

⁴ MRV: Monitoring, Reporting and Verification ; NDC: Nationally Determined Contributions ; NAP: National Adaptation Plan.

			1.4 Long-term strategy on climate transparency designed and adopted.			
Component 2: Tracking progress of climate change mitigation and adaptation.	TA	2. Burkina Faso tracks and reports progress of the NDC and NAP, including public and private investments, especially in AFOLU and Waste sectors.	2.1 An analysis of current monitoring and evaluation practices and gaps developed. 2.2 A domestic MRV system designed, tested and operationalized. 2.3 Methodologies for country-specific emission factors developed for AFOLU and Waste sectors. 2.4 Training on MRV system provided to network members and stakeholders from civil society and private sector. 2.5 Peer exchange activities for experience sharing implemented. 2.6 A review of baseline projections of NAP and NDC carried out. 2.7 Methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of NDCs, NAP and transparency, including specific indicators, developed. 2.8 Public and private expenditures related to the implementation of Burkina Faso's NDC and NAP identified and tracked in AFOLU and Waste.	CBIT	906,750	85,000
Subtotal					1,073,500	144,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁵				CBIT	106,500	6,000
Total Project Cost					1,180,000	150,000

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment	In- Kind	70,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment	Cash	80,000
Total Co-financing			150,000

⁵For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNEP	CBIT	Burkina Faso	Climate Change	CBIT	1,180,000	112,100	1,292,100
Total Grant Resources					1,180,000	112,100	1,292,100

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 6 CORE INDICATORS

Update the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet (as used in GEF 7 Endorsement template – Annex E) and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at mid-term evaluation and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported any time during the replenishment period.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO Endorsement
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of land restored (Hectares)	
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	
7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	
8	Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	
9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	Men: 250 Women: 260

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided.

F. PROJECT TAXONOMY

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthen institutional capacity and decision making -Convene multi-stakeholders alliances -Demonstrate innovative approaches 		
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Private sector -Beneficiaries -Local communities -Civil societies -Type of engagement -Communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large corporations - Community based organizations - Non-Governmental Organization - Academia - Trade Union and Workers Union - Information Dissemination - Partnership - Participation - Awareness raising - Education 	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity development -Knowledge Generation and - Exchange -Learning -Innovation -Knowledge and Learning -Stakeholder engagement plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Theory of change -Indicators to measure change -Knowledge management -Innovation -Capacity development 	
Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gender Mainstreaming -Gender results areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Women groups -Gender sensitive indicators -Capacity development -Awareness raising 	
Focal Area/Theme	Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -United Nations Framework on climate change - Climate Finance (Rio markers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -CBIT -Climate change mitigation 2 -Climate change adaptation 1

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A.0. Describe any changes in alignment with the project design with the original PIF

The relevance of the two components, which focus on institutionalizing climate transparency and monitoring progress, was overall recognized during the national stakeholder consultations. However, the wording for Component 2 and Outcome 2 have been slightly adjusted to capture more accurately what they encompass:

- Component 2 has been changed from "*Tracking Transparency progress*" to "*Tracking progress of climate change mitigation and adaptation*". Indeed, this component is less about tracking the progress of transparency activities, rather it is about tracking progress of climate change mitigation and adaptation in Burkina Faso.
- Outcome 2 now also encompasses the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), in addition to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). This also makes sense in the context of the selection of Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) as one of the target sectors. As such, Outcome 2 now reads: "Burkina Faso tracks and reports progress of the NDC and NAP, including public and private investments, especially in AFOLU and Waste sectors."

The wording of some outputs has undergone modifications reflecting the context of the climate change work in Burkina Faso and informed by the stakeholders' consultations. The summary of the adjustments is presented in the table below:

Output wording at PIF stage	Output wording at CEO Endorsement	Explanations
1.1 An inter-ministerial climate change coordination framework and focal points established to plan, track and report climate actions	1.1 A climate change coordination framework and focal points established to plan, track and report climate actions	In the PIF, the actors concerned by this output were ministerial agents in charge of AFOLU and waste sectors, as well as other sectors. Legal provisions currently being adopted in connection with the establishment of the National Climate Change Committee are involving civil society organizations (CSO) and private sector leaders. The output modification aims to comply with this new legal text. The coordination framework's operating budget will be provided by the State of Burkina Faso after the adoption of the decree to that effect, so this change has no impact on the project's budget.
1.2 Awareness raising through training on climate transparency, MRV mechanisms and integration of NDC and NAP in policy provided to decision makers in line ministries	1.2 Awareness raising through training on climate transparency, MRV mechanisms and integration of NDC and NAP in policy provided to decision makers from government, civil society and private sector	In Burkina Faso, the process of adopting policy documents as well as the integration of the NAP and the NDC in the policy documents involve 3 main actors: The Government, CSOs and the private sector. The involvement of these 3 actors is a requirement for the elaboration of national legal texts and policy documents. This is reflected within the field of climate change by the NAP for CSO and a NAP for Women's Associations. A vibrant Coalition of CSOs on Climate Change has been operationalized since 2011. Previously, this output only included decision makers in the ministerial departments. The modification is intended to take into account the full scope of stakeholders involved in the MRV and the integration of the NDC and the NAP in the policy documents. Burkina Faso is aware of the importance of the specific role of the Government in climate transparency, but also convinced that the involvement of CSOs and the private sector leaders is necessary for the effectiveness of climate transparency.

Output wording at PIF stage	Output wording at CEO Endorsement	Explanations
2.3 Guidelines and tools for consistency and comparability of GHG emission projections, adaptation and resilience between sectors developed	2.3 Methodologies for country-specific emission factors developed for AFOLU and Waste sectors.	In the PIF there was a discrepancy between section B project summary, and the elaboration of the outcomes and outputs in section 3 on the proposed alternative scenario. In section 3, the output was about developing the emission factors in the two target sectors, and this is reflecting the needs and demands of Burkina Faso. Thus, this is now corrected in the document. In addition, in the PIF the Output in section B was “ <i>Country-specific emission factors developed and baselines set for AFOLU and waste sectors</i> ”. Considering the timeline and the resources allocated to this Output, and having in mind a longer-term impact, the focus of this Output has slightly changed to focus more on the methodologies that will allow Burkina to have its own capacity to develop any country-specific emission factor for the selected sectors, while still initiating work on selected emitters within AFOLU and Waste sectors, and involving sub-national level in the work, that can later inform the future establishment of country-specific emission factors.
2.4 Training on MRV system provided to network members and Ministry agents.	2.4 Training on MRV system provided to network members and stakeholders from civil society and private sector	In the PIF, training beneficiaries identified were network members and Ministries’ agents. To improve the transparency system effectively, an extension of the training courses to the full scope of actors involved in the MRV system is suggested. These actors come from the public, the private sector and CSOs. It should be noted that this training will be targeting the leaders/heads of CSOs and the private sector involved in the AFOLU and Waste sectors. The funding related to the involvement of a wider range of stakeholders after the implementation of this CBIT project will be provided by the State of Burkina Faso.
2.6 Review of information provided in the NDC and NAP including quality review of baseline projections carried out	2.6 A review of baseline projections of NAP and NDC carried out.	In the PIF, this output was related to a broader review of the information contained in the NAP and NDC in order to identify the difficulties in monitoring the progress of climate transparency. The expected new product focuses more exclusively on reviewing the baseline projections contained in the NDC and the NAP. This review aims to identify, first and foremost, the inadequacies of projections data related to the monitoring of climate transparency. The results of this review will be used to revise the NAP and NDC to update the data and thereby facilitate monitoring of progress in Burkina Faso's climate efforts.
2.8 Public and private expenditures related to the implementation of Burkina Faso’s NDC and NAP identified and tracked in at least two sectors.	2.8 Public and private expenditures related to the implementation of Burkina Faso’s NDC and NAP identified and tracked in AFOLU and Waste.	In the PIF document, this output was phrased to capture at least two sectors. It is now clearly specified that AFOLU and Waste are the targeted sectors. Agriculture, including livestock, has been recognized as the primary emitter in the 2nd National Communication of Burkina Faso (2014). Waste is also a key emitter at the national level. Having information on private and public expenditures for these two sectors will enable better decision-making at the national level.

The GEF budget distribution per main project Component has also undergone very minor changes compared to the PIF:

Project Component	PIF budget	CEO Endorsement budget	Explanations
Component 1	200,000	166,750	Following the detailed development of the proposal and a refined understanding of the project's needs, the budget for component 1 was reduced and the difference was reallocated to component 2 and project management costs.
Component 2	880,000	906,750	
PMC	100,000	106,500	
Total	1,180,000	1,180,000	

A.1. Project Description

1. Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

Ranked among the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Burkina Faso is a landlocked Sahelian country in the heart of West Africa with more than 80% of the population directly depending on the exploitation of natural resources. This situation increases its vulnerability to climate change. The impacts of the increase of global average temperature on different ecosystems and regions are multiple and diverse. Decrease in production yields and livestock productivity, irregular rainfall; risk of disappearance of less resilient species due to climatic conditions, hatching of certain crop pests, deterioration of agronomic quality of soils; early drying up of water bodies, lack of water for different uses, aggravation of water stress, water pollution, risk of destruction of structures by strong flood. In general, there is a sharp increase in natural disasters with more people affected and more damage than in the past. Thus, disadvantaged populations are disproportionately affected in their lives and livelihoods.

In 2015, the international community agreed on the objective of limiting “the increase of global average temperature to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels”, as stated in the Paris Agreement. The implementation of this arrangement of the article 2 of the Paris Agreement is further elaborated in article 4 which states that "Each Party shall establish, communicate and update the successive nationally determined contributions it intends to make. Parties shall take internal measures for mitigation in order to achieve the objectives of such contributions".

Countries, regardless of their level of development, committed to contributing to reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and increasing adaptation as laid out in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

Article 11 of the Paris Agreement highlights the importance of capacity building to enhance the capacity and ability of developing country Parties, in particular countries such as Burkina Faso that have the least capacity and are also very vulnerable to climate change, to “take effective climate change action, including, inter alia, to implement adaptation and mitigation actions, and should facilitate technology development, dissemination and deployment, access to climate finance, relevant aspects of education, training and public awareness, and the transparent, timely and accurate communication of information”.

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework aiming to build mutual trust and confidence and promote the effective implementation of the actions identified under the NDCs. The Enhanced Transparency Framework shall build on and enhance the transparency arrangements under the Convention, recognizing the special circumstances of the least developed countries.

The COP24 climate conference in Katowice further elaborated the enhanced Climate Transparency System. In accordance with article 13 of Paris Agreement of Paris, the "Katowice Climate Package" 2018 adopted the modalities, procedures and guidance (MPGs) for the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

2. Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Baseline of the AFOLU and waste sectors

Burkina's economic growth is strongly related to its agricultural activity, which occupies more than 80% of the population. Agriculture, which is essentially rain-fed, is dominated by smallholders and remains highly vulnerable to climatic hazards. It is estimated that of the 11.8 million hectares of land with agricultural potential, 5.7 million hectares are developed. The importance of the agricultural sector has led the Government to adopt and implement policies and strategies aimed at improving agricultural yields and making the sector's activities sustainable with a view to improve the resilience of the agricultural sector.

The major obstacles of the agricultural sector are, among others, the insufficiency and irregularity of the spatio-temporal precipitation with a downward trend, the decline of soil fertility, the strong demographic pressures on agricultural land with high co-efficient of cultural intensity, land insecurity, poor water control, high cost of inputs and equipment, low capacity of actors, lack of control over climate information and its use by producers. Moreover, the agricultural sector suffers from the lack of capacity to monitor input standards and their use, the weakness of multisector consultation, particularly in the context of extension, the weakness of consultation between technical structures and research (NAP-Agriculture, 2013). The assessment of greenhouse gas emissions in the Agriculture sector (including livestock production) essentially highlights six (6) source categories: Enteric fermentation, manure management, rice cultivation, agricultural soils, prescribed burning of savannas and agricultural residues burned in the fields. The total GHG emissions in CO₂ equivalent of the Agriculture sector is 19,142 Gg in 2007, a 42% increase over the previous year of data, 1999 (DCN, 2010).

Greenhouse gas emissions from the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector consist mainly of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). This sector also emits other gases such as NO_x and CO (SNC, 2010). The main categories that affect GHG emissions and sequestering in the LULUCF sector are: changes in forests and other woodlots and biomass stocks (sequestration) and conversion of forests and grasslands (emissions). Taking into account the total gross GHG emissions of all sectors, the contribution of the LULUCF sector decreases from 10% in 1999 to 7% in 2007. As for the sequestration of GHGs by the LULUCF sector, in 2007, the gross sequestration capacity of Burkina Faso is 2,047 Gg against 239 Gg in 1999 because of the efforts made by the country through various programs of reforestation and defenses. The LULUCF sector is net CO₂ absorber - in 2007 the net CO₂ emissions by this sector are negative (-502 Gg).

Burkina's National Sanitation Policy and Strategy confirms that the waste sector is composed of four sub-sectors: solid waste, liquid waste, gaseous waste and rainwater. Solid waste comes mainly from households, administration and production and trade both in urban and rural areas. Liquid waste is composed of domestic or non-industrial wastewater and industrial and similar liquid waste from industrial facilities, health facilities, mining sites, etc. The gaseous waste sub-sector is characterized by gaseous tributaries resulting from biological decomposition processes, gaseous emissions from industrial processes or the storage of certain chemical products and olfactory nuisances. The waste associated with rainwater comes from the poor management of drainage systems of these waters in urban areas. Waste is the responsibility of local governments, communes, and is a particular challenge in urban communes

In the context of studies carried out on the preparation of the National Adaptation Plan, the expected impacts of climate change in the period 2014-2050 points at costly threats to Burkina Faso's priority sectors. In relation to the optimistic and

pessimistic scenarios considered, the costs of adaptation to climate change for the period under consideration are divided between the sectors of agriculture, livestock, energy, environment, habitat and infrastructure, health.

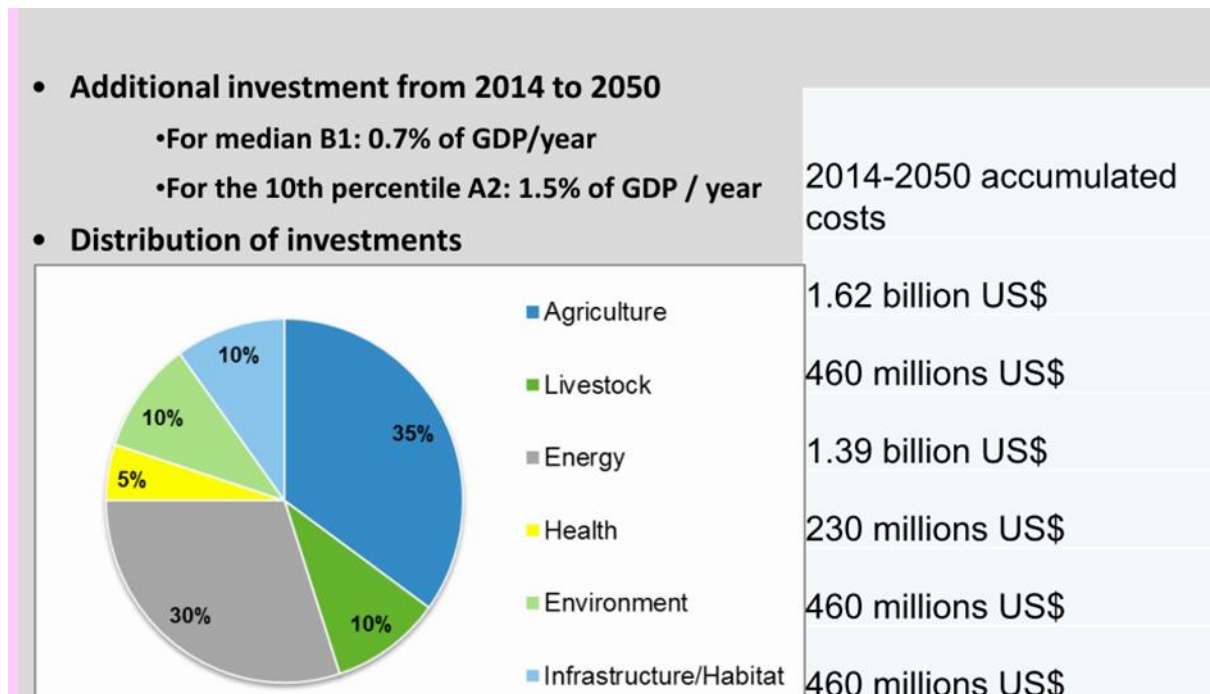


Figure 1: The cost of adaptation to climate change by sectors⁶

Agriculture leads the expected required investments with 1.62 billion US dollars or 35% of the total cost of adaptation followed by energy with 1.39 billion US dollars or 30% of the cost of adaptation. The livestock, environment and infrastructure and habitat sectors have a similar investment requirement of US \$ 460 million each. The health sector has a need of US \$ 230 million with a rate of 5% of the total cost of adaptation.

As can be seen from above outline, some data on AFOLU and Waste exists. In fact, the Departments for statistical studies and monitoring in the Ministry of Agriculture collects agricultural data from households in a set of sample villages throughout the country and on an annual basis since 1993. This includes data on agricultural yields, use of fertilizer, land use and restoration, agricultural practices, and the household economy - some of this highly climate relevant. In addition, the communes, in particular the urban communes, monitor the amount of waste by source. The monitoring is often done by the waste management entities. This data is likewise useful from a climate point of view. Nevertheless, a permanent and coherent system of climate relevant data collection is not yet in existence in Burkina Faso.

Baseline of public sector climate efforts

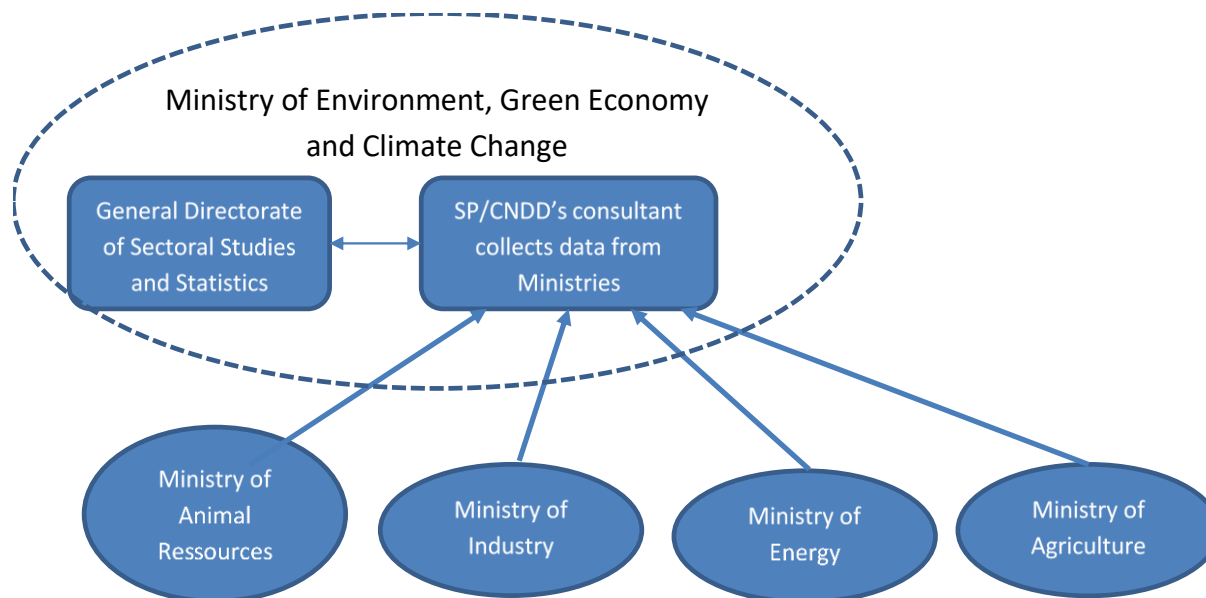
There is no doubt about Burkina Faso's concern and commitment to sustainability and climate change. In 2011, the Government decided to establish the National Assembly on the Environment and Sustainable Development, in which the development of a National Sustainable Development Policy (NSDP) was recommended accompanied by a law. Prepared in 2013, the NSDP was an effective framework for the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SAGSD) which allows to raise awareness about sustainability and climate change vulnerability to diverse stakeholders and sectors in the country.

⁶ Source: Millennium Institute, 2012.

Additional evidence of Burkina Faso’s commitment is its ratification of many multilateral environmental agreements and its corresponding engagement with the international community committed to the survival of humanity and the promotion of sustainable development. More specifically, it ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol (KP) and the Paris Agreement respectively in September 1993, March 2005 and November 2016. Burkina Faso participates in the international forums and negotiations of the UNFCCC (conferences of parties, sessions of subsidiary bodies, etc.), where important decisions are made especially regarding climate change.

A Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Management of the Environment (SP/CONAGESE) was created within the ministry responsible for the environment to address climate change issues. The secretariat was then transformed into the National Council for Sustainable Development (PS-NCSD) with additional responsibilities. In 1995, Burkina set up the inter-ministerial committee for the Implementation of Actions for the Draft Convention of the United Nations on Climate Change (CIMAC). This committee was fully involved in the elaboration of the First National Communication on Climate Change. Unfortunately, the CIMAC stopped functioning due to a lack of funding. Since then, no organization of coordination has been created to replace it.

Figure 2: Current basic framework to collect data for BURs and National Communications



Without a clear institutional arrangement, the elaboration of National Communications and BURs depend now on external consultants. Under the Ministry of Environment there is a Directorate in charge of the Conventions, with a team of 5 persons working specifically on Climate Change, including one MRV Focal Point. This directorate is the one currently hiring the consultants and writing letters to each of the Ministries informing that the MRV focal point will come to the Ministries and request information to elaborate the aforementioned reports. This one-off request needs to be done for each report, and the way the consultants collect the data, which varies each time, calls for a significant improvement which will be done through this CBIT project.

In addition to the National Strategy for implementing the Climate Change Convention adopted in 2001 and the Technology Needs Assessment in 2003, the country, has adopted several instruments to implement the rules of this convention. These instruments as described below, provide a basis for mitigation initiatives and adaptation to climate change impacts.

*** National Adaptation Programmes of Action to Climate Change (NAPA)**

After the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol in March 2005, Burkina Faso embarked on the process of preparing its National Adaptation Programmes of Action to Climate Change (NAPA). With the main objective of identifying priority actions based on urgent and immediate adaptation needs of vulnerable populations (in Burkina Faso = poor rural people), the NAPA was adopted in November 2007. The key intervention sectors of the NAPA are Agriculture, Water Resources, Animal Resources and Forestry / Biodiversity. In 2009, Burkina Faso received United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) support to mobilize funding from the African Adaptation Fund.

An analysis of the evolution of NAPAs in Least Development Countries (LDCs) finds that NAPAs in general, both in their elaboration and in their implementation, have experienced many difficulties. One of the limitations is that the NAPA responded to an urgent situation and was principally directed to those who are most vulnerable, particularly rural populations. In Burkina Faso, the necessity to have more appropriate instruments to guide more broad-based adaptation actions and their monitoring and implementation is needed.

*** Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) framework**

Based on the inventory of GHG emissions carried out in 2007 as part of the preparation of the 2nd National Communication, forecasts of discharges in the energy, forestry, agriculture, transport and waste sectors was developed. It shows that there is an increase in emissions of GHG in all sectors, however, with a predominance for the sectors of forest and land use. The vulnerability analysis of the main economic sectors indicates that Burkina Faso, a Sahelian country, is particularly vulnerable to climate change in three priority sectors of activity, namely agriculture, forestry and water resources, despite adaptation measures and strategies which have been initiated. For the identification of NAMA, an analysis of national priorities based on the analysis of strategic documents was made, and the above-mentioned economic sectors retained as priority. Certain actions are in progress and have been budgeted for. The implementation of these actions should be closely monitored in order to assess any change in the contribution to greenhouse gas emissions and assess the adaptability of the population and the opportunities for further development.

*** National Adaptation Plan (NAP)**

The National Adaptation Plan recommended during COP17 held in Durban in 2011 is the basis for developing adaptation actions. The Ministry of Environment Green Economy and Climate Change, through the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (PS-NCSD), was in charge of the process of drafting the NAP. It is building upon climate projections for Burkina Faso and the assessment of the vulnerability of the different sectors of development. It describes in a precise and detailed manner (i) structural vulnerability, (ii) priority areas for adaptation, (iii) adaptation measures in the short, medium and long term, (iv) an action plan for five-year adaptation, (v) the cost of adaptation for a period of 1 to 15 years.

The NAP is also based on the National Sustainable Development Policy and its Law, which aims to define the global Burkina Faso framework for sustainable development as well as general guidelines for the development and supervision of sectoral policies, strategies, development plans and programs both at national and decentralized level. However, since the date of adoption of this instrument, which includes sectoral components, the lack of means and the absence of an adequate mechanism for monitoring its implementation remains a challenge. This also influences the ability to assess the progress made by Burkina Faso in its commitments as a UNFCCC signatory.

