



GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM SIZE 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: ¹	10025
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01638
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change	Submission Date:	March 9, 2018
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:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	112,100

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CBIT	CBIT	1,180,000	150,000
Total Project Cost		1,180,000	150,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETE, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT guidelines](#).

B. INDICATIVE 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 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.	<p>1.1 An inter-ministerial climate change coordination framework and focal points established to plan, track and report climate actions</p> <p>1.2 Awareness raising through training on climate transparency, MRV⁴ mechanisms and integration of NDC⁵ and NAP⁶ in policy provided to decision makers in line ministries.</p> <p>1.3 Climate data sharing protocols developed and adopted.</p> <p>1.4 Long-term strategy on climate transparency designed and adopted.</p>	CBIT	200,000	60,000
Component 2: Tracking transparency progress.	TA	2. Burkina Faso is able to track and report progress on NDC, including public and private investments, especially in AFOLU and waste sectors.	<p>2.1 An analysis of current monitoring and evaluation practices and gaps developed.</p> <p>2.2 A domestic MRV system designed, tested and operationalized.</p> <p>2.3 Guidelines and tools for consistency and comparability of GHG emission projections, adaptation and resilience between</p>		880,000	90,000

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

⁴ Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)

⁵ Nationally Determined Contributions

⁶ National Adaptation Plan

			sectors developed.			
			2.4 Training on MRV system provided to network members and Ministry agents.			
			2.5 Peer exchange activities for experience sharing are implemented.			
			2.6 Review of information provided in the NDC and NAP including quality review of baseline projections 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 at least two sectors.			
			Subtotal		1,080,000	150,000
			Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁷	CBIT	100,000	0
			Total Project Cost		1,180,000	150,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ()

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, if available

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment Green Economy and Climate Change	In kind	150,000
Total Co-financing			150,000

⁷ For 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. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES),
COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS ^{A)}**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	CBIT	BURKINA FASO	Climate Change		1,180,000	112,100	1,292,100
Total GEF Resources					1,180,000	112,100	1,292,100

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁸

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$50,000					PPG Agency Fee: 4,750		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁹ (b)	Total c = a + b
UNEP	CBIT	BURKINA FASO	Climate change		50,000	4,750	54,750
Total PPG Amount					50,000	4,750	54,750

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS¹⁰

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>Hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>Hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS,	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>

⁸ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁹ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

¹⁰ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF, SCCF or CBIT.

mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i> 1

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area¹¹ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1) *the 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 dependent on the exploitation of natural resources. This situation accentuates its vulnerability to climate change. The impacts of the increase in average global 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 well 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. Countries, regardless of their level of development, committed to contributing to reducing GHG emissions and 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 are both among 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 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

¹¹ 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.

In order to meet the enhanced transparency framework requirements, Burkina Faso 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.

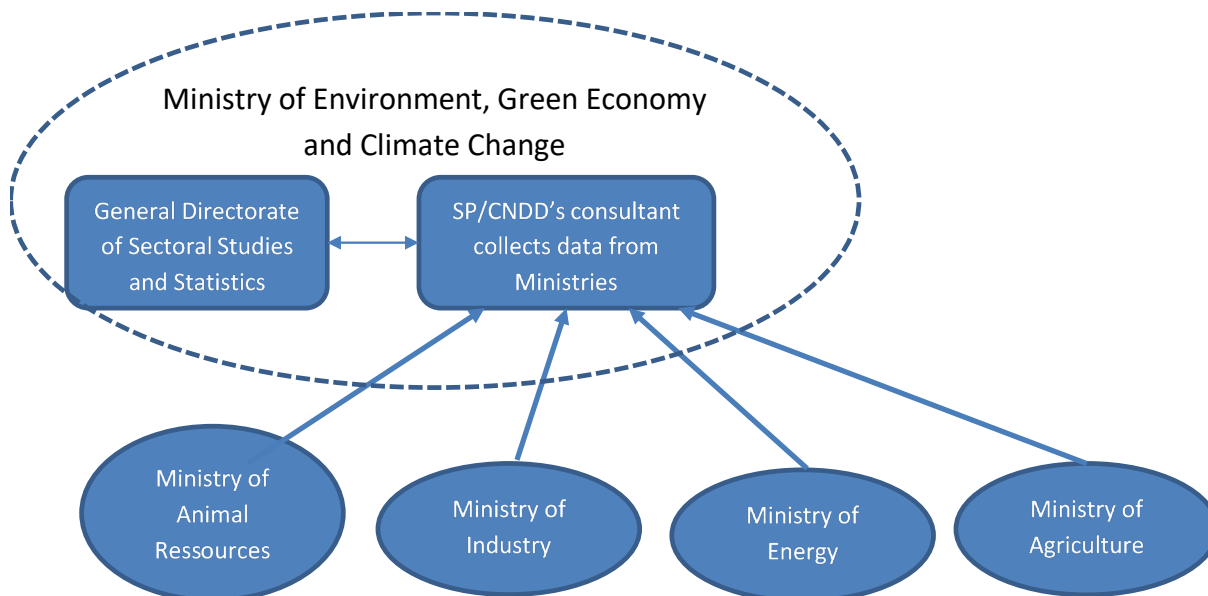
2) *The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects.*