*** National Determined Contribution (NDC)**

The NDC of Burkina Faso, emanated from its Intended NDC, and relates to the Paris Agreement. It includes an Adaptation component that makes it somewhat unique and ambitious and has a mitigation component as well. The NDC presents the

latest official emissions data as of May 2018, which have the following shares: AFOLU 88%, Waste 4%, Transport 4%, Industry 2% (see below).

The largest emitter, the "rural sector", is made up of the sub-sectors Water, Agriculture-Forests-Land Use (AFOLU). It is at the same time the main engine of Burkina's economy (80% of the population depends on it for a living), but also the sector most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The NDC consists of projects with a strong focus on the valuation of environmental services such as electricity (hydro power), food security, water and soil conservation, sustainable agriculture, non-timber forest products. These projects will also result in medium and long-term significant GHG reductions. The interest in mitigation efforts is not very strong in general, including in climate vulnerable sectors such as AFOLU. The NDC, which reflects Burkina Faso's contributions in the global effort to combat climate change, suffers from the absence of a monitoring and transparency mechanism to evaluate implementation efforts but also to attract interest from certain partners.

***National Communications (NC)**

In accordance with Articles 4 and 12 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Burkina Faso has developed in 2001 its Initial National Communication (referred as May 2002 in the UNFCCC website) containing measures to mitigate or facilitate appropriate adaptation to climate change.

The Second National Communication was developed in 2014, in accordance with the guidelines of decision 17 / CP 8 adopted by the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC. Since the drafting process began in 2006, inventory data of the second Communication use 2007 as the base year. Taking stock of climate change, the Second National Communication supplements and updates some of the data already brought to the attention of the international community in the Initial Communication. According to the 2nd NC (with data from 2007), traditional energy represents 84% of the total energy consumption. In 2015, out of the 1,442.144 GWh of electricity consumed, 30.72% were imported, 6.48% produced by hydroelectric sources, and 62.80% by thermic sources. The installed power capacity was 325 MW in 2016, when the consumption peak reached 263 MW. 33.32% of the population was connected to the grid in 2015.

The AFOLU and the waste sectors constitute more than 80% of the greenhouse gas emissions according to the Second National Communication. The figure below shows the contribution of different sectors to total GHG emissions between 1999 and 2007.

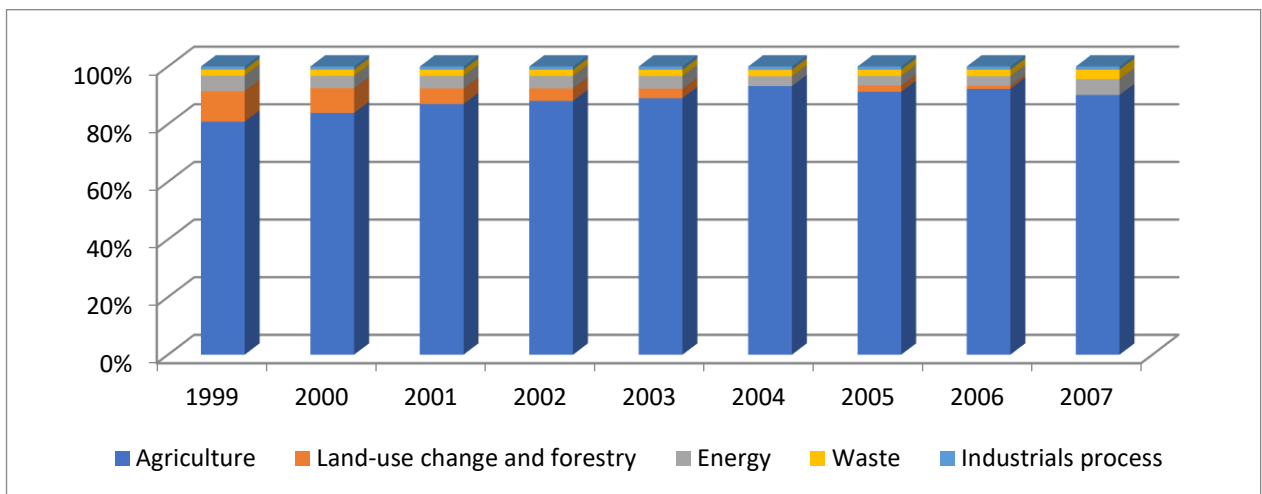


Figure 3: Sector Contribution to Total GHG Emissions from 1999 to 2007⁷

⁷ Source: Second National Communication

The Third National Communication (TNC) is being prepared with Global Environment Facility (GEF) funds and UN Environment support. However, there are many challenges related to low availability of- and access to information, as well as lack of adapted tools to assess the level and sources of Greenhouse Gas emissions. The project that was supposed to start in 2016 and finish in 2019, only organized its inception workshop in October 2017. The required studies are underway, but the first draft communication is not yet available.

The areas covered as part of the ongoing elaboration of the TNC are:

- An updated inventory of greenhouse gases in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, waste, industrial processes and energy
- A study of National Circumstances
- An assessment of vulnerability and adaptation in priority sectors of Burkina Faso
- An update on mitigation policies and measures in Burkina Faso.

The National Circumstances study has led to the validation of the intention to reduce carbon emissions in the emitting sectors by focusing on the mitigation options contained in the NAMA Framework. Thus, it is planned to reduce GHG emissions by 7808 Gg (Gigagram equivalent CO₂) per year in 2030 amounting to ongoing investments of US\$ 1,125 billion. The reduction in emissions would be 13,766 Gg per year in 2030 for additional investments of about 756 million US dollars. With a focus on implementing adaptation projects, the country plans to reduce its GHG emissions by 43,707Gg eqCO₂ for investments estimated at more than US\$ 5.8 billion - as a co-benefit. Within adaptation and resilience, the focus will be on the sectors of agriculture, animal production, energy, health, environment, housing and infrastructure.

***Biennial Update Report (BUR).**

Burkina Faso also launched its first BUR at the same inception workshop in October 2017. This project, funded by the GEF with UN Environment as the executing agency, will provide an update of the Second National Communication and it is planned to end in 2019.

The mitigation and adaptation initiatives cited above in the TNC are also part of the Biennial Update.

Burkina Faso has also embarked upon other non-prescribed processes and political frameworks, most notably within gender:

***Gender and Climate Change Adaptation Plan**

In 2014, Burkina Faso adopted the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change for Women's Associations. This sectoral NAP is intended to reflect the Government's desire to improve the resilience of women already recognized by NAPA as the most vulnerable group. The purpose of this NAP is:

- diagnose the involvement of women's associations in climate change adaptation projects in Burkina Faso;
- propose in a participatory way priority actions to adapt women and women's associations to climate change.

The country already counted in 2007, 14,000 women's associations. These women are involved in forestry, agriculture, sanitation, livestock and fisheries as well as the processing and sale of their products. Climate change negatively impacts

the activities of these associations / groups of women including their rainfed crops, vegetable crops, exploitation of non-timber forest products, pastoral activities, processing of fishery products, other activities. income generators.

Faced with this vulnerability, key actions were formulated including:

- training / information / sensitization of women's associations;
- strengthening women's associations' resilience and adaptability to climate change through technical and financial support for income-generating activities;
- Research on good adaptation practices that is beneficial and accessible to women.

In the NAP for Women's Associations, data on women's good practices of adaptation to climate change are presented. A monitoring and evaluation system is also put in place for the implementation of the actions described.

Conclusion

All of the above-mentioned documents, structures and processes reflect the adaptation and mitigation efforts that Burkina Faso plans to undertake as part of the global efforts to combat global warming. Although these documents exist, there are still challenges. The barriers and gaps that Burkina Faso has faced during the preparation and the implementation of the above-mentioned plans, projects and reports, are summarized as follows:

- Lack of capacities in ministerial departments, incl. in AFOLU and Waste to collect and use information on Greenhouse Gases emissions and sequestration, as well as adaptation action. As mentioned, there are departments for statistical studies and monitoring in ministries, as well as data collected by waste management entities in urban communes, so there is data available. Still, it does not fit perfectly with the needs of the climate strategies and reporting frameworks, such as NAPs, NDCs etc.;
- Lack of protocols (legal underpinning), tools, and a data management platform to collect, share, store and analyse information on mitigation and adaptation activities and support as reflected in the NDCs;
- Ad hoc use of the consultants assigned to the tasks of the development of the National Communications (NC) and Biennial Update Reports etc., which nevertheless take place periodically. This leads to loss of experience and a decrease in the reliability of the time series of data, and additional costs of implementation and reporting;
- Absence of a permanent team and network with focal points or similar to ensure the integration of climate strategies and reports into departmental sector strategies, programs and development plans with GHG emissions implications.

These barriers and gaps are aligned with key challenges identified in the National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) report (2016) as: (i) the challenge of good governance and the improved quality of institutions and (ii) the challenge of the availability and employability of human resources. Despite the reforms undertaken, the Burkinabe administration is still confronted with challenges such as the maintenance of institutional stability, modernizing the functioning of the administration, and systematizing the involvement of all stakeholders (private sector, civil society) in the preparation and implementation of public policies. PNDES also points at the field of scientific research, which suffers from institutional and organizational constraints leading to poor coordination of scientific research activities, and that little value is placed on the findings of the Burkina Faso research system etc.

In short, Burkina Faso lacks a permanent and coherent mechanism for capturing data and actions on climate. And a mechanism for reporting in line with Paris agreement requirements and for feeding data and experiences into domestic

decision making. In order to meet the enhanced transparency framework requirements, Burkina Faso needs support to overcome these significant barriers and gaps.

3. Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁸ strategies, with a description of the objective, components, expected outcomes, outputs and activities of the project

Burkina Faso, by ratifying the Climate Change Convention and the Paris Climate Agreement, is committed to improving its transparency system in relation to its mitigation and adaptation actions. The components, expected outcomes, outputs and activities have been identified in response to the above-mentioned gaps (in the baseline section). Two components are identified and aim to improve the institutional set-up and monitoring progress of mitigation and adaptation actions, respectively. In relation with these two components, several expected outputs as well as activities have been identified.

As this is an ambitious project, the focus has been narrowed to cover two sectors, namely AFOLU and Waste. For some elements of the project, where it makes sense and is manageable, the focus is on the entire national transparency system, and in other cases the sector focus will determine the scope. This is specified in the specific outputs and activities.

➤ Component 1: Institutionalization of climate transparency to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement

Component 1 is directly related to the Proposed Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06):

- Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities, (a) Support to national institutions to coordinate strategies and programs to enhance transparency

The institutionalization has been identified as a main challenge. This is expressed among others by, (i) the absence of a national coordination framework, including institutional arrangements and clear identification of roles and responsibilities, involving the various actors in the Climate Transparency System, (ii) the lack of awareness and understanding of climate transparency and the importance of this, as well as insufficient capacity to integrate NDC and NAP into policies, (iii) the lack of legal framework for enforcing the sharing and reporting of climate data, and (iv) the absence of a long-term vision or strategy for transparency at national level. Faced with these shortcomings, four outputs have been identified:

Output 1.1. A climate change coordination framework and focal points established to plan, track and report climate actions

The institutional arrangements of the coordination framework will build on the BUR efforts but will be broader on scope and timeframe, moving away from the ad hoc practice, aiming to ensure the sustainability of the framework. The institutional arrangements envisaged in the BUR drafting process (drafting currently underway with GEF support) involves the Ministry of Environment (coordinator) and the other ministerial departments in charge of the main emitting sectors such as agriculture, livestock, industry and energy. For greater efficiency, it is planned to strengthen the arrangements with the participation of other data production actors in the same sectors, from civil society organizations and the private sector, and possibly research institutions. Even if ministries already capture data from private sectors and civil society organizations, it will strengthen the effectiveness to directly involve them. More specifically, this concerns two umbrella organizations from civil society and the private sector: The Permanent Secretariat of NGOs (SPONG) and the Chamber of Commerce.

⁸ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

This output will include the development and the implementation of a framework for efficient and coordinated institutional arrangements. It will identify and define roles and responsibilities of MRV focal point in each of the line Ministries, who will in turn be accountable for the transparency requirements. The institutional arrangements will create and formalize data collection and -sharing with respect to Burkina Faso's NDC, NAP etc. In addition, it will involve the participation of civil society organizations, government offices and projects and programs to contribute to the efforts to reduce GHG emissions and to improve resilience to climate change. These arrangements will provide more consistency to future Biennial Update Reports and National Communications, as well as the new Biannual Transparency Reporting (BTR) and Adaptation Communications, as part of the Enhanced Transparency Framework after COP24.

The objective of activity 1.1.1. Related to identification of the key stakeholders is to ensure that the formal climate transparency coordination framework captures the key stakeholders within the field of climate change adaptation and mitigation data production and collection. Furthermore, it is important to define the roles and responsibilities of these stakeholders, which will become members of the framework. The framework will enable all stakeholders/members to use the same methodology for the collection and transmission of data on adaptation and greenhouse gas emissions. The Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (PS-NCSD), which is focal point of the convention on climate change, will take care of the implementation of this activity, with support of a National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development. Implementing partners include line ministries, civil society organizations, training and research institutes and centers, and the private sector.

One of the major problems in collecting data on adaptation and mitigation in the development of BUR and National Communications is the lack of a fixed interlocutor in charge of data production in the different institutions. The purpose of activity 1.1.2 on Focal Points identification is to define a technical profile that can be assumed by a designated official or representative in each of the considered institutions (implementing partners). PS-NCSD will be in charge of the implementation of this activity. Besides the Ministerial focal points, two focal points representing the private sector and civil society will likewise be put in place.

The development of a decree establishing a legal framework for the Climate Transparency System (activity 1.1.3) is a culmination of the process described in the previous activities. In Burkinabe legislation, the decree is the most important legal text that can emanate from the executive power. It is taken by the President of Burkina Faso, the Prime Minister or the Council of Ministers. The adoption of the decree will attest the Government's desire and commitment to perpetuate the institutional mechanism for collecting climate data.

Thus, three activities are defined for this output.

1.1.1 Identify key stakeholders, their role and responsibilities in climate transparency with a view to propose a coordination framework

This activity will be realized by the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (PS-NCSD) with the support of the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development. To accomplish this activity, several steps are necessary:

- A desk review of the main existing frameworks and institutions relevant for climate change and the Climate Transparency System. For example, an MRV (Monitoring, Reporting, Verification) system for REDD + exists at the level of the Forest Investment Program (FIP)
- Individual meetings with key institutions/stakeholders in key sectors, including especially AFOLU and Waste, at Government, Private and Civil Society levels.
- Draft a proposal of a Coordination Framework bringing together the different key stakeholders, defining their potential roles and responsibilities with respect to climate transparency. This can be done in the form of a set of ToR.

- Submission of the proposed Coordination Framework ToR to the Ministry of Environment, and facilitation of a validation process of the ToR.

1.1.2 Designate focal points at the level of the member institutions of the coordination framework

The focal points come from the institutional stakeholders identified with roles and responsibilities in the coordination framework. At the level of the ministerial departments, they will be designated within the General Directorates in charge of the Studies and the Sectoral Statistics. Correspondence initiated by the Ministry of Environment will be sent to each Directorate for the designation of the focal point. For Civil Society, correspondence is sent to the Permanent Secretariat of NGOs for the designation of a Focal Point. For the Private Sector, the correspondence will be sent to the Chamber of Commerce for the designation of the Focal Point. This activity will be conducted by PS-NCSD and involve all member institutions, with the support of the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development.

1.1.3 Develop a decree establishing a framework for coordinating enhancing Transparency in Climate Actions

The National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development will undertake this activity. On the basis of the validation of the Coordination Framework for Climate Transparency (activity 1.1.3.), the PS-NCSD will develop a first draft decree in consultation with the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development, that will be submitted to a Technical Monitoring Committee, consisting of resource persons, set up for this purpose. The Committee will consult and possibly provide amendments. After the expert has incorporated the Technical Committee's amendments, a workshop is planned with the members of the Coordination Framework to review and validate the decree. After integrating the observations of the Coordination Framework, the draft decree is sent to the Cabinets of the ministerial departments concerned as well as to the Chamber of Commerce and SPONG. After incorporating their amendments, the draft decree is sent to the Council of Ministers for adoption. This adoption is a guarantee of sustainability of the MRV system in Burkina Faso. The timeframe of this activity can be extended, especially the final step of adoption of the decree.

Deliverables for the output 1.1:

1. Focal points appointed (letters of appointment from the different participating institutions)
2. Decree creating the transparency coordination framework validated for formal adoption

Output 1.2. Awareness raising through training on climate transparency, MRV mechanisms and integration of NDC and NAP in policy provided to decision makers from government, civil society and private sector

Under this Output, Burkina Faso will organize specific training and awareness raising workshops for representatives of the institutions involved in the climate transparency coordination framework and the MRV system, including decisions makers, political actors and mitigation and adaptation project beneficiaries in AFOLU and Waste sectors.

The rationale behind investing in awareness raising is that different government entities, civil society organizations, private and public institutions are more likely to collaborate coherently, if they are aware of the decisions taken internationally with regards to transparency, adaptation, mitigation and resiliency, as well as aware of the national climate change circumstances and the national objectives and targets within climate change. After participating in the awareness workshops, they will understand the purpose and the importance of meeting the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreements and will be able to identify and capture the domestic benefits of tracking their NDC and NAP progress.

Therefore, they will use this understanding to inspire the decision making, policy setting and strategy development within their own domain and will be able to integrate their efforts with the global effort to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Decision makers are an important part of the transparency mechanism. Executive members who enforce government policy in ministerial departments occupy strategic positions when determining sectoral data collection (with elements of mitigation and adaptation to climate change) and in taking climate action based on that data. The desired transparency system cannot be achieved by their technical services without their involvement. This awareness raising of the importance of the transparency system, targeting decision makers, is therefore necessary. It is also important for allocating the resources needed for data collection by their technical departments. Training is also planned for parliamentarians including the commission in charge of the environment and climate change with the aim of facilitating, among other things, the mobilization of the necessary resources for the transparency system. These parliamentarians can persuade their colleagues to mobilize resources in the annual budgets of the various ministers concerned.

The sensitization workshops for Government members and parliamentarians on climate transparency (activity 1.2.2) is aimed to get the full collaboration of the members of the Government in the institutionalization and operationalization of the transparency system related to the implementation of the climate change convention and the Paris Climate Agreement.

The four training workshops for officials of institutions on climate transparency (activity 1.2.3) aim to equip the target group with an understanding of climate transparency, particularly the more detailed MRV mechanisms, which will be established as part of component 2. This will facilitate the collection of data and the integration of the NDC and the NAP in the planning documents. The beneficiaries of the training consist of the technical services, the private sector and the civil society organizations

Three activities are described in this output.

1.2.1 Prepare materials for the awareness raising, and make these available for further access in a website/platform

For all of the MRV awareness raising activities, a National Expert on Domestic MRV will be recruited. To carry out these trainings, the expert must, depending on the target audience, prepare materials and tools to facilitate the awareness raising training, taking a starting point in existing best practice training materials in the regional and global arena, as well as in Burkina Faso e.g. within forestry and REDD+. The National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development will be involved during the preparation and facilitation of the workshop, and it will all be done with the involvement of dedicated staff of PS-NCSD. The materials and tools used for MRV training as well as the results of these trainings (including evaluations) will be shared, in particular on the PS-NCSD website, and in the various platforms at regional and global level, including the CBIT Global Platform. The National Expert in Communication and knowledge sharing of the CBIT Burkina project will be responsible for the dissemination in the various platforms.

1.2.2 Organize two sensitization workshops for Government members and parliamentarians on climate transparency, MRV mechanisms and the integration of NDC and NAP into policies

Terms of References for the training will be developed along with invitation letters to stakeholders. In activity 1.2.1 the expert prepares the materials, tools and the facilitation materials. The preparation and facilitation of the workshop will be supported by the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development, as well the National Expert on Domestic MRV, the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), together with PS-NCSD staff. The beneficiaries of these workshops are the actors of the Government and the commission in charge of climate change at the National Assembly - one training for each of these target groups.

1.2.3. Organize four information and awareness-raising workshops for officials of institutions (technical services, private sector, and civil society) on climate transparency and MRV mechanisms.

The four training workshops will be prepared by the National Expert on Domestic MRV. In activity 1.2.1 the expert prepares the materials, tools and the facilitation materials. The PS-NCSD prepares the ToRs and invitation letters to participants. The workshops will be supported by the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development, and by the CTA, who will also act as a trainer. The beneficiaries of these trainings are the officials of institutions, private sector and civil society organizations.

Deliverables for the output 1.2:

3. Training materials and tools
4. Reports of training sessions (including gender disaggregated attendance lists) and accessibility of materials in a website
5. Survey/questionnaires evaluating the effectiveness of the workshop (gender disaggregated)

Output 1.3. Climate data sharing protocols developed and adopted

Developing protocols with the relevant organizations will help to establish a formal partnership between the institutions, in this case the Ministry of Environment and member institutions of the coordination framework. This will enable the data sharing, e.g. the sector relevant GHG emission and adaptation data, and enable the tracking of their contribution to the implementation of the NDC and NAPs and facilitate a more effective drafting of BURs and National Communications, new BTRs and adaptation communications. In addition, it will enable designing more informed policies. The protocols will define the obligations of different parties as the basis for the coordination framework for transparency. The protocols will improve the efficiency of data sharing, ensuring the sustainability of the processes, as well as defining and ensuring the regularity of the dissemination of information. It may also set standards for the data, including for emission factors. In Burkina Faso, the protocols are generally intended to clarify the roles, rights and obligations of different actors in relation to a given theme, and there is a standard process for this which is reflected in the activities below. Developing protocols between the different actors will (together with the decree in Output 1.1) give a compulsory status to the Climate Transparency System. This output complies with the need for legal instruments for sharing climate data. The output is also closely linked to Component 2 where the MRV system is established.

Four activities are proposed for this output:

1.3.1 Develop templates for protocols for the operation of climate data sharing.

This activity will be done by the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development in cooperation with PS-NCSD. The activity aims at collecting examples and ideas for the protocols in partnership with the actors concerned and involves identifying the best modalities for sharing data related to climate change between the different institutions. These templates are a prerequisite for the further development of the actual draft protocols guiding the exchanges with the actors.

1.3.2 Establish a multidisciplinary working group and organize four working sessions to monitor and amend draft climate data sharing protocols.

In order to draft effective protocols, a participatory process with a working group will be put in place to give feedback on the draft. The multi-disciplinary group is a team of about ten resource persons (i.e. knowledgeable persons from government institutions, universities, etc., within the field of climate change and MRV). Their role is to examine the various protocol template proposals made by the expert. The first meeting of the group will review the working strategy that will be presented by the PS-NCSD and the experts. The second session will review the first draft. The third session

is scheduled to review the incorporation of observations/views before submitting the draft protocols to the validation workshop. The last session will be held after the validation workshop and will be devoted to the incorporation of the workshop's amendments by the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development and PS-NCSD.

1.3.3. Organize a protocol validation workshop.

The organization of a validation workshop is part of the normal process in Burkina Faso for taking into account a legal text. The aim is to enable all stakeholders to amend and appreciate the legal content of the protocols. The organization of this workshop is a legitimizing factor of the protocols that will be later signed by the concerned authorities. The workshop will be chaired by the ministers in charge of the related sectors. The Terms of Reference of the workshop will be elaborated and letters of invitation sent by the Ministry of Environment to all the actors concerned by the signature of the protocols.

1.3.4 Organize a protocol signing ceremony with the different stakeholders.

The signature of the protocols is the culmination of the activities mentioned in 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3. It is made by the members of government. The signature of the protocols is a condition of their execution by the different actors. To do so, this ceremony will take place in presence of the various authorities involved as well as all stakeholders. The Terms of Reference of the signing ceremony will be elaborated and the letters of invitation to be sent by the Ministry of Environment to all the actors concerned by the signature of the protocols. The National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development will present the substance of the content of the protocols before their signature by the government actors.

Deliverables for the output 1.3:

6. Climate data sharing Protocol templates developed
7. Climate data sharing Protocols signed

Output 1.4. Long-term strategy on climate transparency designed and adopted

A long-term climate transparency strategy is fundamental to build consensus on the overall long-term direction of the transparency work. The strategy will give the overall vision for a given time horizon of what Burkina Faso intends to do in terms of climate transparency in accordance with its international commitments and national climate actions, such as the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. Some of the elements of the strategy will be addressing how to continuously enhance the human and technical capacities of Burkina Faso in terms of climate transparency, and how Burkina Faso will face the new international requirements introduced by the Enhanced Transparency Framework adopted in COP24 (2018).

This strategy may inform the basis for some study/doctoral topics that will contribute to the development of adapted models to inform climate parameters (improve climate risk assessment or minimize uncertainties in GHG assessment). Identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the current system will help in defining the strategy, which may also draw on the experience of other countries. This strategy will also give guidance on monitoring, reporting and verification to any national programs and projects that has a link to climate change. It is the aim that, that sector institutions integrate it into their activities during the period of its implementation. As women have been identified as a specifically climate vulnerable group, efforts will be extended to capture gender in a specific action plan under the auspices of the long-term strategy. This will build upon the existing gender work, including the gender and climate change adaptation plan. The plan will identify how transparency work can specifically address gender gaps, and how transparency can assist in addressing the climate vulnerability of women in Burkina Faso. Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to: Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family, the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, civil society organizations (TIN-HINANE Women Association, Association of Women Forester of Burkina Faso,

etc.) as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change. Furthermore, transparency aims, among other things, at the visibility and the appreciation by the various actors and general population of the need for good climate data and good practices of adaptation and mitigation. Thus, a communication strategy (activity 1.4.3) is associated with the long-term climate transparency strategy and aim to raise the awareness of the Burkinabe general public.

This activity builds upon and has synergies with the awareness-raising work carried out under Output 1.2. The Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change will lead the process of developing this strategy document, gender action plan, and communication strategy in consultation with key governmental stakeholders.

1.4.1 Develop a strategy on climate transparency.

The National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development will be responsible for developing the national long-term transparency strategy, under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change. Based on the Terms of Reference that will be developed by the Project Management Unit (PMU) with a strong role of the CTA, the expert will present the suggested approach. The methodology will be validated by a technical monitoring committee. The technical monitoring committee is a multidisciplinary working group. The expert will (i) prepare the first draft of the strategy, based on thorough studies and consultations, (ii) submit it to the technical monitoring committee, (iii) integrate the technical committee amendments, (iv) organize a validation workshop at the national level, (v) take into account the validation workshop's amendments, (vi) submit the final strategy to the PS-NCSD. It is important to note here that the long-term strategy for transparency is validated in the national workshop.

1.4.2 Develop a gender action plan related to climate transparency

The National Expert in Gender and climate change and the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development will be implementing this activity, under the leadership of the Ministry. For this activity, it is planned (i) the development of a methodology/approach to the development of the plan by the consultant (ii), preparation of the first draft of the gender action plan, (iv) submission of the draft to a technical monitoring committee. The technical monitoring committee is a multidisciplinary working group that will be composed of all relevant stakeholders, including especially the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Gender. (v) integration of technical committee amendments, (vi) organization of a validation workshop at the national level, (viii) inclusion of the validation workshop's amendments by the consultant, (ix) submission of the final gender action plan to PS-NCSD.

1.4.3 Develop and implement a communication plan on climate transparency.

The communication strategy will be proposed by the National Expert in Communication and knowledge sharing, under the leadership of the Ministry and in collaboration with the CTA. The following tasks will be performed:

- the development of a methodological study by the expert to submit to a technical monitoring committee. The technical monitoring committee is a multidisciplinary working group.
- the preparation of the first communication strategy, based upon studies and consultations,
- the submission of the draft to a technical monitoring committee,
- the integration of technical committee amendments,
- the organization of a validation workshop at the national level,
- considering the amendments of validation workshop by the expert,
- the submission of the final communication strategy. It is necessary to note here that the communication plan about transparency will be validated and approved in the national workshop.
- the implementation of the communication strategy by the entire climate transparency framework

Deliverables for the output 1.4:

8. Climate transparency strategy document
9. Gender Action Plan
10. Communication Plan
11. Communication materials resulting from the plan

➤ Component 2: Tracking progress of climate change mitigation and adaptation

Component 2 is directly related to the Proposed Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06):

- Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities, (c) Assistance with deployment of information and knowledge management structure
- Activities to provide relevant tools, training and assistance: (d) Access to tools, templates and applications to facilitate the use of improved methodologies, guidelines, and database system tools, and (e) Country-specific training and peer exchange programs on transparency activities, (i) Assistance in quantifying and reporting on support provided and received and (h) Clarifying key NDC information and reporting progress towards achieving their NDCs
- Activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time, (j), Capacity needs assessment for transparency, in particular to assess institutional arrangements

Benefitting from the institutional arrangements established through Component 1 and from the adoption of the long-term strategy, the complementary task is to strengthen the actual tracking and reporting on mitigation and adaptation, to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework requirements. The starting point is to clearly understand the current situation regarding MRV practices, to develop an adequate MRV system, including selected emission factors within AFOLU and Waste. As one of the Least Developed Countries, Burkina Faso needs support to build capacity with Ministries' officials and key stakeholders in a variety of technical aspects, and inspiration on best practice from other countries will be useful. The country is currently missing proper baselines and projections as well as clear methodologies and specific indicators for tracking its NDC that will be elaborated under this component. In addition, tracking investments in the targeted sectors will also be part of this component.

Output 2.1. An analysis of current monitoring and evaluation practices and gaps developed

Burkina Faso has already existing Monitoring and Evaluation practices, albeit deficient, and the MRV system needs to build upon, thereby learning from past mistakes and continue/enhance good practice. This output aims to conduct an analysis of the current system and practices, with a view to identify specific gaps that need to be addressed. Establishing a detailed baseline of the current monitoring and evaluation system will allow to identify the strengths and weaknesses in the past and in the ongoing development of BUR, National Communications. The output will also serve to establish the reference situation before the implementation of the CBIT project. The analysis will be accompanied by clear proposals to improve data collection under the MRV mechanism in the following output. The CBIT project will explore and analyze in detail the current practices in each of the relevant institutions.

The PS-NCSD will take responsibility for the implementation of this activity, while the activity will be conducted by the National and International Experts on Domestic MRV expert in partnership with the PNGIM Network (National Environmental Information Management Program) which brings together several technical and scientific data production services in Burkina Faso. The PNGIM and the focal points of the climate change convention of the ministries will act as a follow-up committee for the realization of the analysis.

This output has two activities:

2.1.1. Analyse the current practice and system for collecting, processing and disseminating climate data

To undertake this activity, following activities will be conducted by the National and International Experts on Domestic MRV under the leadership of PS-NCSD and in cooperation with PNGIM: (i) the development of the analytical approach (ii), the preparation of the first draft of the analysis, involving consultations with a wide range of stakeholders playing a role in the current MRV system (in this activity the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation play a specific role with regard to the AFOLU sector), (iii) submission of the draft analysis to a technical monitoring committee, (iv) integration of technical committee amendments, (v) organization of a validation workshop at the national level, (vi) taking into account the amendments of the validation workshop by the experts, (vii) submission of the final analysis. The technical monitoring committee is a multidisciplinary working group. The technical monitoring committee will have four working sessions. The first meeting of the group will review the analytical approach that will be presented by the experts. The second session will review the first draft. The third session is scheduled to review the prior observations before submitting the analysis to the validation workshop. The last session will be held after the validation workshop and will be devoted of the consideration of the workshop's amendments by the experts.

2.1.2. Identify the gaps of the national system compared to the international requirements

The National and International Experts on Domestic MRV will, under the leadership of the PS-NCSD, continue on the next step of the analysis. To do this they likewise have to develop an analytical approach or methodology to submit to a technical monitoring committee. This will include a methodology to compare the international requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (and associated MRV) with the current practice and system analyzed in the previous activity. Subsequently, the activity will proceed along the lines of other drafting processes in Burkina Faso and the CBIT project: Prepare the first draft of the analysis, submit the draft to the technical monitoring committee, take into account the technical committee amendments, organize with the Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development a validation workshop at the national level, take account the amendments of validation workshop, and finally submit the final analysis. It should be underlined that the analysis of gaps will include proposals/recommendations to address these gaps. The technical monitoring committee is a multidisciplinary working group. As in activity 2.1.1, this working group will have four working sessions. The first meeting of the group will review the working strategy that will be presented by the National and International Experts on Domestic MRV. The second session will review the first draft. The third session is scheduled to review the prior observations before submitting the study to the validation workshop. The last session will be held after the validation workshop and will be devoted to the consideration of the workshop's amendments by the National and International Experts on Domestic MRV.

Deliverable for the output 2.1:

12. Analytical report on current practices and gaps for collecting, processing and disseminating climate data

Output 2.2. A domestic MRV system designed, tested and operationalized

Based on the baseline situation defined, and proposals/recommendation made in Output 2.1, and based on the decree, protocols and institutional coordination framework established in Component 1, a suitable MRV system will be designed involving the different entities involved in the NDC implementation and/or the NAPs and other projects. The MRV system will support the progress reporting on the NAMAs and NAPs, but also assist the institutions' monitoring in general by

assessing the achievement of their individual sector objectives related to climate. The domestic MRV system will include an online platform, to deposit and make data/information available to other stakeholders. The system will provide reliable climate information on a permanent basis, especially regarding the evolution of GHG emissions and this will facilitate the development of national communications and other international reporting documents in the future, including Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR). It will be a more sustainable and adapted MRV system reflecting the Burkinabe context while respecting international requirements. Moreover, the system will contribute to identify the good and timely policy decisions, thus taking advantages of the best existing information.

The proposed MRV system will build-on the initial efforts that will be taken under the ongoing GEF supported BUR project Output 6.1 Information on domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification is provided for which US\$ 42,000 have been allocated and which includes the design of a domestic MRV system to support the implementation of the NAMAs. The CBIT project will allow to design, test and operationalize an MRV system with a broader scope, although starting with the target sectors. A local as well as an international MRV expert are already working on MRV within the Forestry sector in the Forest Investment Program. This output will also benefit from their work and experience.

This output carries four activities:

2.2.1. Design the MRV system and practices

This activity will be carried out by the International and the National Expert on Domestic MRV, under the leadership of PS-NCSD. The International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation will play a specific role focusing on the AFOLU sector MRV. The activity will build upon the previous output, by responding to the proposals/recommendations from the gap analysis. It will make a further deep dive into the new MRV system and define in detail the elements and practices to be put in place, while building upon the decree and protocols defined as part of Component 1. The two experts will work with a multidisciplinary working group, to whom they will present their findings/suggestions for validation. Two working sessions of this group are envisaged. The first session to review the experts' methodology and the second session will review and validate the design of the MRV system that will be used for testing.

2.2.2. Set up an Interactive MRV Online Platform

This activity will be facilitated by the National Expert in Communication and knowledge sharing with the assistance of the National and International Experts on Domestic MRV, and under the leadership of PS-NCSD, and with involvement of PNGIM. Once created, the platform will be presented to the different stakeholders involved in the MRV system in Burkina Faso.

2.2.3. Test the platform with a sector

Agriculture and waste are chosen for the testing of the MRV system and platform. The forest sector is already included in the MRV system through the Forest Investment Program. It will be for the Directorate General for Statistics to introduce the data on the sector in the platform. The test will be done with one sector. The platform will be housed within the PS-NCSD involving the National Observatory and Sustainable Development ONDD, one of the departments of PS-NCSD. The experience of the PNGIM platform can be used in setting up the MRV system and platform.

A training session led by the National Expert in Communication and knowledge sharing and National Expert on Domestic MRV will be made for the participating sector (more specifically their Departments for data collection and statistics), as well as the Directorate General for Statistics. In this activity, the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation will play a role in facilitating the testing in AFOLU sector. The National Expert on Domestic MRV and the National Expert

in Communication and knowledge sharing will monitor the testing of the platform over a period of one year and address any anomalies.

2.2.4. Evaluate and exchange experience on the testing of the platform, and agree on the expansion of its coverage

To realize this activity, the National Expert on Domestic MRV and the National Expert in Communication and knowledge sharing will prepare a workshop including materials; the project team within the PS-NCSD will send the ToRs for the workshop and invitation letters to the relevant structures. Support from the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development will be required for the preparation and facilitation of the workshop. The workshop will evaluate and share experience on the testing of the platform, and suggest expansion of the coverage to other sectors, as appropriate. Within the time frame of the CBIT project, the full expansion/coverage may not be reached.

Deliverables for the output 2.2:

13. MRV platform designed (detailed specifications issued)
14. Platform testing evaluation report
15. Domestic MRV system operational (MRV system commissioning report)
16. Survey/questionnaire evaluating the effectiveness of the trainings in the new MRV system (gender disaggregated)

Output 2.3 Methodologies for country-specific emission factors developed for AFOLU and Waste sectors

One of the limitations in developing GHG inventories is the low availability of data and its limited level of accuracy. It is the wish of Burkina Faso to develop specific emission factors for the AFOLU and waste sectors, adapted to the Burkinabe context. It should be noted that the forest sector is already carrying out activities related to emissions factors in the Forest Investment Program under REDD +. It is also envisaged that research on local emission factors for industrial processes and the energy sector will be taken into account in a project being developed by Global Green Growth Institute/Burkina Faso in partnership with the Ministry of Energy, Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change. Several other projects have addressed specific value chains and their associated emissions. Among them: Agricultural waste-to-energy projects (cashew and mango waste in Beregadougou). These activities allow Burkina Faso to eventually have a more solid estimate of GHG in these sectors. Burkina Faso thus aims to enhance the precision of its baselines and inventories, and better understand the emission sources. By including local parameters and country-specific emission factors the inventory will gain in accuracy and reliability.

This CBIT project will carry out diverse surveys, within the AFOLU and waste sectors, targeting the main stakeholders and source of emission, principally farmers of key major crops and/or waste producers or managers, and covering in some cases longer time series, in order to generate and update data that will lead to more accurate and country-specific emission factors for Burkina Faso. Within the time frame of the CBIT project, the output will lead to an established methodology to be used to develop emission factors in the two targeted sectors and for selected emission sources. The work will be done through a collaboration between universities and international expertise. The cooperation will be guided by protocols. For this output, Burkina Faso will follow IPCC guidelines and international best practice. The CBIT project will allow for a partnership with domestic researchers, universities and may involve international institutions such as the AGRHYMET Center and ACMAD.

This output includes two activities:

2.3.1 Establish protocols with universities and research centers on studies/research related to emission factors in the AFOLU and waste sectors

An International Expert on Emissions factors will be engaged in this particular activity together with national universities and their researchers and sector experts. The International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation will likewise be engaged to assist with specific AFOLU knowledge. Draft protocols will be elaborated by the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development and will be submitted for comments by the various partners (universities and research centers and ministries of AFOLU and waste domains). It could be for example Research Laboratories of Ouaga University I and University Ouaga II. The protocols will concern specific studies/research to be carried out to develop the methodologies to establish the national emission factors.

2.3.2. Develop the methodologies to define emission factors in the AFOLU and waste sectors of selected emitters/sources.

According to the agreed protocols signed, each research institution will focus on one or more of the targeted sectors and specific emission sources. Researcher capacity building facilitated by the International Expert on Emissions factors will be done. The International Expert on Emissions factors will aim for the adherence of local emission factor methodology studies to international standards. The work will amongst others entail selection of emission source of focus e.g. a crop, a livestock, definition of methodology/approach to the emission factor research of each emission source, studying international best practice for emission factor research, selection of geographical sample area within Burkina Faso, working sessions with the sectoral institutions, working sessions with the different actors in the selected Region for each sector, acquisition for the necessary equipment and material. Three periodic meetings are planned to enable institutions involved in the AFOLU and waste sectors to learn about the evolution of research on local emission factors and methodologies to establish these.

Deliverables for the output 2.3:

17. Protocol with Universities

18. Methodology for developing local emissions factors available

Output 2.4 Training on MRV system provided to network members and stakeholders from civil society and private sector.

Training of stakeholders on the tools that will be put in place for MRV system in Burkina Faso is an important step for the operationalization of the national transparency system. It supplements the awareness raising, which is part of Component 1, and the testing in output 2.2. This output concerns the more practical training sessions and workshops for the main staff responsible for delivering data and information in the MRV system. These trainings will provide the users with the necessary skills to design data collection that captures climate, validate and conduct quality assurance of that data, and upload the data on the platform (once tested and evaluated). The trainings will amongst others include the following subjects: The use of the platform software, GHG inventories, the elaboration of the national communications, BTR etc., the development of emerging themes related to Climate Change Transparency, the definition of NDC indicators and climate finance and expenditures etc. It will in other words cover a number of the more specific themes of the entire CBIT project. A dedicated training, targeting women's associations is also organized.

This output is implemented through three activities:

2.4.1 Conduct a training session for members of the MRV Platform.

This training will be led by the National Expert on Domestic MRV, under the leadership of the PS-NCSD, and target all the MRV system members. The role of the National Expert on Domestic MRV will be to prepare the training materials and tools for the training. He will be supported by the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development, and by the CTA, who will also act as a trainer. Terms of Reference and invitation letters will be sent to participants by PS-NCSD. All training materials will be documented and stored by the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change in order to have them available at any time and through different formats. The training will be evaluated with a view to improvement over time.

2.4.2 Organize two training sessions for local authorities and decentralized technical structures⁹ of the concerned sectors on the MRV system

This training will be led by the National Expert on Domestic MRV, under the leadership of PS-NCSD in the Municipalities of Koudougou and Bobo Dioulasso. These municipalities are urban local authorities. Each training will have thirty participants from local authorities and decentralized technical services (ministerial staff at local level), working in the AFOLU and waste sectors. Municipalities have the responsibilities of waste management, and the two municipalities mentioned are among the top 5 largest cities in Burkina Faso, thus with the largest waste challenges (and emissions). The role of the National Expert on Domestic MRV will be to prepare the training materials and tools for the training. He will be supported by the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development and the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation. Terms of Reference and invitation letters will be sent to participants by PS-NCSD. All training materials will be documented and stored by the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change in order to have them available at any time and through different formats. The training will be evaluated with a view to improvement over time

2.4.3. Organize five training sessions for women associations on the MRV system

This training will be led by the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development, under the leadership of PS-NCSD in the cities of Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, Fada N’Gourma and Koudougou. The National Expert in Gender and climate change may assist upfront to assure an appropriate design of the training but will not be involved in the implementation of the training. Each training will have fifty participants from local authorities and deconcentrated technical services working in the AFOLU and waste sectors; it is expected that some participants will have to travel to attend the training. The role of the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development will be to prepare the training materials and tools for the training. He will be supported by the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development. Terms of Reference and invitation letters will be sent to participants by PS-NCSD. All training materials will be documented and stored by the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change in order to have

⁹ Decentralized structures mean the Ministerial technical offices throughout the country (as opposed to the local government authorities, which does not refer to the line ministries)

them available at any time and through different formats. The training will be evaluated with a view to improvement over time.

Deliverables for the output 2.4:

19. Training materials
20. Report from trainings
21. Persons trained attendance list (gender disaggregated)
22. Survey/questionnaire evaluating the effectiveness of the training (gender disaggregated)

Output 2.5 Peer exchange activities for experience sharing implemented

Burkina Faso will collaborate with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Platform on MRV. The existence of this sub-regional network makes it possible to establish a peer exchange programme for sharing information, guidelines, protocols and tools. It will also promote the help dissemination of good practices. Moreover, the organization of periodic meetings will help to boost the platform and its work

Under this Output Burkina Faso will also participate in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform by contributing information and benefiting from the experience of other countries undertaking CBIT projects, especially from neighboring countries such as Togo, Ivory Coast and Ghana. Specific attention will be given to the issue of language for the staff of the ministries and at a decentralized level to fully benefit from the exchanges. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of Burkina Faso's CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

Burkina Faso plans to organize five webinars during which information and experience will be exchanged on most of the important topics for the CBIT process in Burkina Faso, as well as one physical workshop in Burkina Faso sharing experiences with a limited number of peers. For each webinar, one or more countries will be invited to interact with stakeholders in Burkina Faso on topics of specific interest. Peer exchanges are an important opportunity for scaling up in other countries, and for gaining inspiration to Burkinabe stakeholders, that can contribute to the elevation of the quality of Burkina Faso's MRV work.

For the facilitation of the webinars, the acquisition of a broadband internet connection will be necessary.

This output is implemented through three activities:

2.5.1 Organize five peer exchange webinars

Peer-to-peer exchanges are an effective tool for sharing experiences at relatively low cost. Burkina Faso would like, through webinars, to exchange with its peers - mainly the MRV network of West Africa member countries (ECOWAS), as well as Francophone countries. The exchanges will be led mainly by Burkina Faso, and cover different themes such as emission factors, climate information sharing protocols, adaptation reporting. The National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development will be involved in moderation. For each webinar, the approach will be:

- the identification of the theme by Burkina actors

- the identification of peers with whom exchanges will take place with the support of the facilitators of the ECOWAS regional- or CBIT Global Platform;
- the identification of outside specialist communicators on the theme of the webinar and a moderator.
- the actual webinar

2.5.2 Organize a sub-regional peer exchange workshop in Burkina Faso

A sub regional peer exchange workshop will serve as a forum for sharing experiences between national stakeholders in the MRV system and some of their peers in the sub-region, members of the West African MRV Network. Burkina Faso will not support all the organizational costs of the meeting in its CBIT project but will take the initiative. It will be up to the invited participants, the peers, to plan for their participation in such a workshop. The workshop differs from the webinars in its duration and the opportunity of physical meetings between several actors exchanging on common interests. To do this activity, all the presenters of the workshop will prepare materials and tools for the workshop. They will be supported by the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development, and by the CTA who will also act as a trainer. Terms of Reference for the workshop and invitation letters will be sent to the national and sub-regional participants. The participants at the national level could be about thirty, with another 10-20 people from other countries and with international/global MRV level expertise.

2.5.3. Actively participate in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform

Burkina Faso will actively participate in the global CBIT platform. Burkina Faso will register in the platform, share its successes and challenges in the platform, will actively seek responses and solutions to its immediate problem, will advertise its webinars and workshop etc. The CTA will take lead facilitating Burkina Faso's interaction with the CBIT Global Coordination platform.

Deliverables for the output 2.5:

23. Webinars available in public domain
24. Workshop proceedings and attendance list (gender disaggregated)
25. Inputs from Burkina Faso in the CBIT global platform
26. Surveys/questionnaire evaluating the effectiveness of peer exchanges (gender disaggregated)

Output 2.6 A review of baseline projections in NDC and NAP carried out

A review of the information provided in guidance documents such as the NDC, NAPs, will allow Burkina Faso to correct some deficiencies and consolidate other aspects: It will draw on the new and adapted MRV system and data delivered through this CBIT project. It will enable more precise information on the exact situation of GHG emissions, and adaptation efforts in the NDC and NAP etc. Moreover, this will enable Burkina Faso to quantify and qualify the national climate objectives (as well as the progress towards them) as much as possible. This output is essential for the identification of NDC indicators and the update of the NDC, which is required in the context of the Paris Agreement (see the following output).

This output is implemented through one activity:

2.6.1. Conduct an analysis of the baseline projections of the NDC and NAP, identify inaccuracies and correct these

The International Expert on GHG modelling and the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation will undertake this activity with the National Expert for NDC and NAP revision, under the leadership of PS-NCSD, and with strategic advice from the CTA. The experts will propose a methodology to submit to a technical monitoring committee. The experts as a shared work organized by the CTA will prepare the first draft of the analysis including the identification of inaccuracies, and amongst others based upon the new information and data available through the CBIT project. The experts will submit the draft to the technical monitoring committee, with recommendations on how to correct the inaccuracies. The experts will take into account the technical committee amendments and will organize with the expert of facilitation and institutional development a validation workshop. After that, the experts will take account of the amendments of validation workshop and submit the final analysis. With the analysis with recommendations, the PS-NCSD can correct inaccuracies as part of the NDC and NAP.

The technical monitoring committee is a multidisciplinary working group. The working group will have three working sessions. The first meeting of the group will review the working strategy that will be presented by the experts. The second session will review the first draft. The last session will be held after the validation workshop and will be devoted to the consideration of the workshop's amendments by the experts.

Deliverable for the output 2.6:

27. Analytical report on the baseline projections

Output 2.7. Methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of NDCs, NAP and transparency, including specific indicators, developed.

Burkina Faso fails to properly assess the progress of implementation of the different actions defined in its NDC, NAP and NAMAs. In line with and building upon the previous output, the country will develop a methodology and a plan to track and report on the implementation progress of the NDC and NAP. This includes defining NDC indicators in line with the new requirement of the Enhanced Transparency Framework defined in COP24. This can lead the country to revise the objectives, incl. by quantifying and translating them into investments, making it possible to exploit financing opportunities.

This output carries one activity:

2.7.1. Revise NDC and NAP including defining and tracking indicators and targets.

Activity 2.7.1 is a logical continuation of activity 2.6.1 which analyzes the NDC and the NAP with a view to establish more reliable projections to facilitate the monitoring of Burkina Faso's progress. Activity 2.7.1 aims to identify appropriate mechanisms or methodologies for monitoring progress, including clear indicators. The activity will be carried out by the National Expert on Domestic MRV, the International Expert on GHG modelling, the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation and adaptation, with the national expert on NDC and NAP revision, under the coordination of the PS-NCSD, and in partnership with the various stakeholders of the MRV mechanism and the NDC and NAP (and with strategic advice by the CTA). The International Expert on GHG modelling will as in the usual Burkina Faso process develop a methodology/approach to the revision process to submit to a technical monitoring committee. The revision process itself

will involve all stakeholders to the NDC and NAP and go beyond the technical monitoring committee. The experts will, on top of suggesting indicators, test these indicators with the institutions to which the indicators belong and with the wider group of stakeholders. As part of the wider process the experts will organize with the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development a final validation workshop of the updated NDC and NAP, and finally take into account the amendments of validation workshop and submit the final NAP and NDC for adoption by the Government. They will also present the indicators and methodologies/mechanisms for monitoring and tracking these.