There is no doubt about Burkina Faso’s concern about sustainability and climate change. One of the examples of its commitment is that in its 2011 National Assembly on the Environment and Sustainable Development, 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.

Additional proves of Burkina Faso’s commitment is its ratification of many multilateral environmental agreements to show solidarity 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. As such, 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/CONAGECE) was created within the ministry responsible for the environment to address climate change issues. The secretariat was then transformed into the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD) 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.

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 Direction charged of the Conventions, with a team of 5 persons working specifically on Climate Change, including one MRV Focal Point. This direction is the one currently hiring the consultants and writing a letter to each of the Ministries informing that this person will go to the Ministries and request information to elaborate the aforementioned reports. This one-shot request that needs to be done for each report, and the way the consultants collect the data that varies each time needs a significant improvement which will be done through this CBIT project, especially Output 1.1.

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, described below, also provide a basis for mitigation initiatives and adaptation to climate change impacts.

* National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA)

After the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol in March 2005, Burkina Faso embarked on the process of preparing its National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA). With the main objective of identifying priority actions based on urgent and immediate adaptation needs of vulnerable populations (poor rural people), the NAPA was adopted in November 2007 as key intervention sectors. 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 Lead Development Countries (LDCs) find that NAPAs, both in their elaboration and in their implementation, have experienced many difficulties. One of the limitations was 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 adaptation actions and their monitoring and implementation is needed.

* Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) frame

Based on the inventory of GHG emissions carried out in 2007 as part of the preparation of the 2nd National Communication, the forecasts of discharges in the energy, forestry, agriculture, transport and waste sectors. Considering the policies, demographic developments and national development priorities, there is an increase in emissions of GHG in all sectors with 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 such as 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 is made in the economic sectors retained. Actions in progress and those with a certain probability of implementation of 2016 and 2020 have been enumerated. The implementation of these practices should be followed in order to assess the contribution to greenhouse gas emissions but also the adaptability of the population and the possibilities of redevelopment.

* National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

The National Adaptation Plan recommended during the 17 COP held in Durban on November 11, 2011 is a base for developing adaptation actions. On the basis of climate projections for Burkina Faso by 2100 and the assessment of the vulnerability of the different sectors of development. The Ministry of Environment Green Economy and Climate Change, through the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD), has drawn up its NAP. 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 aim to define the global 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 constitute a brake for the orientation of new activities but also for the assessment of 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, is a tool to assist in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, with an Adaptation component that makes it somewhat unique and ambitious and has a mitigation component. The NDC presents the latest official emissions as of May 2018, which have the following shares: AFOLU 88%, Waste 4%, Transport 4%, Industry 2%.

The largest emitter, the "rural sector", made up of the sub-sectors Water, Agriculture-Forests-Land Use (AFOLU) is at the same time the main engine of Burkina's economy (it makes live more than 80% of the population), but also the sector most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. This component thus consists of projects whose main objective is not GHG reduction (by carbon sequestration in particular), but especially the valuation of environmental services such as electricity, food security, water and soil conservation, sustainable agriculture, non-timber forest products. These include medicinal plants, the promotion of timber-free architecture (Nubian vaults), etc. As a bonus to the mitigation component, these projects result in medium and long-term significant GHG reductions that even exceed the results of the projects. The interest for mitigation efforts is not sufficiently perceived even by 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 its 2001 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 its development began actually in 2006, inventory data are based on 2007 data 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, +495 GWh of electricity. In 2015, upon the 1,442.144 GWh of electricity, 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 Third National Communication is being prepared with Global Environment Facility (GEF) funds and UN Environment support but there are many difficulties related to low availability and access to information as well as to the lack of adaptation of tools to assess the level and sources of Greenhouse Gas emissions. The project that was supposed to start in 2016 and finish in 2019, has only organized its inception workshop in October 2017.

*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 through UN Environment as the executing agency, will provide an update of the Second National communication and it is planned to end in 2019.

All these documents reflect the adaptation and mitigation efforts that Burkina Faso plans to undertake to participate in global efforts to combat global warming.

Although these instruments exist, there is still no way to achieve synergy between entities such as ministries; financial and technical institutions, civil society organizations, etc. intervening in the field of Climate Change. In addition, the lack of a permanent coordinated mechanism for capitalizing on experiences and assessing the contributions of stakeholders remains a concern.

The adoption of National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in 2015 and the National Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2016 provide guidance for adaptation actions in the main vulnerable sectors as well as GHG reduction efforts. Some projects are also implemented but the absence of a robust system of monitoring and capitalization of the different efforts makes it difficult to capitalize on the achievements.

The key barriers and gaps that Burkina Faso has faced during the preparation of the implementation and preparation of the above-mentioned projects and reports, are summarized as follows:

- Lack of competence in ministerial departments and particularly Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) to collect and capitalize information on Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions and sequestration. There are departments for statistical studies and monitoring in ministries, but monitoring indicators do not fit always with those that need to be filled in as part of the implementation of the NAP or specific national contributions;
- Lack of tools to help collect information on mitigation, adaptation activities and support for planned activities in NDCs;
- Instability of the consultants assigned to the development tasks of the National Communications (NC) and Biennial Update Reports, which nevertheless take place periodically, leads to losses and a decrease in the reliability of the information, the additional costs of implementation and reporting;
- Absence of a permanent team to ensure the integration of study results into departmental sector strategies and programs and development plans directly or indirectly involved in GHG emissions doesn't facilitate the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification.

As one of the Least Developed Countries, these gaps and barriers for climate MRV, are actually aligned with two of the three key challenges that Burkina Faso faces at a national scale, which are 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. More in detail, the PNDES also points out that the field of scientific research 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, its facilities and equipment are obsolete, practitioners of the sector are ageing and public funding for research is insufficient. In addition, in the area of administrative governance, despite the reforms undertaken, the Burkinabe administration is still confronted to challenges such as the maintenance of institutional stability, modernising the functioning of the administration, and systematising the involvement of all stakeholders (private sector, civil society) in the preparation and implementation of public policies.

3) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area¹² strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The Transparency Framework initiated in accordance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement is an opportunity for Burkina Faso to implement their NDC, BUR, NC, and NAP.

The project aims to build capacity for transparency of adaptation and mitigation actions by setting up an ambitious MRV system in Burkina Faso and enable stakeholders to understand the reduction objectives of the country in relation to the country's priorities in order to promote their participation and create much more synergy around the issue of climate change.

The constraints and gaps identified in the baseline scenario can be solved through the following Outcomes and Outputs pursued by this CBIT project.