Deliverables for the output 2.7:

28. NAP and NDC updated

29. Indicators and methodologies for tracking

Output 2.8. Public and private expenditures related to the implementation of Burkina Faso's NDC and NAP identified and tracked in AFOLU and Waste

Private and public sector play an important role in the implementation of the NDC and NAP particularly in the mobilization of resources and the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions. The initial design of the national transparency system includes an area for means of implementation. It is clear that there is a need to register international support received and spent, as well as to track mobilized financial resources for the implementation of the NDC, especially from the private sector. This is in line with the conclusions of COP24 on enhancing climate transparency, and the new requirements calls for a reporting on finance. The international finance will be tackled through other ongoing projects. However, there is no clarity yet of how domestic/national public and private expenditures will be considered in the national transparency system. Thus, the CBIT project will support the conduct of an extensive assessment of the amount of domestic public and private expenditure that can be associated to the implementation of the NDC, NAP, and NAMAs. The project will also suggest how this information can be systematized to support national planning and decision making. An initial set of "principles/guides" and a communication channel to report expenditures will be developed.

Private Climate Expenditure and Institutional Review (PCEIR) in different sectors are used to assess the policy effectiveness of the government's incentives (such as tax incentives, grants, soft loans, Feed-in-Tariffs, etc.) in driving private investment to meet the government's NAMA and NDC targets. For public finance management and budgeting, pilot activities on Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) were conducted in 2014 by the COGEL and UNDP in three regions (*Régions du Centre-nord, de l'Est et de la Boucle du Mouhoun*). The CBIT project will build upon these experiences,

The MRV (Monitoring / Reporting / Verification) system adopted by the Forest Investment Program will be another experiences and methodologies to draw inspiration from under this output. In this output, it is proposed to develop a guide for the evaluation of public and private domestic expenditure in the context of the implementation of the NAP and the NDC, focusing specifically at the two target sectors. The internationally available guide for the evaluation of public and private domestic expenditure on the implementation of NDCs and NAPs will be used. The International Expert in Climate finance will work under the coordination of the Ministry of Economy and Finance on this output.

This output includes one activity:

2.8.1. Evaluate domestic public and private expenditure related to the implementation of the NAP, the NDC and climate transparency in the sectors of AFOLU and Waste.

The International Expert in Climate finance will present his approach for this evaluation, the approach will eventually also be used to develop the guide for tracking future finance, including a definition of periodicity for implementing the approach coupled with the appropriate indicators on a continuous base, and can be inspired from the example within forestry as well as the various internationally available finance review methodologies. The methodology will be validated by a technical monitoring committee made up of about ten stakeholders. Representatives from the central technical services of the ministry in charge of finances, as well as stakeholders from the two sectors, will constitute the majority of the technical committee. The International Expert in Climate finance will (i) prepare the first draft of the evaluation and guide developed through extensive consultations with stakeholders implementing NAP and NDC, and based on the Ministry of Finance data, (ii) submit the document to the technical monitoring committee, (iii) integrate technical committee amendments, (iv) organize a validation workshop at the national level, (v) take account the validation workshop's amendments, (vi) submit the final products.

The technical monitoring committee is a multidisciplinary working group. This working group will have four working sessions. The first meeting of the group will review the approach to the evaluation that will be presented by the international consultant. The second session will review the first draft evaluation. The third session is scheduled to review the consultant's consideration of their observations prior to submission of the evaluation to the validation workshop. The last session will be held after the validation workshop and will be devoted to the consideration of the workshop's amendments by the International Expert in Climate finance.

Deliverable for the output 2.8:

30. Evaluation Report

31. Guidelines to evaluate and track expenditures in two sectors

4. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing

This project to strengthen the transparency system in Burkina Faso by institutionalizing and operationalizing a robust Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system will be financed by the GEF. It is not a commercial activity, and it is an establishment cost, not to confuse with the recurrent cost of the system once it is up and running. The Ministry of Environment Green Economy and Climate Change promotes an integrated participatory and inclusive approach involving all the relevant stakeholders, which is necessary for the success of such a system. Climate change cuts across numerous sectors such as transport and energy, water, agriculture and livestock. The MRV mechanism that will be put in place will thus coordinate the efforts of a wide range of stakeholders which will provide their time to the project.

The CBIT program is designed to improve mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC. As such, this project is financed on fully agreed cost basis. In the case of this program, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document Programming directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (GEF/C.50/06). The activities of this project are consistent with the scope of the programming directions. Co-financing is not a necessary requirement for this project, however the Government of Burkina Faso through the Ministry of Environment Green Economy and Climate Change will contribute to the project with co-financing of US\$ 150,000 (US\$ 80,000 cash and US\$ 70,000 in-kind, refer to Annexes H2 and N), considering personnel activities related to gathering of data as well as the development of

partnerships and networks with relevant Ministries and agencies, private sector and civil society,. The co-financing of the Ministry of Environment also includes the deployment of an administrative support staff for the implementation of the project.

5. Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The CBIT project in Burkina Faso is primarily focused on the implementation of the country's international commitments related to the ratification of the climate change convention and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. This is mainly about improving the transparency system for greenhouse gas emissions and climate change adaptation measures as mentioned in Article 13 of the Paris Climate Agreement: "In order to enhance mutual trust and promote effective implementation, a strengthened transparency framework of measures and support, with flexibility, taking into account the different capacities of Parties and relies on collective experience ". Also, the implementation of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and Article 2 of the Convention on Climate Change related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, will be more effective. Thus, Burkina Faso, while respecting its international climate-related legal commitments, will regularly inform the international community of its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation measures. These adaptation efforts are an integral part of the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) of the enhanced transparency framework adopted at COP 24 in Katowice, e.g. National Emissions Inventory, NDC progress reporting, adaptation reporting, reporting on finance and technology transfer and capacity building, technical expert reviews, and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.

The institutionalization of climate transparency, which will be enshrined in a legal framework with a decree and protocols, will be a major achievement in Burkina Faso. The MRV system will bring together all stakeholders (public, private, civil society) involved in climate actions, and will as such create awareness with a wide range of stakeholders. As a methodology for adapted emission factors will be developed as part of this project, the MRV system is likely to build upon more accurate data. Through this project, Burkina Faso will develop a guide for assessing public and private expenditure for the implementation of the NDC and the NAP and will have an improved overview of how climate action is financed. Capacity building of stakeholders to their roles and responsibilities, and communication about the domestic benefits of an MRV system, will facilitate the consideration of NDC and NAP in sectoral policies. With the transparency system in place, Burkina Faso will have the sufficient information and capacity to increase the climate ambition in the coming NDCs.

This project is linked to the GEF-6 climate change mitigation focal area Indicator 3 on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data. The indicator has 10 levels and the baseline and target are indicated in the GEF tracking tool, Annex L of this proposal.

The project will monitor an additional indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The baseline and target are also indicated in the GEF tracking tool, Annex L of this proposal following the scale of 1-4 as per the guidance on Annex IV: Indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities of the CBIT programming direction.

Finally, the project will also monitor the number of people trained through the project, as part as GEF Core Indicator 11 "direct beneficiaries", disaggregating women and men. The project's target is to train 510 individuals, out of which 260 women. These trained people who are leaders and focal points will remain resource persons, inspiring and informing their peers in their different institutions.

6. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovativeness

The elements of innovation concerns amongst others the permanent status of the climate transparency framework and MRV system, which is a departure point from the current ad hoc practice. It is moreover innovative that the framework is not only focusing on the public sector stakeholders, ministries and communes, but also on the non-government stakeholders of private sector and civil society. This will enrich the design of the framework and MRV system, and it will advance at a faster speed the consideration of climate in Burkina Faso. It is of particular important to note that women and gender will play a fundamental role in the project, including in the development of a gender action plan for climate transparency. It is also an innovative feature that Burkina Faso with this project will have the capacities to establish adapted emission factors, in a joint effort with Academia. For instance, it is clear that cattle herding among pastoralists in Sahel is very different from livestock agriculture in other parts of the world, and thus emissions emitted are different. With this project, Burkina Faso will set the basis for emission factor development, and thus improve the quality of its data and produce much more reliable estimates that can inform its future policies.

Sustainability

The sustainability of the transparency framework and MRV system is amongst others based upon the legal framework that will be put in place. This will assist in ensuring that an effective mechanism is put in place and will continue after the project ends. The capacity built to operate and continue to run the MRV system will be another key factor for long term sustainability, and the developed training materials and tools will remain in place for future staff and focal points, in case of staff turnover. The adaptation of the MRV system to Burkina Faso condition and context is another element that will ensure that the system and its processes/practices will be easily implementable after the project ends.

The sustainability of results will be achieved through the following principles which will be followed during the implementation of the project: (1) to reinforce existing activities carried out by the PS-NCSD and the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change such as the BUR and National Communications development ; (2) to address relevant existing needs, thus, the proposed activities and expected results of this CBIT project have been are based on barriers and gaps highlighted during the BUR and National Communication elaboration processes ; (3) to promote long-lasting partnerships with relevant institutions at national and regional level as well as with francophone countries promoting both North-South and South-South cooperation; (4) to follow a strong and efficient knowledge management approach (see section II.8).

Potential for scaling up

Scale-up will first and foremost take place within Burkina Faso, where the experience from the waste and AFOLU sectors will be used when expanding the cover to other sectors within the country. Some MRV work has already commenced within forestry (Forest Investment Programme) and soon to be followed by industry and energy, including transport (GGGI support forthcoming). These sectors will therefore be the first to be rolled into the national MRV system, using the experience of the pilot within AFOLU and Waste. The results of this project will be moreover be scaled up through peer exchanges including the scheduled webinars with members of the MRV and Transparency Network in West Africa area throughout the project. The international experience sharing workshop planned in Ouagadougou also responds to this concern to scale up the main achievements. The sharing of results with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform is another avenue for scale up. The dissemination of BURs and Communications at the international level is an important aspect of

scaling up. Burkina Faso stands available for any actor in the international community to share its experience in the MRV mechanism.

A.2. Child Project

Not Applicable

A.3. Stakeholders.

The implementation of the NDC and the NAP as well as the development of the BUR and National Communications mobilize several stakeholders. Amongst others, stakeholders in the fields of agriculture, animal production, energy, environment and natural resources, health, housing and infrastructure are involved. For the transparency framework and MRV mechanism, many stakeholders in the public, private and civil society spheres need to be involved. Below a list of the different actors at the national level necessary for the implementation of the project. Some activities will require inputs from outside the country, and a few international stakeholders are listed here. Most of the stakeholders will be involved throughout the project, unless otherwise stated. The means of involvement are both bilateral consultations, participation in meetings and workshops, and membership of committees and technical reference groups. The CBIT project budget includes the costs of these meetings, workshops and group work sessions (refer to Annex H1).

In the government institutions, the focal points to be identified are responsible for collecting and sharing data within their sector. Above all, government institutions, national and local, in charge of agriculture, forestry, livestock, and other forms of land use, waste and energy will play an important role in the operation of the MRV system and platform. Local authorities, both urban (municipalities) and rural, will be involved in the project. This concerns in particular the waste management in a few of the top 5 largest municipalities of Burkina Faso

Women's associations of a various nature and expertise will contribute to the gender mainstreaming and involvement of women. They will play a specific role in the implementation of the Gender Action Plan on Climate Transparency.

Representatives of other civil society organizations such as Permanent Secretariats and heads of NGOs will be sensitized on the importance of climate transparency.

Private sector representatives will share their views, and act as a facilitator and communicator of the Climate Transparency Framework and MRV system to/from their own sector. This will facilitate data collection from the private sector, often gathered by government institutions. The private sector will also collaborate in the evaluation of domestic private expenditures as part of the implementation of the NAP and the NDC.

Name of key stakeholders	Role in the project
Ministry of Environment Green Economy and Climate Change, Permanent Secretariat of National Council of Sustainable Development	Executing Agency of the project and in charge of the preparation and supervision of the GHG inventory and will be the coordinator of the MRV system.
Ministry of Energy and Mining – General Directorate for Energy Efficiency / General Directorate for Renewable Energies	In charge of developing the GHG inventory specifically for the energy sector. It will provide information and receive training.

Name of key stakeholders	Role in the project
Ministry of Transport	In charge of developing the GHG inventory for the transport sector. It will provide information and receive training.
Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and the Family- Permanent secretariat of National Council for Promotion of Gender	Will participate in the project contributing gender and vulnerable groups considerations, viewpoints, and informing about their needs. It will propose tools and indicators from a gender approach and play a particular role in the development of the gender action plan on transparency.
Municipalities (urban local governments) of Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso, and Koudougou	Will provide data information about waste sector (to assist in establishing emissions). The understanding of- and capacity to engage in the MRV system will be strengthened.
Women Environmental Program (WEP)	The project will aim to involve WEP to represent women and learn from other countries experience. It will propose tools and indicators from a gender approach and play a particular role in the development of the gender action plan on transparency.
Burkina Faso Chamber of Commerce	Organization bringing together all the actors of the private sector at the national level. It will represent the private sector in the various meetings and trainings and will play an important role in activities involving the private sector, including act a channel to private companies.
National Environmental Information Management Program (PNGIM)	Framework grouping several institutions that have information on the environment. Its experience would be necessary in setting up and operating the MRV system.
Burkina Faso Association of Women Scientists (AFSCI-B)	The association will contribute to the review and validation of emission factors and bring in women's viewpoints.
Association of Women Jurists of Burkina Faso (AFJB)	The Association of Women Jurists will be an important contribution to Component 1 concerning the establishment of the institutional framework of climate transparency, and it will bring in women's viewpoints.
Women and Environment Network of Burkina Faso (REFEN-BF)	Important in the collection of good adaptation practices in relation to the design of the MRV mechanism. It will benefit from capacity building on adaptation transparency systems.
Association for the Promotion of Women and Children in the Sahel	The association is very active in the actions of protection / restoration of the environment. It will contribute to collection of good adaptation practices in this sector.
Nabonswende Women's Group of Ouagadougou	The women of this group practice market gardening in the dry season. It will participate in the collection of good agricultural adaptation practices.
Association of wood-energy retailers in Ouagadougou (Women Association)	Will participate in the project representing women in the wood-energy retailers' sector.
TIN-HINANE Women Association	Will participate in the project representing women, proposing tools and indicators with a gender approach.
Association of Women Forester of Burkina Faso	Will participate in the project representing women in the forestry sector. It will propose tools and indicators with a gender approach.

Name of key stakeholders	Role in the project
Ministry of Water	Will provide climate data and information and receive training.
Ministry of Agriculture	Will provide climate data and information and receive training.
Ministry of Planning and Development	Will provide climate data and information and receive training. It will be especially involved in Component 2.
General Directorate of Meteorology	Will provide meteorological information, propose tools and receive training.
General Directorate of Sectoral Studies and Statistics	Will provide information, propose tools and receive training.
National Institute for Statistics and Information (INEI)	Will provide information, propose tools and receive training.
Ministry of Animal Resource	Will provide climate data and information and receive training.
Ministry of Research	Will provide information, propose tools and receive training.
Coalition of Civil Society Organizations on Climate Change	Will participate in the project representing civil society.
Forestry Investment Project	Will provide information regarding the Forestry sector.
National Coordination of Youth Organization on Climate Change	Will participate in the project representing the youth which is very important in a country such as Burkina Faso where two thirds of the population are under 25 years old.
Coordination of association on REDD+	Will provide climate data and information and propose tools.
Laboratory of Mathematics and Analysis	Will provide information and propose tools.
2IE (international nonprofit association that has a Headquarters Agreement with Burkina Faso)	Will represent Academia, will provide relevant information and lessons learnt from precedent projects and can participate in capacity building activities.
University of Ouagadougou	Will represent Academia and can participate in capacity building activities, incl. specifically the emission factor work.
ECOWAS	May assist in the regional peer learning
ACMAD (African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development)	May assist with regional expertise with regard to methodologies for emission factor development
AGHYMET (regional institute in Sahel, amongst others facilitating meteorological cooperation)	May assist with regional expertise with regard to methodologies for emission factor development

Most of the stakeholders will be involved throughout the project, unless otherwise stated. The means of involvement are both bilateral consultations, participation in meetings and workshops, and membership of committees and technical reference groups. The CBIT project budget includes the costs of these meetings, workshops and group work sessions (refer to Annex H1).

In the government institutions, the focal points to be identified are responsible for collecting and sharing data within their sector. Above all, government institutions in charge of agriculture, forestry, livestock, and other forms of land use, waste and energy will play an important role in the operation of the MRV system and platform.

Women's associations of a various nature and expertise will contribute to the gender mainstreaming and involvement of women. They will play a specific role in the implementation of the Gender Action Plan on Climate Transparency.

Representatives of other civil society organizations such as Permanent Secretariats and heads of NGOs will be sensitized on the importance of climate transparency.

Private sector representatives will share their views, and act as a facilitator and communicator of the Climate Transparency Framework and MRV system to/from their own sector. This will facilitate data collection from the private sector, often gathered by government institutions. The private sector will also collaborate in the evaluation of domestic private expenditures as part of the implementation of the NAP and the NDC.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

- Consulted only;
- Member of Advisory Body; contractor;
- Co-financier;
- Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;
- Executor or co-executor;
- Other (Please explain): Women will benefit from training related to the implementation of Gender and climate transparency Action Plan.

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Despite the progress towards achieving gender equality in Burkina Faso, considerable constraints remain, including in relation to climate change. Women constitutes 52% of the population, but are still the poorest, most vulnerable and thus most affected by climate change. This is amongst others, because women are the group which is most engaged in natural resource-based economic activities, including agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and rely on the production and manufacturing of natural resources-based products. In addition, women have the least resources and capacities to obtain information about climate change, address and adapt to these changes, and build resilience. Their influence is limited with respect to national and local decision making, and their financial situation vulnerable, often without formal ownership of the assets they rely on, thereby limiting access to finance. Women are furthermore facing considerable social barriers to equality.

As indicated in the 2017 UNDP briefing note on Human Development indicators and indices, Burkina Faso has a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.610, ranking it 145 out of 160 countries in the 2017 index. In this country, 11% of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 6% percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 11.7% of their male counterparts.

Deep rooted societal norms still play a large role in reinforcing unequal power relations between men and women and traditional leadership roles continue to be dominated by men. All of this especially concerns women from rural areas and has been confirmed by the analytical work for the NAPA and in the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change for Women's Associations from 2014. The purpose of the Adaptation Plan was to engage women in adaptation practices and projects. Women's associations are in fact many and important in Burkina Faso and were highly engaged in the drafting of the plan.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

- Yes
- No

If yes, please upload gender action plan or equivalent here.

Since its preparation phase, this CBIT project has engaged women associations, including through bilateral meetings and as participants in stakeholder consultation. These associations will continue to be actively engaged in the CBIT project implementation as can be seen from the stakeholder analysis. They will especially be engaged in output 1.4 where a climate transparency gender action plan will be developed, but also participate and all other relevant activities. Also gender related government institutions have been consulted and continue to be engaged. These include the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and the Family - the Permanent Secretariat of National Council for Promotion of Gender, and also the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change. International institutions with previous engagement with Burkina Faso, for instance the Global Gender Climate Alliance Programme, have trained local authorities in Burkina Faso to include gender and climate change topics into local planning in Burkina Faso. That is the kind of activities the CBIT project will build upon. In addition, the project will recruit a “National Expert in Gender and climate change” to facilitate all of the gender activities and considerations.

It is anticipated that women will be direct beneficiaries, constituting at least 50% of all participants at the training and capacity building sessions, as well as the technical reference groups and other decision-making structures. Procurement processes will strongly encourage women, to apply for consulting opportunities. Evaluation teams to review bids will be also gender balanced. The aim is also to have a gender balanced project board and project management team. Project management and monitoring will be gender-sensitive, including gender-disaggregated indicators showing who is involved and whose views are represented. In particular, for every workshop, training or working session mentioned in the workplan (Annex K), the project staff or expert in charge of it will need to prepare a report (or a minutes of meeting), including an attendance sheet disaggregated by gender.

However, sex-disaggregated data is not always sufficient to determine whether the project outputs have responded appropriately to the differentiated needs of women and men. Therefore, further qualitative information may need to be gathered on whether equality of opportunity has been provided. This includes conducting surveys that assess the effectiveness of training provided and analyses of gender barriers to appointed positions. This information should be gathered throughout the project and the lessons learnt fed back into the implementation process.

In short, gender considerations will be cross-cutting in this project, in both its products and its processes. Indeed, with its focus on transparency, shedding light on how women and men participate in climate change-related decision making, the project will contribute to women’s equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. That is the main gender objective of the CBIT project. Following CBIT Programming Directions and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and its Gender Equality Action Plan, gender disaggregated indicators are included in the results-based framework (Annex A) of this project.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
- improving women’s participation and decision making;
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

- Yes
- No

A.5 Risk

The risks that the CBIT project in Burkina Faso may face during its implementation are political, institutional, social, and scientific. Below table provides an overview:

Risk	Rating	Proposed measure
Scientific and technical		
Limited capacity of national expertise lead to low quality technical inputs	Low	The hiring of national technical experts will be prepared thoroughly by assessing the market of technical expertise, further elaborating the ToRs with great care, ensuring a broad based communication in the tender process, and a highly qualified evaluation of responses - all of which will result in the recruitment of the best possible high quality national experts. In addition, the national experts will be backed by a solid team of international experts.
Deterioration of the equipment provided by the project due to lack of attention regarding maintenance	Low	The project will follow national procedures regarding maintenance of the equipment provided by the project. In the absence of such procedures, the PMU will develop a brief procedure and share it with all users to ensure equipment is properly used and maintained.
Political		
Lack of political buy-in with respect to the importance of transparency and long-term planning tools	Low	The best way to mitigate this risk is to raise the awareness of the key decision-makers within relevant ministries. The domestic and institutional interest in improved data and information for decision making should be an important incentive. Also, the potential of the international outreach, relation building and finance should be of interest to the decision makers.
Deterioration of the security situation creating difficulties in the implementation of the project.	Medium	So far, the security situation is reasonable in the capital of Burkina Faso, where the majority of the activities will take place. If it should deteriorate, the project owners will stand ready to carry out a reorganization of the implementation planning in partnership with all the actors of the CBIT Burkina project
Financial		
Lack of funding	Low	Only a small portion of the project's funding comes from Burkina Faso's co-finance contribution. Should the national co-finance not materialize, it will be important to review the project and focus on the essential elements and partners
Institutional		
Burkina Faso governmental institutions and other stakeholders have little interest in the project during its implementation	Low	This probability is quite low because all its actors were involved in the project development process. The Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change will undertake a continuous communication and consultation process with the various stakeholders to sustain their interest and ensure they are aware of the importance of the project both in relation to Burkina Faso's international commitments, and from a domestic point of view.

Risk	Rating	Proposed measure
Slow or inefficient coordination among institutions	Medium	The institutional framework that will be developed as part of Component 1, including the adoption of a decree for the coordination framework and data sharing protocols, will be designed to avoid any type of coordination challenges.
Lack of human resources, staff turnover	Medium	The capacity building offered by this project and the various partnerships envisaged will maintain the interest and engagement of staff. Should staff be replaced, the tools and materials will be available to build-the new staff's capacities.
Not finishing the project on-time	Medium	The project will attempt to frontload as many activities as possible. A full-time Chief Technical Advisor will be hired with project funds and will be fully dedicated to managing and coordinating the project, alongside relevant counterparts within the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Institutional Arrangements

The Executing Agency of this CBIT project will be the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEGECC), through the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD), and the Implementing Agency will be UN Environment.

In accordance with the legislation in force in Burkina Faso, a Project Review Committee (PRC)¹⁰ will be set up. This Review Committee will meet twice a year, members from UN Environment can attend remotely. It brings together senior political, scientific and technical leaders in the implementation of the project and these officials come from government departments, the umbrella/framework organizations of the private sector and civil society organizations, (e.g. Chamber of Commerce and "*Secrétariat Permanent des ONG*"). In accordance with national legislation, the project will have a bank account at the level of the public treasury within the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The role of the Project Review Committee is to review and validate the progress of activities and the annual budget, and to provide strategic guidance to the project along its 3 years of implementation. The PRC will also review and validate the annual activity reports.

The Permanent Secretariat of the NCSD will host the Project Management Unit, (PMU), which will be in charge of the day-to-day project implementation. The PMU is composed of: a National Project Director (NPD) who will be the Head of the Environment and Sustainable Development Program from the Permanent Secretariat of the NCSD, a Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) that will be recruited by the MEGECC, as well as an Administrative and Financial assistant. The Chief Technical Advisor will act both as a project manager and a senior technical expert to whom specific tasks related to the monitoring, evaluation and management of all project activities will be entrusted.

Further details on the project's institutional arrangements may be found in Annex J.

¹⁰ In Burkina Faso, *Project Review Committee* is the common terminology for what is usually called Project Steering Committee as per GEF terminology.

Coordination

The project will build on complementary projects already completed or ongoing and funded by the GEF such as:

- BUR and 3rd National Communication: Both projects have been launched at the end of 2017 and will be closely related with the CBIT project. Being implemented by UN Environment in coordination with the same unit of Burkina Faso, these new sets of activities will come to complement any initial capacity building and MRV related activities.
- Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Africa for Building Climate Resilience and Adaptation in Burkina Faso (SAP-IC). This project is implemented within PS-NCSD. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the meteorological, climatological and hydrological monitoring capabilities, the early warning and information systems available to respond to extreme weather conditions and climate change adaptation planning in Burkina Faso.
- REDD+ National Programs: these programmes are implemented through a protocol with the PS-NCSD. There are expected synergies, and the aim is to set up an MRV system that will allow the two entities to capitalize on GHG emission reductions and adaptation actions.
- Adaptation Based on Ecosystem. This project is implemented within PS-NCSD. One of Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA) project outcomes is the increase knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risks in the project targeted areas generated by a customized geo-based agro-ecological and hydrological information system. During the assessment undertaken through Output 2.1, the CBIT project will closely look at these efforts and identify best practices and sustainable synergies.
- The West African MRV network, which aims to strengthen peer to peer collaboration on MRV and transparency among West Africa countries.
- Generating global environmental benefits through better planning and decision-making systems at the local level in Burkina Faso. This project is implemented within PS-NCSD the objective of the project is (i) to strengthen and / or operationalize systems for collecting / processing / disseminating environmental data and information and (ii) to improve institutional capacities in the planning and implementation of development processes.
- Capacity building for adaptation and for reducing vulnerability to climate change. This project is implemented within Permanent Secretariat of the CNCSD. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen Burkina Faso's resilience (and adaptability) to the risks of climate change in the agro-silvo-pastoral sector.
- Synergies will also be sought with the other GEF funded CBIT projects in West African francophone countries, such as Togo, but also CBIT projects in non-francophone countries from the region, such as Ghana and Sierra Leone.

The implementation of the CBIT project will be fully based on the GEF CBIT Programming Directions. The successes of Burkina Faso in the implementation will be shared in the CBIT Global Platform.

A.7 Benefits

The CBIT project is part of Burkina Faso's transparency efforts related to mitigation, adaptation and resilience to climate change. The project is also part of Burkina Faso's efforts to effectively achieve SDGs 13 and 15 including (i) taking urgent measures to combat climate change and its impacts as well as (ii) the preservation and restoration of ecosystems sustainable use, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, reversing the process of land degradation and ending the loss of biodiversity.

The first benefit of this project is about strengthening Burkina Faso's capacities in order to meet its international commitments, including article 4 of the Convention on Climate Change and article 13 of the Paris Agreement on Climate.

Component 1 will provide Burkina Faso with a consistent and accountable institutional framework that will bring together all stakeholders during and after project implementation. The legal texts of the coordinating framework of actors in the transparency system and the implementation of the NDC and the NAP, as well as the protocols for sharing climate information, are of paramount importance for Burkina Faso. Capacity building of the collection actors on the MRV mechanism and the work on emission factors will enable Burkina Faso to have well trained experts for the preparation of BUR reports and more qualitative National Communications.

Component 2 aims at facilitating and improving expertise in monitoring progress in Burkina Faso on climate transparency. Moreover, the improved capacity and the transparency work can inform Burkina Faso's policy decisions and climate ambitions going forward, including when updating the NDC.

Gender-responsive capacity building will enable more women's participation in the development of Burkina Faso's BUR and National Communications.

For the international community, the production of quality BUR and National Communications reports will help to provide relevant information on the country's efforts to meet its commitments in the NDC. The exchange and information platform established will provide, whenever necessary, relevant information on Burkina Faso's transparency practices with regards to greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation measures.

A.8 Knowledge Management

In accordance with its role as the authority responsible for coordinating climate change action, the Ministry of Environment will have the task of managing all project information and knowledge generation.

The project will contribute to improved knowledge management related to climate change including data sharing/gathering and communication approaches. The MRV system that will be designed is vital for Burkina Faso which is still struggling due to the absence of an appropriate framework for collection, processing, reporting and evaluation of climate related information.

At the onset of this project, the aim is to learn from previous experiences, good and bad, to ensure that resources are spent in an effective manner that will not duplicate work that has already been done or take an approach that has already been unsuccessfully attempted. In order to do this, the stock-taking exercise which has already begun will be deepened. The outcome of this exercise will be a clear list of lessons learned referenced to the relevant projects, and the associated aspects and actions to consider for the CBIT project. Many of the outputs and activities of the project are also designed to start assessing current systems and practices, current data, current plans, etc. As such, a part of the knowledge management strategy is to build on existing knowledge and experience, as far as it is useful.

During the project, all data, information and knowledge gained, and all training provided, will be documented and be available to all relevant parties. This means that staff turnover will not interrupt the progress of the project, and it means that Burkina Faso stakeholders can continue working after the project's technical completion. Knowledge management and communications are closely related. The project is involving a wide range of stakeholders, more than originally anticipated; communication and sharing of knowledge amongst them will be key. Moreover, communication and knowledge sharing with the general public is important, and this is reflected in the communication strategy under Output 1.4 on the long-term transparency strategy.

The peer exchange activities under Output 2.5 specifically focus on the dissemination of MRV lessons learned at the regional and international levels, and will generate best practices, as well as lessons about what to avoid. Furthermore, the project will allow the country to participate in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, through the provision and reception of inputs. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of this CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

B. CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The implementation of Burkina Faso's CBIT project is in line with the country's commitments, particularly in relation to the Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. It enables Burkina Faso to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDGs 13 and 15.

It is related to the constitution and the environmental code of Burkina Faso, which guarantees the right to a healthy environment and to take action to deal with climate change.

The project is part of the implementation of the National Strategy for the implementation of the Convention on Climate Change adopted in 2001 as well as the National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES). These policy documents address, among other things, adaptation, resilience and mitigation measures to address climate change.

The project is in perfect alignment with the development of the first BUR and the Third National Communication. The expected emission factors and the envisaged legal and institutional frameworks will provide quality data for the preparation of these reports.

The project is consistent with the NPA and the NDC, whose MRV mechanism will allow better monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation measures.

By planning to mainstreaming gender equality considerations, the project is also aligned with the implementation of the National Policy for the Promotion of Gender, which provides for the integration of gender in the development of projects and programs.

Finally, the project is in line with the country's United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which aims to reduce the number of households vulnerable to climate shocks to less than 1% and increase by 50% the number of institutions with capacities for disaster risk reduction.

C. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN

The project will be reviewed yearly through the Project Implementation Review (PIR). Its purpose is to assess project performance, to analyze whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges the project is encountering, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. It is the responsibility of the UN Environment Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

In-line with UN Environment Evaluation Policy and the GEF's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy the project will be subject to a Terminal Evaluation (TE) commissioned by the Evaluation Office of UN Environment (EOU).

The EOU will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the UN Environment Task Manager throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes:

- i. to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and
- ii. to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UN Environment and executing partners.

The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE will be initiated no earlier than six months prior to the operational completion of project activities and, if a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, should be completed prior to completion of the project and the submission of the follow-on proposal. TE must be initiated no later than six months after operational completion.

The draft TE report will be sent by the EOU to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the EOU in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalized and further reviewed by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office upon submission. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and may be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

A summary of the planned M&E activities is provided in Annex I. The total GEF contribution for M&E activities (including the Inception Workshop, annual audits and the Terminal Evaluation) is US\$ 44,500.

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹¹ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Kelly West, Senior Program Manager GEF Coordinator Corporate Services Division UN Environment			Suzanne Lekoyiet Task Manager Climate Mitigation Unit UN Environment	+254 207623256	suzanne.lekoyiet@un.org

¹¹ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT

ANNEX A – PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

	Indicator statement	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	UN Environment MTS 2018-2021
Objective	Develop Burkina Faso’s institutional and human capacities to meet reporting requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement especially for the priority sectors of AFOLU and Waste				<i>Subprogramme Climate Change¹²</i>
A	Number of ministries, municipalities/communes, and other national institutions (i.e. universities), with strengthened institutional and human capacities providing data to the established MRV system platform, to meet reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement’s Enhanced Transparency Framework	0	9 ¹⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports and data sets from the established central database - Updated NDC and NAP - NC - BUR - GHG inventory - BTR 	<p><i>Mitigation Expected</i></p> <p><i>Accomplishment¹³: Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies;</i></p> <p><i>Adaptation Expected</i></p> <p><i>Accomplishment¹⁴: Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans, which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation.</i></p>
Outcome 1	Institutional arrangements for climate transparency are strengthened to support the long-term strategy on climate transparency				
1.1	Qualitative rating of Burkina Faso’s institutional capacity for transparency-related activities <i>Based on the GEF 1-4 rating scale outlined in Annex IV of the CBIT’s Programming Directions (the detailed statement for each rating level is provided below).</i>	2	4 (= +2)	<p>Key stakeholders’ feedback on the quality of Burkina Faso’s institutional capacity for transparency-related activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chief Technical Advisor’s routine monitoring reports - Assessment report(s) on the country’s institutional capacity for transparency including inputs from the governmental sector, civil society organizations and the private sector 	
1.2	% of training participants (Output 1.2) declaring to have a better level of awareness on climate transparency and MRV mechanisms, and to be in a better position to integrate NDC and NAP in policy (disaggregated by gender)	0%	At least 70%	Survey / questionnaire to be completed by all training participants at the beginning and at the end of each training (disaggregated by gender)	

¹² Objective: Countries increasingly transition to low-emission economic development and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change ;

¹³ Mitigation Indicators: 1. Emission reductions of GHG and other pollutants from RE and EE;
2. Share of gross domestic product invested in EE and RE.

¹⁴ Adaptation Indicators: 1. Number of people benefiting from vulnerability reduction interventions;
2. Type and extent of physical and natural assets strengthened and/or better managed to withstand the effects of climate change.

¹⁵ These 9 institutions are the following: (1) Ministry of Agriculture, (2) Ministry of Environment, (3) Ministry of Livestock, (4) Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation, (5) Ministry of Economy and Finance, (6) Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation (Universities, Institutes and Research Centers), and the urban municipalities (with waste management responsibilities) of (7) Ouagadougou, (8) Bobbo-Dioulasso, and (9) Koudougou.

	Indicator statement	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	UN Environment MTS 2018-2021
Outcome 2	Burkina Faso tracks and reports progress of the NDC and NAP, including public and private investments, especially in AFOLU and Waste sectors				
2.1	Qualitative rating of Burkina Faso's national GHG inventory reporting system <i>Based on the GEF 1-10 rating scale outlined in Annex III of the CBIT Programming Directions (the detailed statement for each rating level is provided below).</i>	1	4 (= +3)	Key stakeholders' feedback on the quality / ability of the MRV system in collecting, storing and sharing information on GHG emissions: - Chief Technical Advisor's routine monitoring reports - Assessment report on the national GHG inventory reporting system's functionality, including inputs from the governmental sector, civil society organizations and the private sector.	
2.2	Qualitative rating of Burkina Faso's NDC implementation reporting and tracking system <i>Based on the GEF 1-10 rating scale outlined in Annex III of the CBIT Programming Directions (the detailed statement for each rating level is provided below).</i>	1	3 (= +2)	Key stakeholders' feedback on the quality / ability of the national system to report and track NDC implementation: - Chief Technical Advisor's routine monitoring reports - Assessment report on the NDC implementation reporting and tracking system's functionality, including inputs from the governmental sector, civil society organizations and the private sector.	
2.3	% of training participants (Output 2.4) declaring to be in a better position to use the MRV system to track and report progress of the NDC and NAP, including public and private investments (disaggregated by gender)	0%	At least 70%	Survey / questionnaire to be completed by all training participants at the beginning and at the end of each training (disaggregated by gender)	

Qualitative rating levels for MRV systems (1 to 10):

1. Very little measurement is done; reporting is partial and irregular, and verification is not there
2. Measurement systems are in place, but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there
3. Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized
4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still need improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited
5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited
6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities – feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable)

7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially
8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information
9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems – robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree
10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation

Qualitative rating levels of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities (1 to 4):

1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.
2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.
3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.
4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS



**GEF-6 GEF SECRETARIAT REVIEW FOR FULL-SIZED/MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECTS
THE GEF/LDCF/SCCF TRUST FUND**

GEF ID:	10025		
Country/Region:	Burkina Faso		
Project Title:	Capacity building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation		
GEF Agency:	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Type of Trust Fund:	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency	GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change
GEF-6 Focal Area/ LDCF/SCCF Objective (s):	CBIT-1;		
Anticipated Financing PPG:	\$50,000	Project Grant:	\$1,180,000
Co-financing:	\$150,000	Total Project Cost:	\$1,330,000
PIF Approval:		Council Approval/Expected:	
CEO Endorsement/Approval		Expected Project Start Date:	
Program Manager:	Akio Takemoto	Agency Contact Person:	Geordie Colville

PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response
Project Consistency	1. Is the project aligned with the relevant GEF strategic objectives and results framework? ¹	MRS/JDS, March 26, 2018: Yes, the program is aligned with CBIT programming directions.	
	2. Is the project consistent with the recipient country's national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?	MRS/JDS, March 26, 2018: Yes, the project is consistent with the focus of the country's NDC, the third National Communication and BUR are being prepared with GEF funds. The project aligns also with national plans such as the PNDES where it points out the need of institutional capacity and	

PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response
		building capacity for implementation of MRV and tools applied.	
Project Design	3. Does the PIF sufficiently indicate the drivers ² of global environmental degradation, issues of sustainability, market transformation, scaling, and innovation?	<p>MRS/JDS March 26, 2018: Not yet, please address following comments below :</p> <p>1) In the Project Justification section, the PIF should identify which sectors are of main importance for GHG emissions as stated in the NDC. The PIF should also provide the most recent data on the contribution of the AFOLU sector to the national GHG emissions.</p> <p>2) Please explain how this project intends to resolve the capacity issues described in the Project Justification section in order to address issues of sustainability and scaling.</p> <p>3) Please provide a description (or if available a diagram) of the institutional arrangements, or the current working relationships among the various ministries as it pertains to GHG inventory processes (e.g. data collection, QA/QC, etc...). Also, please specify which Ministry will serve as the primary project coordinator and responsible for delivery of the final outcomes.</p>	<p>May 2018</p> <p>1) This CBIT project will focus on the 2 largest GHG emitters sectors: AFOLU (88% of national GHG emissions in 2007) which is related to the main economic activity in the country and Waste (4%) which is a priority to the country for environmental and health reasons.</p> <p>2) Most of the Outputs seek to overcome the low capacity in the country. Comp. 1 ensures sustainability of the impacts of the project by convincing decisions makers of the importance of transparency, creating long-lasting institutional arrangements and protocols, as well as a long-term strategy on climate transparency that includes continuous capacity building as one of its key aspects. Outputs 2.3 to 2.5 focus on increasing the capacity of the country. Trainings and peer-exchanges will aim to launch or strengthen partnerships with expert centers in the region or in francophone countries, thus contributing to sustainability and scaling up. The Ministry will also make available guidelines and training materials through different formats so they are</p>

PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response
		AT Jun 2, 2018: Comments cleared.	permanently used. 3) A diagram has been included to illustrate the current basic arrangements (page 6). The project coordinator will be the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change.
	4. Is the project designed with sound incremental reasoning?	MRS/JDS, March 26, 2018: Yes, the PIF is designed based on conclusions and gaps highlighted during the National communication elaboration processes. The project is also complementary to the on-going BUR and the Third National Communication.	
	5. Are the components in Table B sound and sufficiently clear and appropriate to achieve project objectives and the GEBs?	MRS/JDS, March 26, 2018: Not yet, please address following comments below: 1) Although it is mentioned in the project description sectors of priority in the NDC, the project objective and table B do not reflect any priority sectors and seems to target all sectors of the NDC, this should be narrowed down to the priority sectors. Also, it is not clear in table B and under the alternative scenario description if the project will set up baselines in the sectors needed and work on updating emission factors and recalculation of GHG emissions, work on indicators, establishing information management systems and databases. Also, there is	May, 2018: 1) Outcomes and objectives are narrowed now to AFOLU and Waste as priority sectors. Output 2.3 has been redefined to specifically tackle weaknesses of current GHG inventories: Output 2.3 Country-specific emission factors developed and baselines set for AFOLU and waste sectors. The suggested MRV system will cover climate data on AFOLU and Waste sectors following international best practices and recommendations. More details on specific tools and MRV systems will be detailed in the CEO endorsement preparation phase. 2) Title of Component 1 has been

PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response
		<p>no specific information on which tools and MRV systems to be promoted, please clarify.</p> <p>2) Component 1: the name of the description does not fully reflect the intentions of this component while mentioning "monitoring and evaluation transparency" . Please replace with a title that reflects better the purpose of the component.</p> <p>3) Output 1.1: For this output, please specify which stakeholders you are providing training for. In terms of project design, the GEF recommends that any training/capacity building workshop activities take place after Burkina Faso has a more concrete set of institutional arrangements in place. Please describe in more detail how outputs from the current NC/BUR process can be leveraged for this project.</p> <p>4) Output 1.2: The output overlaps the description of Outcome 1. Further, it is not clear how effective institutional arrangements will be established under the alternative project scenario.</p> <p>5) Output 1.3: Please describe how this output is linked with the establishment of institutional</p>	<p>modified to better reflect its intentions, and it reads now: Institutionalization of climate transparency to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>3) The awareness raising proposed in under Component 1 (now Output 1.2 in order to reflect GEF recommendations to set first the institutional arrangements) targets decision makers in line Ministries and key institutions from AFOLU and waste sector. The CBIT project will closely coordinate with the BUR and NC projects for the beginning, and output 1.1 of the CBIT proposal is designed to help improve this coordination through a revision of institutional arrangements to make them more effective. These revisions will also help the proposal target the correct audience for this workshop which content is focused on Transparency and does not overlap awareness raising workshops under NC and BUR which touch the climate change subject in general.</p> <p>4) Title of Output 1.2 has been revised to "An interministerial climate change coordination framework and focal points established to plan, track and report climate actions". The description of Output 1.2 (now rearranged as Output</p>

PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response
		<p>arrangements. Are these individual memorandum-of-understanding (MOUs) agreements between various agencies? If so, please describe any potential political or legal obstacles that might impede progress.</p> <p>6) Output 1.4: Please describe the need for this output further. Is this intended to be a political document? A legal framework? Who will organize and lead this task? How is this work related to other ongoing/planned projects, especially those that support the development of an enhanced transparency framework for UNFCCC reporting?</p> <p>7) Output 2.3: It is not clear what tools and targeted sectors these guidelines are intended for. Since there seems to be low availability of data, please explain why outputs referring to the improvement of GHG emissions estimates (e.g. via development of country-specific emission factors) or setting up baselines for priority sectors are not included as outputs.</p> <p>8) Output 2.4: Please specify what data collection tools to be used for the planned training and specify the targeted sector to implement the tools.</p>	<p>1.1) has been further developed in the revised PIF (p.10). However, the consultation during the CEO Endorsement Phase will be very useful to better identify the institutional arrangement that fits Burkina Faso's reality and can be sustainable after the end of the CBIT project.</p> <p>5) Protocols are a way to operationalize the institutional arrangements by standardizing the communication/data sharing between agencies. It will not necessarily represent individual MOUs. Additional details and in-depth risk assessment will be carry out during the preparation phase.</p> <p>6) This document is very important for Burkina Faso, it will complement the efforts undertaken through the awareness raising by establishing a clear consensual vision and national strategy towards meeting the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework. This strategy is lead by the Ministry of Environment, but in consultation with other Ministries will influence decision makers to give more importance to climate transparency (see revised Output description in page11).</p> <p>7) Output 2.3 has been reframed based</p>

PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response
		<p>9) Output 2.5: the name of this output in Table B is broad and does not describe much, further information should be added.</p> <p>10) Please describe how activities and outputs from the NC and BUR processes can be used to accomplish Outputs 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6.</p> <p>AT, Jun 2, 2018: Comments cleared.</p>	<p>on this comment and specifically mentions now the development of emission factors and baselines (see revised Output in page 13).</p> <p>8) The training will aim to provide the technical elements to the users of the MRV system (see revised Output 2.4 in page 13). Specific tools will be proposed at the CEO Endorsement request stage.</p> <p>9) Output 2.5 has been renamed and description improved. The main objective of the Outputs is to allow countries to allocate resources to participate in the Global Coordination Platform as per GEF request (page 13).</p> <p>10) This project will build on and create synergies with the UN Environment implemented BUR and NC project. Outputs such as BUR 6.1 on Information on domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification is provided, will create vital information for this project. CBIT Outputs 2.4 and 2.5 focused on capacity building will be carefully designed at the CEO endorsement stage to be complementary to BUR and NC activities such as 1.1.1 Strengthen technical capacities of national teams and 8.1.2 Organize capacity building</p>

PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response
			sessions for different stakeholders, among others. Output 2.6 focused on the review of the quality of the NDC information will benefit from the information collected and generated through the BUR and NC.
	6. Are socio-economic aspects, including relevant gender elements, indigenous people, and CSOs considered?	MRS/JDS, March 26, 2018: Yes, several CSO organizations are partners in the project, covering gender and socio-economic aspects.	
Availability of Resources	7. Is the proposed Grant (including the Agency fee) within the resources available from (mark all that apply):		
	• The STAR allocation?	MRS/JDS, March 26, 2018:N/A. This project requests funding from the CBIT Trust Fund.	
	• The focal area allocation?	N/A	
	• The LDCF under the principle of equitable access	N/A	
	• The SCCF (Adaptation or Technology Transfer)?	N/A	
	• Focal area set-aside?	N/A	
Recommendations	8. Is the PIF being recommended for clearance and PPG (if additional amount beyond the norm) justified?	MRS/JDS, March 26, 2018: Not yet, please address the comments in boxes 3 and 5. AT, Jun 2, 2018: Comments cleared. The project manager recommends the PIF for clearance.	May 2018: Please see responses above and revised PIF.
Review Date	Review	March 26, 2018	

PIF Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response
	Additional Review (as necessary)		
	Additional Review (as necessary)		

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS¹⁶

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US\$ 50,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEFTF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent to date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
International consultant	29,500	29,500	
Local consultant	10,000	10,000	
Travel	4,500	4,500	
Workshops	6,000	6,000	
Total	50,000	50,000	0

¹⁶ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

Not Applicable to this project.

ANNEX E: GEF 7 CORE INDICATOR WORKSHEET

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table E to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment				510	
			Target		Number Achieved	
			CEO Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		Female	260			
		Male	250			
		<i>Total</i>	<i>510</i>			

ANNEX F: GEF PROJECT TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part I, item F by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains (¹⁷ Good Growth Partnership)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health
			<input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions
			<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework
			<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility
			<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Green space
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience
	<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Species	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
			<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services
			<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
		<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety
			<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forests		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	<input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
			<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
			<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drylands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation	<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
			<input type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
			<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
	<input type="checkbox"/> International Waters		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ship	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer
			<input type="checkbox"/> River Basin
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SIDS: Small Island Dev States	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste		<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Cement	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ozone	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Waste
			<input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste
		<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disposal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
			<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
			<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
			<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	<input type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2

ANNEX G: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR KEY PERSONNEL

KEY PERSONNEL #0101

Project: Capacity building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation

Post title: Chief Technical Advisor

Duration: Three years (full-time)

Date Required: Month 1

Duty station: Ouagadougou

Background:

As part of the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Climate Agreement, Burkina Faso has adopted and is implementing its National Adaptation Plan for climate change as well as its determined contribution at national level. Pursuant to Article 04 of the Article of the Convention on Changes and Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the country periodically, like other developing countries, develops its National Communication and its Biennial Update Report (BUR).

To enhance its transparency in greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation measures, the Government has requested support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to improve the quality of its National Communications reports and the BUR.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, supports the Burkina Faso Government in improving its capacities to track and evaluate mitigation and adaptation within its NDCs, as well as financial resources that are used to work on these issues, contributing to improve decision-making processes related to climate change.

Detailed activities:

General Project Management:

- Take responsibility for day to day oversight of project execution, manage and coordinate the day-to-day activities
- Ensure that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes;
- Prepare annual work plans in consultation with project partners
- Prepare TORs for consultants, participate in the recruitment process, and ensure oversight of all procurement activities
- Coordinate with relevant national institutions and ministries to ensure that project activities are complementary to other national initiatives
- Liaise with other national stakeholders
- Engage with local and international climate change involved entities
- Take responsibility for day to day project financial operations;
- Prepare all annual/year-end project revisions;
- Prepare and attend inception workshops and Project Review Committee meetings;
- Monitor the Risk Management Plan, Gender Action Plan, M&E Plan;
- Periodic reporting to UN Environment and the Project Review Committee for allocation of the GEF grant according to the quarterly and annual work plans and budgets in coordination with UN Environment and the PS-NCSD
- Notify UN Environment and the Project Review Committee in writing if there is need for modification to the agreed implementation plan and budget, and to seek approval;
- Address and rectify any issues or inconsistencies raised by the Executing Agency;
- Support compilation and submission of progress and financial reporting to the Executing Agency;
- Provide accurate and up-to-date technical advice and guidance on issues related to the implementation of the project activities;
- Provide national insights for all experts involved
- Co-draft all products assigned to local experts
- Prepare budget and workplan revisions, Half-yearly progress reports, Project Implementation Reviews (PIR) and the Final Report

- Provide technical input to the implementation of the activities
- Review, assess and approve technical deliverables from national and international experts
- Technical Quality Assurance of all deliverables by consultants, with a special attention to local consultants.