Outcome 1 Institutional arrangements for climate transparency are in place and effective to support the long-term strategy on climate transparency

Transparency is essential for monitoring the commitments of each of the UNFCCC parties and to meet the Paris Agreement requirements and this project will convey this message to key actors and decision makers in the country. Burkina Faso aims to set an institutional framework that allow the country to plan, implement and report climate actions and share data efficiently. To make this sustainable, the country will also design and adopt a long-term strategy on climate transparency. This Outcome will be achieved through the delivery of the following Outputs:

Output 1.1 An inter-ministerial climate change coordination framework and focal points established to plan, track and report climate actions

Each organization owns its own system to elaborate, setup and report its activities according to their assigned goals. Current relationships between organizations are horizontal and do not imply data sharing for MRV and, even less, information transmission norms that could reach transparency criteria. The committee that existed during the preparation of the First National Communication was useful but due to lack of resources it was not sustainable. It is then vital to identify institutional arrangements adapted to the context of Burkina Faso. Therefore, these institutional arrangements will be better described at the CEO Endorsement request stage based on the institutional arrangements currently being developed under the on-going BUR and based in the preparation phase stakeholders' consultations. The institutional arrangements will build on the BUR efforts but will be broader on scope and timeframe since they aim to ensure the sustainability of the system.

This Output will include the development of an implementation plan for efficient and coordinated institutional arrangements and will identify and define roles of MRV focal point in each of the line Ministries who will then be accountable for responding to the transparency requirements. The institutional arrangements will create and formalize data collection and sharing regarding activities related to Burkina Faso's NDC, NAP and resiliency projects. In addition, they will promote a larger participation of civil society organizations, government offices and projects and programs to contribute to the efforts to reduce GHG emissions and to improve resiliency to climate change impacts. These agreements will provide more consistency to Biennial Update Reports and National Communications. They will also allow to share the tools developed or made available by other countries and institutions (Inter-Governmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC), UNFCCC, UN Environment, FAO, Other countries, etc.) efficiently and to guarantee regular and qualitative data sharing. Consultation meetings could be instituted and serve as experience sharing framework.

¹² 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.

In addition to agreements between line Ministries, the project will also seek to establish partnerships and institutional arrangements with other sectors such as academia. For example, IIE (International Institute of Water and Environment) and CIRAD (Agro-economy research for development) have an important presence in Burkina Faso and will be considered partners that could be leveraged to create professional networks. Studies have already been performed for example in agriculture sector by I2E about the value chain, CO2 emissions and vulnerability on the cashew production.

Output 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

Under this Output, Burkina Faso will organize specific training and awareness raising workshops for representatives of the institutions involved in MRV, and decisions makers, political actors and mitigation and adaptation project beneficiaries in AFOLU and Waste sectors. Stakeholders will thus have access to updated data and information about climate, Burkina Faso NDC vision, NAMA framework, NAP and MRV system functioning mechanisms as well as future predictions about climate. COP decisions about climate and existing mitigation initiatives awareness should be integrated in stakeholders' intervention strategies and activity programs. They will contribute to the database that will be created within this CBIT program and the setup of NAP and NDC.

The rationale of investing on awareness raising is that different government entities and private and public institutions will collaborate jointly if they are aware of the decisions taken internationally with regards to transparency, adaptation, mitigation and resiliency. After participating in the workshops they will understand the purpose and the importance of meeting the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreements and will be able to identify the domestic benefits of tracking their NDC progress. Therefore, they will use this understanding to inspire the governance of their own activities and will be able to integrate their poverty reduction efforts to the global effort to mitigate climate change.

Output 1.3 Climate data sharing protocols developed and adopted

Developing protocols with the relevant organizations will help to establish a formal partnership, track their contribution to the implementation of the NDC and NAPs and have comprehensive GHG emission data, thus facilitating the development of BURs and National Communications. A protocol that defines the obligations of two parties is a proper framework for promoting good mitigation and adaptation practices and transfer of technology and transparency, especially standards of emission accounting for the structures concerned. The developed and adopted protocols will improve the comparability and efficiency of data sharing, ensuring the sustainability of the processes as well as defining and ensuring the regularity of the dissemination of information.

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

A long-term climate transparency strategy is fundamental to raise awareness of the need for transparency for climate actions and it is important to develop it to create synergies with the awareness work carried out under Output 1.2. The Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and climate Change will lead the process of developing this document in consultation with key governmental stakeholders. Some of the elements of the strategy will be how to enhance the human and technical capacities of Burkina Faso in terms of climate transparency continuously, and how Burkina Faso will face the new international requirements introduced by the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

This strategy will lay down the basis for study/doctoral topics that will contribute to the development of adapted models to inform climate parameters (climate risk assessment) or minimize uncertainties in GHG assessment. Identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the current system will help define resilient, sustainable actions by drawing on the experience of other countries to participate in the achievement of the objectives of Burkina Faso's NDC and NAP. Ultimately this strategy will also give guidance on monitoring, reporting and verification to₁₁

programs and projects that aim to improve the resilience of populations and ecosystems, fight against poverty or reduce food insecurity.