In terms of his/her participation in the technical activities and deliverables of Component 1, the Chief Technical Advisor will be in charge of:

- Participate as part of the team of trainers in activity 1.2.2 and in activity 1.2.3
- Support with contents and strategic advice on the activity 1.1.3, and participate in the Communication plan on climate transparency
- Ensure diligent linkages occur among country authorities and officials at ministerial level, allowing for a fast approval and early adoption of *Burkina Faso Long-Term strategy on climate transparency* (Output 1.4)

In terms of his/her participation in the technical activities and deliverables of Component 2, the Chief Technical Advisor will be in charge of:

- Participate as part of the team of trainers in activity 2.4.1 and in activity 2.5.2
- Ensure diligent linkages occur among officials at ministerial level, the academia sector and international expertise, allowing for a fast approval of protocols between the Government and local research institutions related to the development of local emissions factors (Output 2.3).
- Support with contents and strategic advice on the NDC and NAP review (output 2.6),
- Support the development of methodologies to track progress of the NDC and NAP including development of indicators (output 2.7). Participate actively in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform by attending meetings, but also preparing materials to be shared through the platform and providing information about the country, relevant to the Platform, as a part of implementation of activity 2.5.3

Reporting structure:

The Chief Technical Advisor will report to the head of the Permanent Secretariat for National Council for Sustainable Development under the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change in Burkina Faso.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree (Master or higher) in areas relevant to climate change, environment and national development
- Excellent understanding of global climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV as well as Burkina Faso's climate targets in the NDC.
- A minimum of 05 years of professional experience in managing projects in the areas of climate change mitigation or adaptation.
- Language(s): French and English (**full working proficiency in English is a must**)

KEY PERSONNEL #0102

Project: Capacity Building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation

Post title: National Expert in Gender and climate change

Duration: 90 days (part-time)

Date Required: Month 10

Duty station: Ouagadougou

Background:

As part of the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Climate Agreement, Burkina Faso has adopted and is implementing its National Adaptation Plan for climate change as well as its determined contribution at national level. Pursuant to article 04 of the article of the Convention on Changes and Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the country periodically, like other developing countries, develops its National Communication and its Biennial Update Report (BUR).

To enhance its transparency in greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation measures, the Government has requested support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to improve the quality of its National Communications reports and the BUR.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, supports the Burkina Faso government in improving its capacities to track and evaluate mitigation and adaptation within its NDCs, as well as financial resources that are used to work on these issues, contributing to improve decision-making processes related to climate change.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Ensure the implementation and monitoring of the Gender Action Plan
- Liaison with women's association
- Incorporate gender perspective throughout the project implementation, and in particular supporting the development of a strategy on climate transparency (activity 1.4.1) and in the development and implementation of a communication plan on climate transparency (activity 1.4.3)
- Design gender transparency action plan in a participatory process (output 1.4, activity 1.4.2)
- Identify specific measures for AFOLU and waste sectors e.g. prepare the decentralized training of women associations and local governments, in particular organize five training sessions for women associations on the MRV system (output 2.4, activity 2.4.3)
- Conduct the follow-up and evaluation of the incorporation of the gender perspective in the activities of the project.

Reporting structure:

The National Expert in Gender and climate change will be under the overall guidance of the Chief Technical Advisor and report to the head of the Permanent Secretariat for National Council for Sustainable Development under the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change in Burkina Faso. The Consultant will work from the Ministry of Environment.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree (Master or higher) in areas relevant to gender equality and women empowerment (ideally in the context of climate change),
- Good understanding of Burkina Faso's gender situation.
- A minimum of 5 years professional experience in areas related to gender.
- Language(s): French and English

KEY PERSONNEL #0103

Project: Capacity Building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Post title: National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development

Duration: Three years (part-time)

Date Required: Month 4

Duty station: Ouagadougou

Background:

As part of the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Climate Agreement, Burkina Faso has adopted and is implementing its National Adaptation Plan for climate change as well as its determined contribution at national level. Pursuant to article 04 of the article of the Convention on Changes and Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the country periodically, like other developing countries, develops its National Communication and its Biennial Update Report (BUR).

To enhance its transparency in greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation measures, the Government has requested support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to improve the quality of its National Communications reports and the BUR.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, supports the government in improving its capacities to track and evaluate mitigation and adaptation within its NDCs, as well as financial resources that are used to work on these issues, contributing to improve decision-making processes related to climate change.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Assist in the identification and appointments of focal points, coordinate the work with the relevant stakeholders for developing the draft decree for the transparency coordination framework and follow the process of adoption of the decree (output 1.1, activity 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3);
- Implement the transparency framework awareness raising activities (output 1.2, activities 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3)
- Support the development of data sharing protocols between institutions (output 1.3, activities 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3, 1.3.4)
- Implement the development of a long-term strategy on climate transparency (output 1.4, activity 1.4.1)
- Assist in the development of the MRV system and platform, in particular the training and evaluation (output 2.2, activity 2.2.4)
- Support the roll-out and training on the MRV system to the members (output 2.4, activity 2.4.1, 2.4.2, 2.4.3)
- Facilitate trainings, workshops, and seminars during project implementation incl. the peer review activities (output 2.5), and the review of the NDC and NAP, and integration of these into policies (output 2.6 and 2.7)
- Organize and facilitate the various meetings related to the development and validation of the various deliverables related to the legal and institutional issues of the project.
- Ensure that all training materials and tools are made available, that trainings are thoroughly evaluated, and that findings from evaluations are incorporated in trainings

Reporting structure:

The National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development will be under the overall guidance of the Chief Technical Advisor and report to the head of the Permanent Secretariat for National Council for Sustainable Development under the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change in Burkina Faso. The expert will work from the Ministry of Environment.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree (Master or higher) in areas relevant to climate change, legal and institutional frameworks;
- Good understanding of Burkina Faso's institutional context related to climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- A minimum of 5 years professional experience in areas related to public finance.
- Language(s): French and English

KEY PERSONNEL #0104

Project: Capacity Building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation

Post title: National Expert in Communication and knowledge sharing

Duration: 2 years (Part-time)

Date Required: Month 10

Duty station: Ouagadougou

Background:

As part of the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Climate Agreement, Burkina Faso has adopted and is implementing its National Adaptation Plan for climate change as well as its determined contribution at national level. Pursuant to article 04 of the article of the Convention on Changes and Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the country periodically, like other developing countries, develops its National Communication and its Biennial Update Report (BUR).

To enhance its transparency in greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation measures, the Government has requested support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to improve the quality of its National Communications reports and the BUR.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, supports the Burkina Faso government in improving its capacities to track and evaluate mitigation and adaptation within its NDCs, as well as financial resources that are used to work on these issues, contributing to improve decision-making processes related to climate change.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Elaboration of the communication plan on transparency (output 1.4, activity 1.4.3).
- Conduct the design and operationalization of the on-line of the MRV platform, and facilitate the testing (Output 2.2, activity 2.2.2, 2.2.3)
- Management the various forms of communication of the project CBIT Burkina throughout the project period.
- Communication management with the West African MRV and Transparency Network and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. (output 2.5)
- Take lead in the preparation of webinars and the regional workshops (output 2.5).

Reporting structure:

The National Expert in communication and knowledge sharing will report to the Chief Technical Advisor.

Qualifications:

- Degree in communication and knowledge sharing or equivalent
- A minimum of 5 years professional experience in the field of the communication.
- Good knowledge of communication medias and platform available in Burkina Faso
- Language(s): English and French

KEY PERSONNEL #0105

Project: Capacity Building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation

Post title: National Expert on domestic MRV

Duration: Two years (part-time)

Date Required: Month 2

Duty station: Ouagadougou

Background:

As part of the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Climate Agreement, Burkina Faso has adopted and is implementing its National Adaptation Plan for climate change as well as its determined contribution at national level. Pursuant to article 04 of the article of the Convention on Changes and Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the country periodically, like other developing countries, develops its National Communication and its Biennial Update Report (BUR).

To enhance its transparency in greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation measures, the Government has requested support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to improve the quality of its National Communications reports and the BUR and set up its MRV system.

Detailed consultancy activities (largely related to outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, and 2.4) and conducted in close cooperation with the International Expert on Domestic MRV:

- Develop and strengthen capacities (workshops and trainings) on MRV system, data collection and data reporting of national stakeholders who will be part of the national MRV system
- Conduct working sessions with relevant stakeholders to identify information and data needed for a national MRV (taking into account international reporting requirement such as inventories, BURs, NCs, BRs) as well as design specific data collection tools for each stakeholder groups
- Assist in the design of the Interactive MRV Online Platform
- Assist in the coordination of the work with the relevant stakeholders for testing the platform with a sector and with the evaluation, and ensure that feedback is integrated into the Online Platform
- Follow the process of setting up the platform until it is operational
- Support the training of all the stakeholders engaged in the MRV system on the use of the new platform
- Organize capacity-building activities (such as trainings) for local authorities on the MRV system

Reporting structure:

The National Expert on domestic MRV will report to the Chief Technical Advisor.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree (Master's or higher) on monitoring, reporting and verification in areas relevant to climate change,
- A minimum of 5 years of professional experience in relevant areas, including mandatory experience with setting up interactive data platforms.
- Language(s): English and French.

KEY PERSONNEL #0106

Project: Capacity Building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation

Post title: National Expert for NDC and NAP revision

Duration: Two years (Part-time)

Date Required: Month 12

Duty station: Ouagadougou

Background:

As part of the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Climate Agreement, Burkina Faso has adopted and is implementing its National Adaptation Plan for climate change as well as its determined contribution at national level. Pursuant to article 04 of the article of the Convention on Changes and Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the country periodically, like other developing countries, develops its National Communication and its Biennial Update Report (BUR).

To enhance its transparency in greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation measures, the Government has requested support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to improve the quality of its National Communications reports and the BUR.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, supports the Burkina Faso government in improving its capacities to track and evaluate mitigation and adaptation within its NDCs, as well as financial resources that are used to work on these issues, contributing to improve decision-making processes related to climate change.

Detailed consultancy activities (largely related to output 2.6 and 2.7):

- Collaborate with the international GHG Expert to conduct an analysis of the baseline projections of the NDC and NAP, identify inaccuracies and correct these
- In collaboration with other experts and national stakeholders, revise NDC and NAP tracking indicators and targets
- In collaboration with the other experts and relevant stakeholders, coordinate the review of NDC of Burkina Faso and prepare a new version of the document to be submitted to UNFCCC
- In collaboration with the other experts, coordinate the review of NAP of Burkina Faso and prepare a new version of the document to be submitted to UNFCCC

Reporting structure

The National Expert for NDC and NAP revision will report to the Chief Technical Advisor.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change,
- Excellent understanding of UNFCCC processes related to NDC and NAP, and extensive work experience on the preparation of international climate change reports
- Excellent understanding of modelling methodologies for establishing national and sectoral scenarios in NDC context
- Excellent knowledge of existing institutional arrangements related to mitigation and adaptation in Burkina Faso
- A minimum of 10 years of professional experience in relevant areas.
- Language(s): French and English

KEY PERSONNEL #0107

Project: Capacity Building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation

Post title: National Financial and Administrative assistant

Duration: 3 years (Part-time)

Date Required: Month 1

Duty station: Ouagadougou

Background:

As part of the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Climate Agreement, Burkina Faso has adopted and is implementing its National Adaptation Plan for climate change as well as its determined contribution at national level. Pursuant to article 04 of the article of the Convention on Changes and Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the country periodically, like other developing countries, develops its National Communication and its Biennial Update Report (BUR).

To enhance its transparency in greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation measures, the Government has requested support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to improve the quality of its National Communications reports and the BUR.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, supports the government in improving its capacities to track and evaluate mitigation and adaptation within its NDCs, as well as financial resources that are used to work on these issues, contributing to improve decision-making processes related to climate change.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Support the Chief Technical Advisor to deliver day-to-day activities
- Support the Chief Technical Advisor regarding general managerial duties
- Cover all financial administration activities of the project and preparing the related financial reports
- Cover/support all procurement duties for all project activities

Reporting structure:

The National Financial and Administrative Assistant will report to the Chief Technical Advisor.

Qualifications:

- Degree in financial administration or equivalent
- A minimum of 5 years professional experience with financial project administration
- Language(s): English and French

KEY PERSONNEL #0181

Project: Capacity Building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation

Post title: International Expert on Domestic MRV

Duration: One year (part-time)

Date Required: Month 2

Duty station: Home based with missions to Burkina Faso

Background:

As part of the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Climate Agreement, Burkina Faso has adopted and is implementing its National Adaptation Plan for climate change as well as its determined contribution at national level. Pursuant to article 04 of the article of the Convention on Changes and Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the country periodically, like other developing countries, develops its National Communication and its Biennial Update Report (BUR).

To enhance its transparency in greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation measures, the Government has requested support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to improve the quality of its National Communications reports and the BUR and set up its MRV system.

Detailed consultancy activities to be conducted in cooperation with the National Expert on Domestic MRV (focusing primarily on outputs 2.1, 2.2, and 2.4):

- Develop and strengthen capacities on MRV system, data collection and reporting of national stakeholders who will be part of the national MRV system
- Conduct working sessions with relevant stakeholders to identify information and data needed for a national MRV (taking into account international reporting requirement such as inventories, BURs, NCs, BRs) as well as design specific data collection tools for each stakeholder groups
- Assist in the design of the Interactive MRV Online Platform
- Assist in the coordination of the work with the relevant stakeholders for testing the platform with a sector and with the evaluation of the test, and ensure that feedback is integrated into the Online Platform
- Follow the process of setting up the platform until it is operational
- Support the training of all the stakeholders engaged in the MRV system on the use of the new platform

Reporting structure:

The International Expert on Domestic MRV will report to the Chief Technical Advisor.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change,
- A minimum of 5 years of professional experience in relevant areas, incl. setting up interactive data platforms.
- A minimum of 5 years of professional experience of programming and establishment of information data systems;
- Language(s): English and French.

KEY PERSONNEL #0182

Project: Capacity Building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation

Post title: International Expert on GHG modelling

Duration: Two years (part-time)

Date Required: Month 12

Duty station: home based with missions to Burkina Faso

Background:

As part of the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Climate Agreement, Burkina Faso has adopted and is implementing its National Adaptation Plan for climate change as well as its determined contribution at national level. Pursuant to article 04 of the article of the Convention on Changes and Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the country periodically, like other developing countries, develops its National Communication and its Biennial Update Report (BUR).

To enhance its transparency in greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation measures, the Government has requested support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to improve the quality of its National Communications reports and the BUR.

One of CBIT's contributions will occur through the development of general guidelines and tools to ensure consistency and comparability of GHG emission projections among sectors. The International expert on GHG modelling will ensure that such guidelines adhere to the relevant international standards.

Detailed consultancy activities (largely related to output 2.6 and 2.7) and in cooperation with the National Expert on NDC and NAP revision):

- Review the current existing scenarios of GHG emissions established in the different sectors (taking into account requirement for national inventories and NDC context)
- Provide technical advices to local expert for improving the consistency and comparability of the data used for developing the scenarios as well as for improving the GHG emission projections among sectors
- Contribute to the development of national guidelines for the development of GHG emission projections in the different sectors
- Provide advices on the design of a workshop to build capacities of national experts on the guidelines

Reporting structure:

The International Expert on GHG modelling will report to the Chief Technical Advisor.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change,
- Excellent understanding of and extensive work experience on the development of tools and methodologies for the modelling of GHG emissions projections
- A minimum of 10 years of professional experience in relevant areas.
- Language(s): English and French.

KEY PERSONNEL#0183

Project: Capacity Building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation

Post title: International Expert on Emission factors

Duration: Two years (part-time)

Date Required: Month 2

Duty station: Home based with missions to Burkina Faso

Background:

As part of the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Climate Agreement, Burkina Faso has adopted and is implementing its National Adaptation Plan for climate change as well as its determined contribution at national level. Pursuant to article 04 of the article of the Convention on Changes and Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the country periodically, like other developing countries, develops its National Communication and its Biennial Update Report (BUR).

To enhance its transparency in greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation measures, the Government has requested support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to improve the quality of its National Communications reports and the BUR.

One of CBIT's contributions will occur through the creation of capacities for the strengthening of local emissions factors, including their formalization for submission to the IPCC. The International Expert on Emission factors will provide strategic advice to local institutions carrying out the work.

Detailed consultancy activities (largely related to output 2.3):

- Provide advises to local expertise e.g. within forest/REDD projects and the Universities, for the development of the methodologies to define emission factors in the AFOLU and waste sectors of selected emitters/sources
- Provide strategic technical advice to local emissions expertise and teams for gathering emission factors information and data
- In collaboration with local emissions expertise, review guidance materials and calculation of national emission factors in accordance with international standards
- Provide step by step guidance to local emissions expertise for formatting emission factors and sub-sequent submission process to UNFCCC
- Ensure quality control of draft submission of emission factors information to UNFCCC

Reporting structure:

The International Expert on Emission factors will report to the Chief Technical Advisor.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change,
- Excellent understanding of and extensive work experience on the science and process for the development of emissions factors in AFOLU and Waste.
- A minimum of 10 years of professional experience in relevant areas.
- Language(s): English and French.

KEY PERSONNEL #0184

Project: Capacity Building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation

Post title: International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation

Duration: Two years (part-time)

Date Required: Month 2

Duty station: Home based with missions to Burkina Faso

Background:

As part of the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Climate Agreement, Burkina Faso has adopted and is implementing its National Adaptation Plan for climate change as well as its determined contribution at national level. Pursuant to article 04 of the article of the Convention on Changes and Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the country periodically, like other developing countries, develops its National Communication and its Biennial Update Report (BUR).

To enhance its transparency in greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation measures, the Government has requested support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to improve the quality of its National Communications reports and the BUR.

One of CBIT's contributions will occur through the establishment of institutional arrangements and technical capacities to systematize information for the implementation of the adaptation component of the NDC in the thematic area of AFOLU. The International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation will ensure that proposed mechanisms, systems and indicators are fully founded on the best available evidence at the global level, as well as informed by relevant global and regional experiences.

Detailed consultancy activities (primarily related to output 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.6 and 2.7):

Assist other experts, Ministries of AFOLU focal points, and the Universities in:

- Review the current practice for climate data collection and processing in Burkina, while bringing in monitoring and evaluation tools and practices available at international level within AFOLU. This includes also tools for the assessment of climate vulnerability and resilience
- Develop recommendations for monitoring and evaluation of vulnerability, resilience and adaptation measures within AFOLU in the Burkina Faso national context;
- Developing operational technical sheets of local indicators to be used at the subnational level for assessing and monitoring climate within AFOLU, to be used while setting up the MRV system,
- Assist AFOLU focal points in the capacity building of subnational authorities
- Assist in the development of methodologies for emissions factors for AFOLU
- Support the review and revision of the NSC and NAP, in particular with a view to the AFOLU
- Provide quality control of final reports pertaining to AFOLU

Reporting structure:

The International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation will report to the Chief Technical Advisor.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change adaptation
- Excellent understanding of and extensive work experience on AFOLU impacts of climate change, AFOLU sector adaptation, building the resilience of AFOLU sector and M&E for adaptation.
- A minimum of 10 years of professional experience in relevant areas.
- Language(s): English and French.

KEY PERSONNEL#0185

Project: Capacity Building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation

Post title: International Expert in Climate finance

Duration: two years (part-time)

Date Required: Month 15

Duty station: Home based with missions to Burkina Faso

Background:

As part of the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Climate Agreement, Burkina Faso has adopted and is implementing its National Adaptation Plan for climate change as well as its determined contribution at national level. Pursuant to article 04 of the article of the Convention on Changes and Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the country periodically, like other developing countries, develops its National Communication and its Biennial Update Report (BUR).

To enhance its transparency in greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation measures, the Government has requested support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to improve the quality of its National Communications reports and the BUR.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, supports the Burkina Faso government in improving its capacities to track and evaluate mitigation and adaptation within its NDCs, as well as financial resources that are used to work on these issues, contributing to improve decision-making processes related to climate change.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Coordinate with the relevant actors in the activities linked to the tracking of domestic climate change financing in the public and private sectors (output 2.8, activity 2.8.1)
- Design in collaboration with Ministry of Finance and other stakeholders mechanisms/guides to capture finance.
- Apply in collaboration with Ministry of Finance and other stakeholders these guides
- Evaluate the result, and identify supplementary measures to track finance
- Produce an overall evaluation report estimating the domestic climate finance
- Identify with private actors the possibility of continuing to improve the identification of climate change financing.
- Record and prepare the necessary information for the UNFCCC reporting related to climate finance
- Ensure alignment with NDC monitoring.
- Support the review and revision of the NDC and NAP (output 2.6 and 2.7)

Reporting structure:

The International Expert in Climate finance will be under the overall guidance of the Chief Technical Advisor.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree (Master or higher) in areas relevant to climate change finance.
- Good understanding of Burkina Faso's public and private finance to climate change.
- A minimum of 5 years professional experience in areas related to public and private finance.
- Language(s): French and English

ANNEX H1: DETAILED GEF BUDGET

ANNEX H-1 - TOTAL GEF BUDGET (US\$)					
Project Title: Capacity Building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation					
Project Number: 10025					
Project Implementing Agency: UN Environment					
Project Executing Agency: Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change					
Project implementation period:		From:	1-Oct-19	To:	30-Sept-22
Class	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
COMPONENT 1					
010 Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)					
C1	0101 Chief Technical Advisor	8,000			8,000
C1	0102 National Expert in Gender and climate change	11,000			11,000
C1	0103 National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development	22,000			22,000
C1	0104 National Expert in Communication and knowledge sharing	15,000			15,000
C1	0105 National Expert on Domestic MRV	22,000			22,000
	<i>Subtotal</i>	78,000	-	-	78,000
120 Contract Services					
C1	1201 Project inception workshop	1,250			1,250
C1	1202 Information & validation workshop of key stakeholders roles & responsibilities in the national coordination framework for climate transparency	2,500			2,500
C1	1203 4 working sessions to review the proposed coordination framework decree	2,000			2,000
C1	1204 Validation workshop of the coordination framework decree	2,500			2,500
C1	1205 2 sensitization workshops for Government members & parliamentarians on climate transparency, MRV mechanisms and integration of NDC & NAP into policies	8,000			8,000
C1	1206 4 information & awareness-raising workshops for institution (technical services, private sector, civil society) officials on climate transparency & MRV mechanisms	10,000			10,000
C1	1207 4 working sessions of the multidisciplinary working group to monitor & amend draft climate data sharing protocols	2,000			2,000
C1	1208 Protocol validation workshop	1,500			1,500
C1	1209 3 working sessions to review the long term climate strategy	1,500			1,500
C1	1210 Long term climate strategy validation workshop	2,500			2,500
C1	1211 2 working sessions to review the CBIT project Communication Plan	1,000			1,000
C1	1212 CBIT project Communication Plan validation workshop	2,500			2,500
C1	1213 3 working sessions to review the Gender Action Plan on climate transparency	1,500			1,500
C1	1214 Gender Action Plan on climate transparency validation workshop	2,500			2,500
C1	1240 Project Review Committee meetings	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500
C1	1241 Translation services	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500
C1	1242 Audit	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
C1	1291 Terminal Evaluation			15,000	15,000
	<i>Subtotal</i>	46,250	5,000	20,000	71,250
125 Operating & Other Costs					
C1	1251 Communication and publicity	4,000			4,000
	<i>Subtotal</i>	4,000	-	-	4,000
130 Supplies, Commodities & Materials					
C1	1301 Stationary supplies for workshop/trainings	3,500			3,500
	<i>Subtotal</i>	3,500	-	-	3,500
135 Equipment					
C1	1351 Laptops	3,000			3,000
C1	1352 Software for laptops	5,000			5,000
	<i>Subtotal</i>	8,000	-	-	8,000
160 Travel					
C1	1601 National travel (experts and government staff)	2,000			2,000
	<i>Subtotal</i>	2,000	-	-	2,000
	Component 1 Total	141,750	5,000	20,000	166,750

	Class	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
COMPONENT 2						
010 Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)						
C2	0101	Chief Technical Advisor		6,500	6,500	13,000
C2	0102	National Expert in Gender and climate change			4,000	4,000
C2	0103	National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development		22,000	22,000	44,000
C2	0104	National Expert in Communication and knowledge sharing		15,000		15,000
C2	0105	National Expert on Domestic MRV		22,000		22,000
C2	0106	National Expert for NDC and NAP revision		22,000	22,000	44,000
C2	0181	International Expert on Domestic MRV	28,000	28,000		56,000
C2	0182	International Expert on GHG modelling		28,000	28,000	56,000
C2	0183	International Expert on Emissions factors	28,000	28,000		56,000
C2	0184	International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation	27,000	27,000		54,000
C2	0185	International Expert in Climate finance		27,000	27,000	54,000
		<i>Subtotal</i>	83,000	225,500	109,500	418,000
120 Contract Services						
C2	1201	Project inception workshop	1,250			1,250
C2	1215	4 working sessions analysing the current system and practices for collecting, processing and disseminating activity data	2,000			2,000
C2	1216	Validation workshop of the analysis of the current system and practices for collecting, processing and disseminating activity data	2,500			2,500
C2	1217	Validation workshop of the analytical study on national system gaps compared to international requirements		2,500		2,500
C2	1218	2 working sessions on MRV system design	1,000			1,000
C2	1219	1 training to test the use of the platform		5,000		5,000
C2	1220	1 workshop to evaluate & exchange experiences on the platform testing		2,500		2,500
C2	1221	3 information sessions on emission factors evolution and research results	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
C2	1222	1 training session for members of the MRV Platform		10,000		10,000
C2	1223	5 training sessions for womens associations		15,000	15,000	30,000
C2	1224	2 training sessions for local authorities and decentralized technical structures of the concerned sectors on the MRV system		20,000		20,000
C2	1225	Sub-regional peer exchange workshop in Burkina Faso		20,000		20,000
C2	1226	3 working sessions to review baseline projections and inadequacies of NDC & NAP		1,500		1,500
C2	1227	1 validation workshop to review baseline projections and inadequacies of NDC & NAP		2,500		2,500
C2	1228	4 working sessions to revise the NAP & NDC		4,000		4,000
C2	1229	1 validation workshop of the revised NAP & NDC			5,000	5,000
C2	1230	4 working sessions on evaluation of public & private expenditure related to climate	1,000	3,000		4,000
C2	1240	Project Review Committee meetings	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500
C2	1241	Translation services	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500
C2	1242	Audit	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
C2	1291	Terminal Evaluation			15,000	15,000
		<i>Subtotal</i>	13,750	92,000	41,000	146,750
125 Operating & Other Costs						
C2	1251	Communication and publicity	8,000	9,000	9,000	26,000
C2	1252	Broadband internet connection for webinars	4,000			4,000
		<i>Subtotal</i>	12,000	9,000	9,000	30,000
130 Supplies, Commodities & Materials						
C2	1301	Stationary supplies for workshop/trainings	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
		<i>Subtotal</i>	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
135 Equipment						
C2	1351	Laptops	6,000			6,000
C2	1352	Software for laptops	5,000	2,000	2,000	9,000
		<i>Subtotal</i>	11,000	2,000	2,000	15,000
140 Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners						
C2	1401	Support research on emission factors in Universities	68,000	78,000	59,000	205,000
		<i>Subtotal</i>	68,000	78,000	59,000	205,000
160 Travel						
C2	1601	National travel (experts and government staff)	6,000	6,000	6,000	18,000
C2	1602	International travel (Global CBIT meetings)	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
C2	1681	Travel for international experts (duty station outside Burkina Faso)		10,000	13,000	23,000
		<i>Subtotal</i>	21,000	31,000	34,000	86,000
Component 2 Total			210,750	439,500	256,500	906,750
PROJECT MANAGEMENT COSTS (PMC)						
010 Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)						
PM	0101	Chief Technical Adviser	18,000	18,000	18,000	54,000
PM	0107	National Financial and Administrative assistant	15,500	15,500	15,500	46,500
		<i>Subtotal</i>	33,500	33,500	33,500	100,500
135 Equipment						
PM	1351	Laptops	4,500			4,500
PM	1353	Projector	1,500			1,500
		<i>Subtotal</i>	6,000	-	-	6,000
PMC Total			39,500	33,500	33,500	106,500
GRAND TOTAL			392,000	478,000	310,000	1,180,000

ANNEX H2: DETAILED COFINANCE BUDGET

ANNEX H-2 - CO-FINANCE BUDGET (US\$)						
Project Title: Capacity Building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation						
Project Number: 10025						
Project Implementing Agency: UN Environment						
Project Executing Agency: Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change						
Project implementation period:						
		From:	1-Oct-19	To:	30-Sept-22	
Class		Description	Total (GEF+co-finance)	Co-finance from Ministry of Environment, Burkina Faso		GEF funding
				Cash	In-kind	Cash
COMPONENT 1						
010	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)					
C1	0101	Chief Technical Advisor	8,000			8,000
C1	0102	National Expert in Gender and climate change	11,000			11,000
C1	0103	National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development	22,000			22,000
C1	0104	National Expert in Communication and knowledge sharing	15,000			15,000
C1	0105	National Expert on domestic MRV	22,000			22,000
		<i>Subtotal</i>	78,000			78,000
120	Contract Services					
C1	1201	Project inception workshop	1,750		500	1,250
C1	1202	Information & validation workshop of key stakeholders roles & responsibilities in the national coordination framework for climate transparency	3,000		500	2,500
C1	1203	4 working sessions to review the proposed coordination framework decree	2,000			2,000
C1	1204	Validation workshop of the coordination framework decree	3,000		500	2,500
C1	1205	2 sensitization workshops for Government members & parliamentarians on climate transparency, MRV mechanisms and integration of NDC & NAP into policies	9,000		1,000	8,000
C1	1206	4 information & awareness-raising workshops for institution (technical services, private sector, civil society) officials on climate transparency & MRV mechanisms	10,000			10,000
C1	1207	4 working sessions of the multidisciplinary working group to monitor & amend draft climate data sharing protocols	2,000			2,000
C1	1208	Protocol validation workshop	2,000		500	1,500
C1	1209	3 working sessions to review the long term climate strategy	1,500			1,500
C1	1210	Long term climate strategy validation workshop	3,000		500	2,500
C1	1211	2 working sessions to review the CBIT project Communication Plan	1,000			1,000
C1	1212	CBIT project Communication Plan validation workshop	3,000		500	2,500
C1	1213	3 working sessions to review the Gender Action Plan on climate transparency	1,500			1,500
C1	1214	Gender Action Plan on climate transparency validation workshop	3,000		500	2,500
C1	1240	Project Review Committee meetings	22,000	15,000	2,500	4,500
C1	1241	Translation services	4,500			4,500
C1	1242	Audit	6,000			6,000
C1	1291	Terminal Evaluation	15,000			15,000
		<i>Subtotal</i>	93,250	15,000	7,000	71,250
125	Operating & Other Costs					
C1	1251	Communication and publicity	17,000	10,000	3,000	4,000
		<i>Subtotal</i>	17,000	10,000	3,000	4,000
130	Supplies, Commodities & Materials					
C1	1301	Stationary supplies for Workshop/trainings	8,500		5,000	3,500
		<i>Subtotal</i>	8,500		5,000	3,500
135	Equipment					
C1	1351	Laptops	3,000			3,000
C1	1352	Software for laptops	5,000			5,000
		<i>Subtotal</i>	8,000			8,000
160	Travel					
C1	1601	National travel (experts and government staff)	21,000	4,000	15,000	2,000
		<i>Subtotal</i>	21,000	4,000	15,000	2,000
		Component 1 Total	225,750	29,000	30,000	166,750

Class	Description	Total (GEF+co-finance)	Co-finance from Ministry of Environment, Burkina Faso		GEF funding Cash
			Cash	In-kind	
	COMPONENT 2				
010	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)				
C2	0101 Chief Technical Advisor	13,000			13,000
C2	0102 National Expert in Gender and climate change	4,000			4,000
C2	0103 National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development	44,000			44,000
C2	0104 National Expert in Communication and knowledge sharing	15,000			15,000
C2	0105 National Expert on Domestic MRV	22,000			22,000
C2	0106 National Expert for NDC and NAP revision	44,000			44,000
C2	0181 International Expert on domestic MRV Mitigation	56,000			56,000
C2	0182 International Expert on GHG modelling	56,000			56,000
C2	0183 International Expert on Emissions factors	56,000			56,000
C2	0184 International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation	54,000			54,000
C2	0185 International Expert in Climate finance	54,000			54,000
	<i>Subtotal</i>	418,000			418,000
120	Contract Services				
C2	1201 Project inception workshop	1,250			1,250
C2	1215 4 working sessions analysing the current system and practices for collecting, processing and disseminating activity data	2,000			2,000
C2	1216 Validation workshop of the analysis of the current system and practices for collecting, processing and disseminating activity data	3,000		500	2,500
C2	1217 Validation workshop of the analytical study on national system gaps compared to international requirements	3,000		500	2,500
C2	1218 2 working sessions on MRV system design	1,000			1,000
C2	1219 1 training to test the use of the platform	5,000			5,000
C2	1220 1 workshop to evaluate & exchange experiences on the platform testing	2,500			2,500
C2	1221 3 information sessions on emission factors evolution and research results	3,000			3,000
C2	1222 1 training session for members of the MRV Platform	10,000			10,000
C2	1223 5 training sessions for womens associations	32,500		2,500	30,000
C2	1224 2 training sessions for local authorities and decentralized technical structures of the concerned sectors on the MRV system	21,000		1,000	20,000
C2	1225 Sub-regional peer exchange workshop in Burkina Faso	21,000		1,000	20,000
C2	1226 3 working sessions to review baseline projections and inadequacies of NDC & NAP	1,500			1,500
C2	1227 1 validation workshop to review baseline projections and inadequacies of NDC & NAP	3,000		500	2,500
C2	1228 4 working sessions to revise the NAP & NDC	4,000			4,000
C2	1229 1 validation workshop of the revised NAP & NDC	5,500		500	5,000
C2	1230 4 working sessions on evaluation of public & private expenditure related to climate	4,000			4,000
C2	1240 Project Review Committee meetings	21,000	15,000	1,500	4,500
C2	1241 Translation services	4,500			4,500
C2	1242 Audit	6,000			6,000
C2	1291 Terminal Evaluation	15,000			15,000
	<i>Subtotal</i>	169,750	15,000	8,000	146,750
125	Operating & Other Costs				
C2	1251 Communication and publicity	26,000			26,000
C2	1252 Broadband internet connection for webinars	4,000			4,000
	<i>Subtotal</i>	30,000			30,000
130	Supplies, Commodities & Materials				
C2	1301 Stationary supplies for Workshop/trainings	18,000	10,000	2,000	6,000
	<i>Subtotal</i>	18,000	10,000	2,000	6,000
135	Equipment				
C2	1351 Laptops	6,000			6,000
C2	1352 Software for laptops	9,000			9,000
	<i>Subtotal</i>	15,000			15,000
140	Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners				
C2	1401 Support research on emission factors in Universities	225,000		20,000	205,000
	<i>Subtotal</i>	225,000		20,000	205,000
160	Travel				
C2	1601 National travel (experts and government staff)	48,000	20,000	10,000	18,000
C2	1602 International travel (Global CBIT meetings)	45,000			45,000
C2	1681 Travel for international experts (duty station outside Burkina Faso)	23,000			23,000
	<i>Subtotal</i>	116,000	20,000	10,000	86,000
	Component 2 Total	991,750	45,000	40,000	906,750
	PROJECT MANAGEMENT COSTS (PMC)				
010	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)				
PM	0101 Chief Technical Adviser	54,000			54,000
PM	0107 National Financial and Administrative assistant	52,500	6,000		46,500
	<i>Subtotal</i>	106,500	6,000		100,500
135	Equipment				
PM	1351 Laptops	4,500			4,500
PM	1353 Projector	1,500			1,500
	<i>Subtotal</i>	6,000			6,000
	PMC Total	112,500	6,000	-	106,500
	GRAND TOTAL	1,330,000	80,000	70,000	1,180,000

ANNEX I: MONITORING AND EVALUATION BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

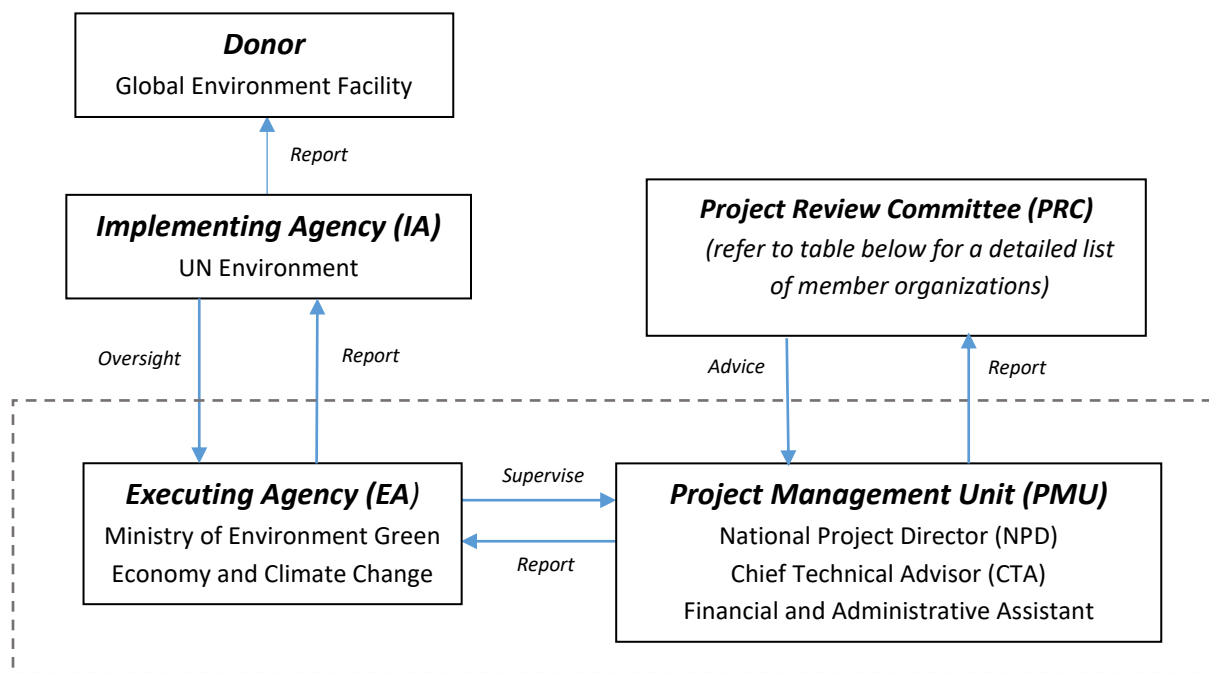
M&E Activity	Description	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Indicative budget (US\$)
Inception Workshop (IW) and Report	Report prepared immediately following the IW; which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed Workplan divided per components, outputs, activities and deliverables. - Detailed GEF budget broken down per component and per year. - Description of roles & responsibilities (IA, EA, PMU, PRC¹⁸, etc.) and stakeholder analysis - Updated Procurement Plan - Detailed M&E Plan - Detailed Gender Action Plan - Presentations made during the IW 	Execution: Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	Immediately following, within 1 month of project start-up	GEF: 2,500 Co-finance: 500
Half-yearly progress report;	Part of UN Environment procedures for project monitoring. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyzes project performance over the reporting period UN Environment; - Describes constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons. - Describes Work Plan for the next period in an Annex divided per output and activities. 	Execution: CTA	Two (2) half-yearly progress reports for any given year (cut-off dates: 31 December and 30 June of each year)	Part of CTA tasks
Quarterly expenditure reports	Detailed expenditure reports of GEF funds broken down per project Component, with explanations and justification of any change	Execution: CTA and project Financial Officer	Four (4) quarterly expenditure reports for any given year (cut-off dates: 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December of each year) Final financial Report within 60 days of project completion	Part of CTA and Financial Officer's tasks
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Analyzes project performance over the reporting period UN Environment. Describes constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons. Draws lessons and makes clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing the key problems in the lack of progress.	Execution: CTA and Task Manager (TM) Support: NPD	Yearly (cut-off date: 30 June of each year)	Part of CTA tasks

¹⁸ In Burkina Faso, Project Review Committee (PRC) is the common terminology for what is usually called Project Steering Committee as per GEF terminology
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M&E Activity	Description	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Indicative budget (US\$)
Co-financing Report	Report on co-financing (cash and/or in-kind) fulfilled contributions from all project partners that provided co-finance letters.	Execution: CTA Support: co-finance partner(s)	Yearly (cut-off date: 30 June of each year)	Part of CTA tasks and Financial Officer's tasks
Final Report	Comprehensive report summarizing all activities, achievements, lessons learned, objectives met or not achieved structures and systems implemented, etc. Lays out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure the sustainability and replication of project activities.	Execution: CTA	Final report no later than three (3) months after the technical completion date	Part of CTA tasks
Terminal Evaluation	Refer to PART I, section C. The Terminal Evaluation (TE) looks at the impacts and sustainability of the results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals.	Execution: Independent consultant Support: CTA; PMU, TM, EOU	Not before 5 months prior to and no later than 6 months after the project's technical completion	GEF: 30,000
Audits	Financial audits of the GEF budget	Execution: Independent auditor Support: CTA	Annually (cut-off date: 31 December of each year)	GEF: 12,000
TOTAL M&E COST			GEF Grant: USD 44,500 Co-finance: USD 500	

ANNEX J: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The Project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) acting as the GEF Implementing Agency. The Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEGECC) will be the Executing Agency. The structure is illustrated in the diagram below and roles and responsibilities of each bodies are detailed in the following table.



Project Governance Structure:

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Project Review Committee (PRC) ¹⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Prime Ministry - Ministry of Environment (EA) - UN Environment (IA) - Ministry of Agriculture - Ministry of Energy - Ministry of Livestock - Ministry of Housing - Ministry of Infrastructure - Ministry of Mines - Ministry of water resources and sanitation - Ministry of health - Ministry of Economy and Finance - Permanent Secretary for NGOs - Private sector organization, Chamber of Commerce - Research institutes (INERA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve annual report including expenses • Oversight of the project progress and implementation of Outputs; • Approve annual work plans and budget; • Approve management decisions to ensure timely delivery of quality outputs; • Provide overall guidance and strategic direction; • Involve national stakeholders to support project implementation, as well as provide synergies with other complementing initiatives and ongoing projects; • Provide insight on national policy barriers and proposed stages of national policy development. • The MEGECC will appoint a National Project Director (NPD) that will act as the PRC Chairperson • The project's Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) will act as the PRC Secretary 	Once or twice a year

¹⁹ In Burkina Faso, *Project Review Committee* is the usual terminology for what is called Project Steering Committee as per GEF terminology. These committees are established by decree by the government, with a prescribed membership, which cannot be altered.
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Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Implementing Agency (IA)	UN Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure timely disbursement/sub-allotment to executing agency, based on agreed legal document and in accordance with UN Environment and GEF fiduciary standards; • Follow-up with Executing agency for progress, equipment, financial and audit reports; • Provide consistent and regular oversight on project execution and conduct project supervisory missions as per Supervision Plans and in doing so ensures that all UN Environment and GEF criteria, rules and regulations are adhered to by project partners; • Technically assess and oversee quality of project outputs, products and deliverables – including formal publications; • Provide no-objection to main TORs and subcontracts issued by the project, including selection of Chief Technical Advisor or equivalent; • Attend and facilitate inception workshops, field visits where relevant, and project review committee meetings; • Asses project risks, and monitor and enforce a risk management plan; • Regularly monitor project progress and performance and rate progress towards meeting project objectives, project execution progress, quality of project monitoring and evaluation, and risk; • Monitor reporting by project executing partners and provide prompt feedback on the contents of the report; • Promptly inform the management of any significant risks or project problems and take action and follow up on decisions made; • Apply adaptive management principles to the supervision of the project; • Review of reporting, checking for consistency between execution activities and expenditures, ensuring that it respects GEF rules; • Clear cash requests, and authorization of disbursements once reporting found to be complete; • Approve budget revision, certify fund availability and transfer funds; • Ensure that GEF and UN Environment quality standards are applied consistently to all projects, including branding and safeguards; • Certify project operational completion; • Link the project partners to any events organized by GEF and UN Environment to disseminate information on project results and lessons; • Manage relations with GEF. 	Periodic meetings with PMU and EA (conference calls), at least monthly.
Executing Agency (EA)	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEGECC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes; • Ensure technical execution according to the execution plan laid out in the project document; • Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; 	Internal monthly meetings with CTA and National

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to IA; • Submit budget revisions to IA for approval; • Address and propose solutions to any problem or inconsistency raised by the IA; • Bring issues raised by or associated with clients to the IA for resolution; • Facilitate meetings of Project Review Committees and other oversight bodies of the project; • Day to day oversight of project execution; • Submit all technical reports and completion reports to IA (realized outputs, inventories, verification of co-finance, terminal reporting, etc.); • Monitoring and evaluation of the project outputs and outcomes; • Effective use of both international and national resources • Timely availability of financing to support project execution; • Proper coordination among all project stakeholders; in particular national parties; • Timely submission of all project reports, including work plans and financial reports • Follow-up with, or progress, procurement, financial and audit reports. 	Project Director (NPD)
Project Management Unit (PMU)	National Project Director (NPD):	<p>The Head of the Environment and Sustainable Development Program will be appointed by the Ministry as the project’s NPD. The NPD will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as the PRC’s Chairperson; • Report to and receive advice from the PRC; • Identify and secure partner support for the implementation of project activities; • Advise on hiring process. • Act as the project’s entry point within the government of Burkina Faso 	Weekly meetings with CTA
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	<p>The CTA will be recruited externally, paid with GGEF funds and hosted within the Permanent Secretariat of the NCSD of Burkina Faso. He/she will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take responsibility for day-to-day project operations; • Take responsibility for the execution of the project in accordance with the project objectives, activities and budget; • Deliver the outputs and demonstrate its best efforts in achieving the project outcomes; • Coordinate project execution and liaison with national counterparts (relevant ministries, electric utilities, private sector, NGOs etc.); • Undertake field visits; 	Weekly meetings with the NPD

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage financial resources and processing all financial transaction relating to sub-allotments; • Prepare all annual/year-end project revisions; • Attend and facilitate inception workshops and national project review committee meetings; • Assess project risks in the field, monitor risk management plan; • Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; • Coordinate the project work team; • Coordinate with strategic taskforces; • Act as Secretary of the PRC; • Plan and host/chair the PRC annual meetings; • Periodic reporting to UN Environment and the PRC for allocation of the GEF grant according to the quarterly and annual work plans and budgets in coordination with UN Environment and NPD; • Notify UN Environment and the PRC in writing if there is need for modification to the agreed implementation plan and budget, and to seek approval; • Address and rectify any issues or inconsistencies raised by the Executing Agency; • Support compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to the Executing Agency; • Prepare, at the end of the project, the project Final Report. 	