Outcome 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

Outcome 2 Burkina Faso is able to track and report progress on NDC, including public and private investments

In order to be able to benefit from the institutional arrangements set through Component 1 and follow the long-term strategy defined, the country needs to strengthen its technical capacity to Monitor, Report and Verify in order to be able to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework requirements. For this, the country needs to clearly understand its current situation regarding MRV practices, to then set an adequate MRV system as well as guidelines and tools. As one of the Least Developed Countries, Burkina Faso needs support to train Ministry's officials and key stakeholders in a variety of technical aspects in order to make them able to use the system and track progress implementation and investments. 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. This Outcome will be achieved through the delivery of the following Outputs:

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

Burkina Faso has already existing Monitoring and Evaluation practices on which the MRV system needs to build on to avoid having two different systems. This Output aims to conduct an analysis with a view to contribute to national level monitoring of adaptation and mitigation action. Establishing a detailed baseline of the current monitoring system will allow to identify the strengths and weaknesses for the development of BUR, National Communications. The MRV system will support the evaluation of the implementation status of NAMAS and NAPs on the one hand, but also on the achievement of the objectives of the concerned entities. This CBIT project will explore and analyze in detail the current practices in each of the relevant organizations.

On the basis of this analysis and drawing on the experiences of other countries and the orientations of the international institutions (UN Environment, FAO) the project will be able to propose an adapted system that meets the transparency criteria and that is aligned with the NDC's ambitions, the NAP orientations, the Burkina Faso Sustainable Development Strategy adopted since 2014, and the priority areas defined in Burkina Faso's National Rural Sector Development Program, which is the main reference for the country's economic development.

Conclusions and recommendations from the Terminal evaluation of the NAPA-BKF-UNDP-GEF project, *Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso*, 2014 will be carefully assessed and taken into consideration during this analysis.

Output 2.2 A domestic MRV system designed, tested and operationalized including guidelines

Based on the baseline situation clearly defined under Output 2.1, a suitable system will be designed for a multi-disciplinary team representing the different entities involved in the NDC implementation of the NAPs and other projects. This domestic MRV system will include an online Coordination Platform, to make such information available to other Parties and initiatives. The implementation of this system will then provide reliable climate information permanently, especially regarding the evolution of GHG emissions and this will facilitate the development of national communications. Moreover, this knowledge will contribute to identify the good decisions in an opportune timing and thus making the most of existing opportunities.

The proposed MRV system will build-on the initial efforts that will be taken under the BUR Output 6.1 Information on domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification is provided for which USD 42,000 have been allocated and which includes the design of a domestic MRV system to support the implementation of the NAMAs. This CBIT project will allow to design, test and operationalize an MRV system with a broader scope.

As part of the MRV system, general guidelines and specific tools will have to be developed or adapted to the context of Burkina and the transparency and gender requirements in order to allow the collection of information that can be exploited internationally and that are aligned with the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

Output 2.3 Country-specific emission factors developed and baselines set for AFOLU and waste sectors.

One of the limitations in developing GHG inventories is the low availability of data and its lack of accuracy. Burkina Faso aims to enhance and precise its baselines and inventories, better understanding the emission sources. By including the development of local parameters and country-specific emission factors the inventory will gain in accuracy.

Several projects have addressed specific value chains and their associated emissions. Among them: Agricultural waste-to-energy projects (cashew and mango waste in Beregadougou).

Within the AFOLU and waste sector this CBIT project will carry out diverse surveys targeted to main stakeholders, principally to farmers of key major crops in order to generate and update data that will lead to more accurate and country-specific emission factors for Burkina Faso. For this Output Burkina Faso will follow IPCC guidelines and international best practice.

Output 2.4 Training on MRV system provided to network members and Ministry agents.

It is necessary to organize information training sessions and workshops for the main staff responsible for informing the MRV system as well as technicians responsible for monitoring the implementation of other Rio conventions (biological diversity, desertification). These trainings will provide the users with the necessary skills to use quality assurance data collection tools and to plan appropriate resilience mitigation actions. The trainings will include the following subjects: the use of software, the tracking of the GHG inventory, the elaboration of the national communication, the development of emerging themes related to Climate Change, the definition of transparency indicators and climate finance and expenditures, in order to be able to identify financial needs and report expenditures related to the NDC.

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.

During the preparation phase of the CEO Endorsement request, the consultation process will allow to better identify the specific training needs in order to complement any training received under the on-going BUR and Third National Communication projects and learn from lessons of previous pilot CPEIR activities in the country.

Output 2.5 Peer exchange activities for experience sharing are implemented

Burkina Faso will collaborate with the South-South Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) network on MRV. The existence of this sub-regional network makes possible to establish a peer exchange programme for sharing information regarding guidelines, protocols and tools. This will also promote the development of initiatives to help collect information and disseminate good practices. The system will make the sharing of lessons learned through the platform very easy and efficient. Moreover, the organization of periodic meetings will help to boost the platform and ensure the updating of existing or collected information. In addition, the project will also identify North-South collaborations with Francophone countries.

Under this Output Burkina Faso will also participate into the CBIT Global Coordination by contributing information and benefiting from the experience of other countries undertaking CBIT projects, especially from neighboring countries such as Ghana. The output will therefore define how national CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the global coordination platform. Specific attention will be given to the issue of language for the staff of the ministries and decentralized level to fully benefit from the training. 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.

Output 2.6 Review of information provided in the NDC and NAP including quality review of baseline projections carried out.

A review of the information provided in guidance documents such as the NDC, NAPs, NAMAS will allow Burkina Faso to correct some deficiencies and consolidate other aspects by drawing on new and adapted approaches and quantifying the objectives as much as possible. More precise reports will provide information on the exact situation of GHG emissions, adaptation efforts and level of integration of NDCs and NAPs to sectoral development strategies.

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 level of implementation of the different actions defined in its NDC, NAP and NAMAs. Under this Output the country will develop a methodology and a plan to report on the implementation progress in order to have a good understanding of the status of each of them. This will also lead the country to revise the objectives by quantifying them as much as possible, making possible to exploit existing financing opportunities.

The development of this methodology will include the creation of specific indicators to track the implementation of NDCs, NAP and transparency.

Output 2.8 Public and private expenditures related to the implementation of Burkina Faso's NDC and NAP are identified and tracked in at least two sectors

Private and public sector play an important role in the implementation of the NDC and NAP specifically in the inventory of greenhouse gas. 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 support received and spent as well as to track mobilized financial resources for the implementation of the NDC, especially from the private sector. This will be tackled through other ongoing projects. However, there is no clarity yet of how national public and private expenditures will be considered in the national transparency system. Thus, CBIT support is intended to conduct an extensive assessment of the amount of public and private expenditure that can be associated to the implementation of the NDC; NAP, NAMAS as well as of how this information can be systematized to support national planning and decision making. An initial set of criteria 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.

Regarding public finance management and budgeting, pilot activities on Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) were coordinated by the COGEL and UNDP in three regions (*Régions du Centre-nord, de l'Est et de la Boucle du Mouhoun*) were conducted in 2014. emerging area of concern is transparency of climate finance and how to enhance the accountability of institutions dealing with it. There is a need for mechanisms and systems that can track and monitor the use of climate funds and manage allocate domestic financial resources.

Although, Burkina Faso has improved the information on capacity building both national and subregional level, some specific capacity building needs, gaps and priorities still remain to be addressed; for example, reporting¹⁴

and verification (MRV), capacity building for REDD+ activities and its MRV of changes in forest cover and AFOLU related carbon emissions as a result of REDD+ is also needed.

The Forest Investment Programme (*Programme d'Investissement Forestier*) in Burkina Faso is the starting point for the operations of the REDD+ in Burkina Faso. It could be a candidate for pilot activities of transparency. During the preparation phase of the CEO Endorsement request, the consultation process will allow to better identify the lessons learnt and specific needs in order to build on the results of this project notably.