ANNEX K: PROJECT WORKPLAN AND DELIVERABLES

Outputs	Activities / Deliverables (*)	Year 1												Year 2												Year 3												Staff/consultant/subcontractor responsible for activity execution (as labelled in the budget)											
		M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17	M18	M19	M20	M21	M22	M23	M24	M25	M26	M27	M28	M29	M30	M31	M32	M33	M34	M35	M36												
Component 1: Institutionalization of climate transparency to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement																																																	
1.1 A climate change coordination framework and focal points are established to plan, track and report climate actions	1.1.1	Identify key stakeholders their role and responsibilities in climate transparency with a view to propose a coordination framework																																										PS-NCSD ; National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development					
	1.1.2	Designate focal points at the level of the member institutions of the coordination framework																																										PS-NCSD ; National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development ; all participating insitutions.					
	1.1.3	Develop a decree establishing a framework for coordinating enhancing transparency in climate actions																																										PS-NCSD ; National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development					
			Deliverables for Output 1.1: 1. Focal points appointed (letters of appointment from the different participating institutions) 2. Decree creating the transparency coordination framework validated for formal adoption								1																																		PS-NCSD ; National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development ; all participating insitutions.				
1.2 Awareness raising through training on climate transparency, MRV mechanisms and integration of NDC and NAP in policy provided to decision makers from government, civil society and private sector	1.2.1	Prepare materials for the awareness raising and make these available for further access in a website/platform																																											National Expert on Domestic MRV and National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development				
	1.2.2	Organize 2 sensitization workshops for Government members and parliamentarians on climate transparency, MRV mechanisms and the integration of NDC and NAP into policies																																											National Expert on Domestic MRV and National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development with support of the CTA				
	1.2.3	Organize 4 information and awareness-raising workshops for officials of institutions (technical services, private sector, civil society) on climate transparency, MRV mechanisms.																																												National Expert on Domestic MRV and National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development with support of the CTA			
			Deliverables for Output 1.2: 3. Training materials and tools 4. Reports of training sessions (including gender disaggregated attendance lists) and accessibility of materials in a website 5. Survey/questionnaires evaluating the effectiveness of the training (gender disaggregated)									3																																		National Expert on Domestic MRV and National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development with support of the CTA			
1.3 Climate data sharing protocols developed and adopted	1.3.1	Develop templates for protocols for the operation of climate data sharing																																												National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development			
	1.3.2	Establish a multidisciplinary working group and organize 4 working sessions to monitor and amend draft climate data sharing protocols.																																													Ministry of Environment with support from the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development, all participating institutions		
	1.3.3	Organize a protocol validation workshop																																													National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development; all participating institutions		
			Deliverables for Output 1.3: 6. Climate data sharing Protocol templates developed 7. Climate data sharing Protocols signed																																													Ministry of Environment with support from the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development, all participating institutions	
1.4 Long-term strategy on climate transparency designed and adopted	1.4.1	Develop a strategy on climate transparency.																																														National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development and the National Expert in Gender and climate change, all participating institutions	
	1.4.2	Develop a gender action plan related to climate transparency																																															National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development and the National Expert in Gender and climate change, all participating institutions
	1.4.3	Develop and implement a communication plan on climate transparency																																															National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development, the National Expert in Gender and climate change, with the support of the National Expert in Communication and knowledge sharing; all participating institutions
			Deliverables for Output 1.4: 8. Climate transparency strategy document 9. Gender Action Plan 10. Communication Plan 11. Communication materials resulting from the plan																																														

Outputs	Activities / Deliverables (*)	Year 1												Year 2												Year 3												Staff/consultant/subcontractor responsible for activity execution (as labelled in the budget)			
		M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17	M18	M19	M20	M21	M22	M23	M24	M25	M26	M27	M28	M29	M30	M31	M32	M33	M34	M35	M36				
Component 2: Tracking progress of climate change mitigation and adaptation																																									
2.1	An analysis of current monitoring and evaluation practices and gaps is developed	2.1.1	Analyse the current practice and system for collecting, processing, and disseminating climate data																																				National and international Expert on Domestic MRV under the leadership of Ministry of Environment, with support of the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation		
		2.1.2	Identify the gaps of the national system compared to the international requirements																																						National and international Expert on Domestic MRV under the leadership of Ministry of Environment, with support of the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation
		Deliverable for Output 2.1: 12. Analytical report on current practices and gaps for collecting, processing and disseminating climate data										12																													National and international Expert on Domestic MRV under the leadership of Ministry of Environment, with support of the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation
2.2	A domestic MRV system is designed, tested and operationalized.	2.2.1	Design the MRV system and practices																																				National and international Expert on Domestic MRV under the leadership of Ministry of Environment, with support of the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation		
		2.2.2	Set up an Interactive MRV Online Platform																																					National and international Expert on Domestic MRV under the leadership of Ministry of Environment, and with the National Expert in Communication and knowledge sharing and the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation	
		2.2.3	Test the platform with a sector																																					National and international Expert on Domestic MRV under the leadership of Ministry of Environment, and with the National Expert in Communication and knowledge sharing and the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation; all participating institutions	
		2.2.4	Evaluate and exchange experience on the testing of the platform, and agree on the expansion of its coverage																																					National and international Expert on Domestic MRV under the leadership of Ministry of Environment, and with the National Expert in Communication and knowledge sharing, the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation, and with the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development; all participating institutions	
		Deliverables for Output 2.2: 13. MRV platform designed (detailed specifications issued) 14. Platform testing evaluation report 15. Domestic MRV system operational (MRV system commissioning report) 16. Survey/questionnaire evaluating the effectiveness of the trainings in the new MRV system (gender disaggregated)													13					14		15	16																	National and international Expert on Domestic MRV under the leadership of Ministry of Environment, and with the National Expert in Communication and knowledge sharing, the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation, and with the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development; all participating institutions	
2.3	Methodologies for country-specific emission factors developed for AFOLU and Waste sectors.	2.3.1	Establish protocols with universities and research centers on studies/research related to emission factors in the AFOLU and waste sectors																																			International Expert on Emissions factors with the support of the CTA, the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation, and in collaboration with the Universities			
		2.3.2	Develop the methodologies to define emission factors in the AFOLU and waste sectors of selected emitters/sources																																				International Expert on Emissions factors with the support of the CTA, the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation, and in collaboration with the Universities		
		Deliverables for Output 2.3: 17. Protocol with Universities 18. Methodology for developing local emissions factors available				17																																	18	International Expert on Emissions factors with the support of the CTA, the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation, and in collaboration with the Universities	
2.4	Training on MRV system provided to network members and stakeholders from civil society and private sector..	2.4.1	Conduct a training session for members of the MRV Platform.																																			National Expert on Domestic MRV under the leadership of Ministry of Environment			
		2.4.2	Organize 2 training sessions for local authorities and decentralized technical structures of the concerned sectors on the MRV system																																				National Expert on Domestic MRV under the leadership of Ministry of Environment with support from the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development and the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation		
		2.4.3	Organize 5 training sessions for women associations on the MRV system																																				National Expert on Domestic MRV under the leadership of Ministry of Environment with support from the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development and the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation		
		Deliverables for Output 2.4: 19. Training materials 20. Report from trainings 21. Persons trained attendance list (gender disaggregated) 22. Survey/questionnaire evaluating the effectiveness of the training (gender disaggregated)																				19		21													20	22	National Expert on Domestic MRV under the leadership of Ministry of Environment with support from the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development and the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation		

Outputs	Activities / Deliverables (*)	Year 1												Year 2												Year 3												Staff/consultant/subcontractor responsible for activity execution (as labelled in the budget)			
		M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17	M18	M19	M20	M21	M22	M23	M24	M25	M26	M27	M28	M29	M30	M31	M32	M33	M34	M35	M36				
Component 2: Tracking progress of climate change mitigation and adaptation																																									
2.5 Peer exchange activities for experience sharing are implemented	2.5.1	Organize 5 peer exchange webinars																																							Ministry of Environment, the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development, with the support of the CTA,
	2.5.2	Organize a sub-regional peer exchange workshop in Burkina Faso																																						Ministry of Environment, the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development, with the support of the CTA,	
	2.5.3	Actively participate in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform																																					Ministry of Environment, with the support of the CTA,		
	Deliverables for Output 2.5:		23. Webinars available in public domain 24. Workshop proceedings and attendance list (gender disaggregated) 25. Inputs from Burkina Faso in the CBIT global platform 26. Surveys/questionnaire evaluating the effectiveness of peer exchanges (gender disaggregated)					23												24																				25	Ministry of Environment, the National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development, with the support of the CTA,
2.6 A review of baseline projections in NDC and NAP is carried out	2.6.1	Conduct an analysis of the baseline projections of the NDC and NAP, identify inaccuracies and correct these																																						International Expert on GHG modelling and National Expert for NDC and NAP revision under the leadership of Ministry of Environment, with support from the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation	
	Deliverable for Output 2.6:		27. Analytical report on the baseline projections																			27																		International Expert on GHG modelling and National Expert for NDC and NAP revision under the leadership of Ministry of Environment, with support from the International Expert on AFOLU sector adaptation	
2.7 Methodology to keep track of progress in the implementation of NDCs, NAP and transparency, including specific indicators, developed	2.7.1	Revise NDC and NAP including defining tracking indicators and targets.																																						MRV expert, International Expert on GHG modelling, National Expert for NDC and NAP revision and National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development under the leadership of Ministry of Environment	
	Deliverable for Output 2.7:		28. NAP and NDC updated 29. Indicators and methodologies for tracking																																			28 29	MRV expert, International Expert on GHG modelling, National Expert for NDC and NAP revision and National Expert in Facilitation and Institutional Development under the leadership of Ministry of Environment		
2.8 Public and private expenditures related to the implementation of Burkina Faso's NDC and NAP identified and tracked in AFOLU and waste.	2.8.1	Evaluate public and private expenditure related to the implementation of the NAP, the NDC and climate transparency.																																						International Expert in Climate finance with the Ministry of Finance, all participating institutions	
	Deliverable for Output 2.8:		30. Evaluation Report 31. Guidelines to evaluate and track expenditures in AFOLU and waste																																				30 31	International Expert in Climate finance with the Ministry of Finance, all participating institutions	
Results Framework Deliverables	1.1	1.1. Assessment report on the country's institutional capacity for transparency including inputs from the governmental sector, civil society organizations and the private sector																																						The International Expert on Institutional Development and Facilitation, with support from the CTA, all participating institutions	
	2.1	2.1. Assessment report on the national GHG inventory reporting system's functionality, including inputs from the governmental sector, civil society organizations and the private sector.																																						The international and national MRV expert, with support from the CTA; all participating institutions	
	2.2	2.2. Assessment report on the NDC implementation reporting and tracking system's functionality, including inputs from the governmental sector, civil society organizations and the private sector.																																						The International GHG modelling expert, and the national NDC and NAP revision expert, with support from the CTA; all participating institutions	

(*) Important notice: for every workshop, training or working session mentioned in the workplan above, the project staff or expert in charge of it will need to prepare a report or a minutes of meeting, including an attendance sheet disaggregated by gender.

ANNEX L: TRACKING TOOL FOR GEF 6 CBIT PROJECTS

Section A. General Data		
At CEO Endorsement		
Project Title	Capacity building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation	
GEF ID	10025	
GEF Agency	UN Environment	
Agency Project ID	01638	
Country	Burkina Faso	
Region	AFR	
Date of Council/CEO Approval		
GEF Grant (US\$)	1,100,000	
Date of submission of the tracking tool		
Is the project consistent with the priorities identified in National Communications, Technology Needs Assessment, or other Enabling Activities (such as Technology Action Plans, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) under the UNFCCC?	1	Yes = 1, No = 0
Section B. Quantitative Outcome Indicators		
Target At CEO Endorsement		
Indicator 1: Total Lifetime Direct and Indirect GHG Emissions Avoided (Tons CO2eq)		Identify Sectors, Sources and Technologies. Provide disaggregated information if possible. see Special Notes above
Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided		
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided		
Indicator 2: Volume of investment mobilized and leveraged by GEF for low GHG development (co-financing and additional financing) of which		Expected additional resources implies resources beyond co-financing committed at CEO endorsement.
Public	US\$ 150,000	In-kind co-finance from the Ministry of Environment
Private		
Domestic	US\$ 150,000	Same as above
External		
Section C. Qualitative Outcome Indicators		
Indicator 3: Quality of MRV Systems	Baseline Rating (1-10)	Target Rating (1-10)
National GHG inventory reporting	1	4
NDC implementation reporting	1	3
Indicator 4: Number of countries meeting Convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions		Please specify the dates of submission for each report (for a multiple country project, please specify reports by country)
National Communication	3	NC1: 12/27/2001 ; NC2: 8/18/2014 ; NC3: 2/25/2020
Biennial Update Reports	1	under preparation
NDC	1	10/15/2015
National Adaptation Plan	1	10/5/2015
National Adaptation Programme of Action	1	12/12/2007
Indicator 5: Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities	Baseline Rating (1-4)	Target Rating (1-4)
	2	4

ANNEX M: GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT ENDORSEMENT LETTER

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
DE L'ECONOMIE VERTE ET DU
CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE

POINT FOCAL OPERATIONNEL DU
FONDS POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT
MONDIAL (FEM)

BURKINA FASO
Unité-Progrès-Justice

Ouagadougou, le

07 MARS 2018

N° _____ /MEEVCC/PFO-FEM

2018/004

GEF Operational Focal Point

A

Objet : Endorsement for project « capacity building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation project

**Ms Kelly WEST,
GEF Coordinator, UNEP
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri,
PO, BOX 30552, 00100, Nairobi, Kenya**

Kelly, West@UNEP.ORG

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point of Burkina Faso, I confirm that the above project proposal : (a) is in accordance with my government's national priorities including the priorities identified in the National Adaptation Plan, and our commitment to the relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points.

I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of the GEF Agency below. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by Permanent Secretary of National Council for Sustainable Development (SP-CNDD). I request the GEF Agency to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

The total financing from CBIT being requested for this project is US\$ 1,346,850 inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG) and Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF grant. The financing request for Burkina Faso is detailed in the table below.

Source of funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Amount (in US\$)			
			Project preparation	Project	Fee	Total
CBIT	UNEP	Climate change	50,000	1,180,000	116,850	1,346,850
Total GEF Ressources			50,000	1,180,000	116,850	1,346,850

Copy to:

- UNFCCC National Focal Point
- UNCBD National Focal Point
- UNCCD National Focal Point
- Stockholm (POPs) National Focal Point

Justin GOUNGOUENGA
Chevalier de l'Ordre National



SP-CNDD 01 BP 6486 Ouagadougou 01

Tél. : (226) 25 374092 E-mail : sponcedd@fasonet.bf

ANNEX N: CO-FINANCE LETTERS FROM PROJECT PARTNERS

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DE
L'ECONOMIE VERTE ET DU CHANGEMENT
CLIMATIQUE

BURKINA FASO
Unité-Progress-Justice

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DIRECTION DE L'ADMINISTRATION
ET DES FINANCES

N°2019 222 /MEEVCC/SG/DAF

LETTRE DE COFINANCEMENT

Je soussigné Jean Appolinaire A. KPODA, Directeur de l'Administration et des Finances, administrateur de crédits du Budget du Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Economie Verte et du Changement Climatique (MEEVCC) du Burkina Faso, atteste que le MEEVCC contribuera au cofinancement du projet intitulé « **Renforcement des capacités du système de transparence du Burkina Faso en matière d'atténuation et d'adaptation aux changements climatiques** », pour un montant total de **quatre-vingt deux millions cinq cent mille (82.500.000) francs CFA** soit l'équivalent de cent cinquante mille (150 000) dollars US, pour la période de mise en œuvre du projet 2019-2022.

Ce montant qui représente la contrepartie du budget de l'Etat à l'atteinte des résultats du projet est réparti comme suit :

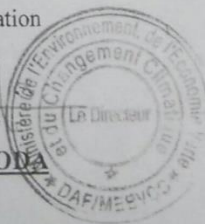
- quarante quatre millions (44 000 000) de francs CFA soit quatre-vingt mille (80 000) dollars US en espèces et;
- une contribution en nature à hauteur de trente-huit millions cinq cent mille (38 500 000) francs CFA soit soixante-dix mille (70000) dollars US.

Ouagadougou, le

02 MAR 2019

Le Directeur de l'Administration
et des Finances

Jean Appolinaire A. KPODA



English translation of the co-finance letter:

Ministry of Environment, Green Economy,
and Climate Change

Secretariat General

Direction of Administration and Finance

N°2019_____/MEEVCC/SG/DAF

BURKINA FASO
Unity-Progress-Justice

Co-financing Letter

I, the undersigned, Jean Appolinaire A. KPODA, Director of Administration and Finance and administrator of credits for the Budget of the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy, and Climate Change (MEGECC), testifies that the MEGECC will contribute to the co-financing of the project entitled: "Capacity building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation" in the amount of eighty two million five hundred thousand (82.500.000) CFA francs equivalent to one hundred and fifty thousand (150.000) US dollars, for the implementation period of the project 2019-2022.

this amount, which represents the counterpart of the state budget for the achievement of the results of the project, is distributed as follows:

- Forty four millions (44.000.000) CFA francs equivalent to eighty thousands (80.000) US dollars in cash;
- An in-kind contribution of thirty eight million five hundred thousand (38.500.000) CFA francs equivalent to seventy thousand (70.000) US dollar.

Ouagadougou,

02 May 2019

The Director of Administration and Finance

Jean Appolinaire A. KPODA

I. Project Overview

Identification	01638
Project Title	Capacity Building for Burkina Faso's transparency system for climate change mitigation and adaptation
Managing Division	Economy Division
Type/Location	National
Region	Africa
List Countries	Burkina Faso
Project Description	<p>Article 13 of the Paris Agreement provides for an enhanced transparency framework aiming to build mutual trust and confidence and promote the effective implementation of the actions identified under the NDCs. The transparency framework shall build on and enhance the transparency arrangements under the Convention, recognizing the special circumstances of the least developed countries</p> <p>In order to meet the enhanced transparency framework requirements, Burkina Faso, as one of the Least Developed Countries, needs support to overcome its significant gaps in terms of absence of institutional arrangements, the instability of the consultants in charge of the preparation of reports and especially the absence of an appropriate framework for the collection, processing, reporting and evaluation of these information which is a real handicap.</p> <p>The CBIT project aims to Develop Burkina Faso 's institutional and human capacities to meet reporting requirements of the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>It will be focused on 2 major Components: institutional arrangements for climate transparency, technical capacities to tracking the Nationally Determined Contributions.</p>
Estimated duration of project:	36 months.
Estimated cost of the project:	USD 1,180,000

II. Environmental Social and Economic Screening Determination

A. Summary of the Safeguard Risks Triggered

Safeguard Standard Triggered by the Project	Impact of Risk ²⁰ (1-5)	Probability of Risk (1-5)	Significance of Risk (L, M, H)
SS 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources	1	1	L
SS 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes	1	1	L
SS 3: Safety of Dams and other infrastructure	1	1	L
SS 4: Involuntary resettlement	1	1	L
SS 5: Indigenous peoples	1	1	L
SS 6: Labor and working conditions	1	1	L
SS 7: Cultural Heritage	1	1	L
SS 8: Gender equity	1	1	L
SS 9: Economic Sustainability	1	1	L
Additional Safeguard questions for projects seeking GCF-funding (Section IV)			

B. ESE Screening Decision²¹ (Refer to the UNEP ESES Framework (Chapter 2) and the UNEP's ESES Guidelines.)

Low risk Moderate risk High risk Additional information required

C. Development of ESE Review Note and Screening Decision:

Prepared by: Name: Julien Lheureux Date: 17 April 2019

Safeguard Advisor: Name: Yunae Yi_____ Date: 28 May 2019

Task Manager: Name: Suzanne Lekoyiet_____ Date: 28 May 2019

D. Recommended further action from the Safeguard Advisor:

There are no major anticipated safeguard risks for this project.

²⁰ Refer to UNEP Environment, Social and Economic Sustainability (ESES): Implementation Guidance Note to assign values to the Impact of Risk and the Probability of Risk to determine the overall significance of Risk (Low, Moderate or High).

²¹ **Low risk:** Negative impacts negligible: no further study or impact management required.

Moderate risk: Potential negative impacts, but less significant; few if any impacts irreversible; impact amenable to management using standard mitigation measures; limited environmental or social analysis may be required to develop a ESEMP. Straightforward application of good practice may be sufficient without additional study.

High risk: Potential for significant negative impacts, possibly irreversible, ESEA including a full impact assessment may be required, followed by an effective safeguard management plan.

III. ESES Principle and Safeguard checklist

Precautionary Approach

The project will take precautionary measures even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically and there is risk of causing harm to the people or to the environment.

Human Rights Principle

The project will make an effort to include any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular vulnerable and marginalized groups; from the decision-making process that may affect them.

The project will respond to any significant concerns or disputes raised during the stakeholder engagement process.

The project will make an effort to avoid inequitable or discriminatory negative impacts on the quality of and access to resources or basic services, on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups.²²

Screening checklist	Y/N/ Maybe	Comment
Safeguard Standard 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources		
Will the proposed project support directly or indirectly any activities that significantly convert or degrade biodiversity and habitat including modified habitat, natural habitat and critical natural habitat?	N	
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are legally protected?	N	
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are officially proposed for protection? (e.g.; National Park, Nature Conservancy, Indigenous Community Conserved Area, (ICCA); etc.)	N	
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation and biodiversity value?	N	
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are recognized- including by authoritative sources and /or the national and local government entity, as protected and conserved by traditional local communities?	N	
Will the proposed project approach possibly not be legally permitted or inconsistent with any officially recognized management plans for the area?	N	
Will the proposed project activities result in soils deterioration and land degradation?	N	
Will the proposed project interventions cause any changes to the quality or quantity of water in rivers, ponds, lakes or other wetlands?	N	
Will the proposed project possibly introduce or utilize any invasive alien species of flora and fauna, whether accidental or intentional?	N	
Safeguard Standard 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes		
Will the proposed project likely result in the significant release of pollutants to air, water or soil?	N	

²² Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

Will the proposed project likely consume or cause significant consumption of water, energy or other resources through its own footprint or through the boundary of influence of the activity?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause significant generation of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions during and/or after the project?	N	
Will the proposed project likely generate wastes, including hazardous waste that cannot be reused, recycled or disposed in an environmentally sound and safe manner?	N	
Will the proposed project use, cause the use of, or manage the use of, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals, including pesticides?	N	
Will the proposed project involve the manufacturing, trade, release and/or use of hazardous materials subject to international action bans or phase-outs, such as DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol?	N	
Will the proposed project require the procurement of chemical pesticides that is not a component of integrated pest management (IPM) ²³ or integrated vector management (IVM) ²⁴ approaches?	N	
Will the proposed project require inclusion of chemical pesticides that are included in IPM or IVM but high in human toxicity?	N	
Will the proposed project have difficulty in abiding to FAO's International Code of Conduct ²⁵ in terms of handling, storage, application and disposal of pesticides?	N	
Will the proposed project potentially expose the public to hazardous materials and substances and pose potentially serious risk to human health and the environment?	N	
Safeguard Standard 3: Safety of Dams		
Will the proposed project involve constructing a new dam(s)?	N	
Will the proposed project involve rehabilitating an existing dam(s)?	N	
Will the proposed project activities involve dam safety operations?	N	
Safeguard Standard 4: Involuntary resettlement		
Will the proposed project likely involve full or partial physical displacement or relocation of people?	N	
Will the proposed project involve involuntary restrictions on land use that deny a community the use of resources to which they have traditional or recognizable use rights?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause restrictions on access to land or use of resources that are sources of livelihood?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause or involve temporary/permanent loss of land?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause or involve economic displacements affecting their crops, businesses, income generation sources and assets?	N	

²³ "Integrated Pest Management (IPM) means the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/pests/ipm/en/>

²⁴ "IVM is a rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control. The approach seeks to improve the efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness and sustainability of disease-vector control. The ultimate goal is to prevent the transmission of vector-borne diseases such as malaria, dengue, Japanese encephalitis, leishmaniasis, schistosomiasis and Chagas disease." (http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/vector_ecology/ivm_concept/en/)

²⁵ Find more information from http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/CODE_2014Sep_ENG.pdf

Will the proposed project likely cause or involve forced eviction?	N	
Will the proposed project likely affect land tenure arrangements, including communal and/or customary/traditional land tenure patterns negatively?	N	
Safeguard Standard 5: Indigenous peoples²⁶ N		
Will indigenous peoples be present in the proposed project area or area of influence?	N	
Will the proposed project be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N	
Will the proposed project likely affect livelihoods of indigenous peoples negatively through affecting the rights, lands and territories claimed by them?	N	
Will the proposed project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N	
Will the project negatively affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples defined by them?	N	
Will the project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	N	
Will the project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	N	
Safeguard Standard 6: Labor and working conditions		
Will the proposed project involve the use of forced labor and child labor?	N	
Will the proposed project cause the increase of local or regional un-employment?	N	
Safeguard Standard 7: Cultural Heritage		
Will the proposed project potentially have negative impact on objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values and archeological sites that are internationally recognized or legally protected?	N	
Will the proposed project rely on or profit from tangible cultural heritage (e.g., tourism)?	N	
Will the proposed project involve land clearing or excavation with the possibility of encountering previously undetected tangible cultural heritage?	N	
Will the proposed project involve in land clearing or excavation?	N	
Safeguard Standard 8: Gender equity		
Will the proposed project likely have inequitable negative impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	N	Refer to section “A.4. Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment”
Will the proposed project potentially discriminate against women or other groups based on gender, especially regarding participation in the design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	N	Same as above.
Will the proposed project have impacts that could negatively affect women’s and men’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	N	
Safeguard Standard 9: Economic Sustainability		
Will the proposed project likely bring immediate or short-term net gain to the local communities or countries at the risk of generating long-term economic burden (e.g., agriculture for food vs. biofuel; mangrove vs. commercial shrimp farm in terms of fishing, forest products and protection, etc.)?	N	
Will the proposed project likely bring unequal economic benefits to a limited subset of the target group?	N	

²⁶ Refer to the Toolkit for the application of the UNEP Indigenous Peoples Policy Guidance for further information.

ANNEX P: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFJB	Association of women lawyers in Burkina Faso
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forest, Land Use
AFSCI-B	Burkina Faso Association of women scientists
BTR	Biannual Transparency Report (<i>new requirement of the Paris Agreement</i>)
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CIMAC	Committee for the Implementation of Actions for the Draft UNFCCC (<i>no longer existing</i>)
COP	UNFCCC Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CTA	Chief Technical Adviser
EOU	Evaluation Office of UN Environment
EBA	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation
EA	Executing Agency
ESERN	Environmental Social and Economic Review Note
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESES	UNEPs Environment Social and Economic Sustainability
FIP	Forest Investment Program
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IA	Implementing agency
INEI	National Institute for Statistics and information
IPCC	Inter-Governmental Panel for Climate Change
KP	Kyoto Protocols
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEGECC	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change
MPGs	Modalities Procedures and Guidelines
MRV	Monitoring Reporting, Verification
MTR	Mid-term Review
NAMA	National Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
NC	National Communication
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPD	National Project Director
NSDP	National Sustainable Development Policy

ONDD	National Observatory and sustainable development
PIF	Project Identification Form
PMC	Project Management Costs
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNDES	National Plan for Economic and Social Development
PNGIM	National Environmental Information Management
PRC	Project Review Committee (<i>Burkina Faso's terminology for Project Steering Committee</i>)
PS-NCSD	Permanent Secretariat for National Council for Sustainable Development
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
REFEN-BF	Women and Environment Network of Burkina Faso
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPONG	Permanent Secretariat of NGOs
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TM	Task Manager
TNC	Third National Communication
TIN-Hinane	Association of Women Foresters in Burkina Faso
ToR	Terms of Reference
UDP	UNEP-DTU Partnership
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollars
WEP	Women Environment programme

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