Outcome 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

4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing;

The implementation of this project to strengthen the transparency system in Burkina Faso by setting up and operationalizing a robust Reporting and Verification system will be financed by the GEF. The Ministry of Environment Green Economy and Climate Change promotes an integrated participatory and inclusive approach. The environment is a transversal sector and it is impacted by activities related to many sectors such as transport and energy, water, agriculture and livestock. The MRV mechanism that will be put in place will allow to estimate the effects of the various interventions and thus coordinate the efforts.

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 has anticipated contributing to the project with an in-kind co-financing of USD 150,000, considering personnel activities related to gathering data on some indicators of sustainable development, environment, biodiversity and land degradation as well as the development of partnerships and networks with relevant Ministries and agencies, this has been included in table C.

5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and

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 will be set during project development.

At the environmental level, the project will strengthen Burkina Faso's capacity to implement the NDCs and the Paris Agreement through an operational and functional MRV system that will ensure high quality GHG data and related information for accurate GHG inventory and assessment of adaptation action. This strong MRV system will contribute to improving the design and prioritization of cost-effective project proposals to reduce GHG emissions. The project will also enhance the capacity of Burkina Faso to implement multilateral environmental agreements and mainstream into national and sub-national policy planning financial and legal frameworks (Convention on

Biodiversity; Convention on Desertification, the Ramsar convention on Wetlands, the Stockholm on Persistent Organics Pollutant, etc.). Ultimately, the capacity built during this project will contribute to the development of sectoral planning frameworks that integrate measurable targets drawn from the NDCs.

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 will be set during the project development phase 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.

The expected benefits of the project are significant. In addition to participating in the respect of Burkina Faso's commitments, this project will attract partners willing to contribute to the resilience of populations and / or adaptation of ministerial sectors. Moreover, the conduct of this project will allow synergy of the gains that some countries have made to benefit Burkina Faso and other partner countries.

6) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovation

The innovative peculiarity of this project is the synergy of existing monitoring systems, their development and the taking into account of many indicators to inform at national and international scale. The project will build the capacity of existing mechanisms and structures; including the use of existing committees and working groups instead of creating new ones. It will ensure a better continuation of the project benefits; share resources with the partners to implement the proposed activities.

Sustainability

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 SP/CNDD 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 proposed based on conclusions 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).

The sustainability of the system lies in key project's Outputs: such as the one related to institutional arrangements that will ensure that an effective mechanisms is put in place and will continue after the project ends, and the development of protocols and guidelines for data collection that ensure the reliability and quality of information will be constant or improve over time, as well as the different trainings provided that will produce materials to be shared and be available through different formats.

Scaling up

The system that will be implemented in accordance with the above approach must allow some practices to be scaled up and acquired for the benefit of the various stakeholders. The peer-exchange programme will make possible to identify ways of replicating some of the elements of this project to other countries in the region or other LDC countries as well as identifying best practices in other countries to be applied in Burkina Faso.

2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society organizations](#) (yes /no) and [indigenous peoples](#) (yes /no)? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

Name of key stakeholders	Role in the project
Ministry of Environment Green Economy and Climate Change, Vice Permanent Secretariat of National Council of Sustainable Development	It is 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	It is in charge of developing the GHG inventory specifically for the energy sector. It will provide information and receive training.
Ministry of Transport	It is 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	It will participate in the project contributing to take into consideration gender and vulnerable groups needs. It will propose tools and indicators with a gender approach.
Ministry of Water	It will provide information and receive training.
Ministry of Agriculture	It will provide information and receive training.
Ministry of Planning and Development	It will provide information and receive training. It will be especially involved in component 2.
General Directorate of Meteorology	It will provide information, propose tools and receive training.
General Directorate of Sectoral Studies and Statistics	It will provide information, propose tools and receive training.
National Institute for Statistics and Information (INEI)	It will provide information, propose tools and receive training.
Ministry of Animal Resource	It will provide information and receive training.
Ministry of Research	It will provide information, propose tools and receive training.
Women Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)	The project will aim to involve WEDO to represent women and learn from other countries experience. It will propose tools and indicators with a gender approach.
Coalition of Civil Society Organizations on Climate Change	It will participate in the project representing civil society.
Forestry Investment Project	It will provide information regarding the Forestry sector.
National Coordination of Youth Organization on Climate Change	It 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.

TIN-HINANE Women Association	It will participate in the project representing women. It will propose tools and indicators with a gender approach.
Coordination of association on REDD+	It will provide information and propose tools.
Association of Women Forester of Burkina Faso	It will participate in the project representing women in the forestry sector. It will propose tools and indicators with a gender approach.
Laboratory of Mathematics and Analyse	It will provide information and propose tools.
2IE (international nonprofit association that has a Headquarters Agreement with Burkina Faso)	It will represent Academia, will provide relevant information and lessons learnt from precedent projects and can participate in capacity building activities.
University of Ouagadougou	It will represent Academia and can participate in capacity building activities.

3. *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* Are issues on [gender equality](#) and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes /no). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

The project will take care to include women in the implementation of the project, from the project board and project management team to consultants, and from training to active participation in consultation workshops. In this sense, project management and monitoring will be gender-sensitive, including gender-disaggregated indicators showing who is involved and whose views are represented.

In short, gender considerations will be cross-cutting in this project, in the terms both of 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. Following CBIT Programming Directions and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and its Gender Equality Action Plan, based on this substantive initial mainstreaming effort, a gender responsive results-based framework will be developed during the PPG design phase.

In addition, this project will organize a gender workshop on a topic that will be agreed upon during the PPG stage. The topic of the workshop could be training on how women and men have been engaged to adopt climate-smart agriculture practices, etc. 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. For instance, in partnership with Global Gender Climate Alliance Programme, executives from North-Center and East have been trained to include gender and climate change topics into local planning in Burkina Faso.

4 *Risks.* Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

Project Risk	Rating	Mitigation
Institutional		
Lack of funding	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adapted institutional arrangements - Support from partners

Slow or inefficient coordination among institutions	Medium	- Awareness raising and communication at high level
Lack of human resources (high turn-over, low level of education)	Medium	- Capacity building of technicians and stakeholders - Foster partnerships
Political Lack of political buy-in on the importance of transparency and long-term planning tools	Low	- Increase responsibility of decision makers - Awareness raising and communication at high level

5. *Coordination.* Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

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

The project will build upon on-going complementary projects like:

- 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.
- REDD+ National Programmes: these programmes are implemented through a protocol with the SP/CNDD. A synergy is being developed for monitoring aspects, it is aimed to set an MRV system that will allow the two entities to capitalize on GHG emission reductions and adaptation actions.
- Adaptation Based on Ecosystem: One of 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 ECOWAS countries
- CBIT Global Coordination Platform: As mentioned in Output 2.5, this CBIT project will provide Burkina Faso with the means to contribute and benefit from the experience and lessons learnt shared through this platform.

6. *Consistency with National Priorities.* Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

- **NAP and NDC:** Many of the Outputs of this proposal are closely linked with these plans. Indeed, the project will support Burkina Faso with the challenges of tracking NDCs and its NAP by developing the adequate methodologies and indicators to assess their progress of implementation.
- **BUR and NCs:** This proposal is aligned with the national priorities and needs explained in the last National Communications and it is complementary to the on-going BUR and the Third National Communication.

- **TNA:** Burkina Faso is also receiving GEF support through the TNA phase II, and both projects are consistent.
- **Constitution:** The 1991 constitution highlights “the absolute need to protect the environment”, and clearly states that Burkina Faso recognizes “the right to a healthy environment” and that “the protection, defense and promotion of the environment are a duty for all.”

7. *Knowledge Management.* Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

This project will contribute to improve the knowledge management related to climate change including elements of data sharing/gathering and communication approaches. The MRV system that will be designed is vital for Burkina Faso who is still struggling due to the absence of an appropriate framework for collection, processing, reporting and evaluation of information as well as lack of reliable data at national data for important sectors such as forestry and lack of systematic quantitative data management for sectors such as electricity and solid waste.

This national project will also allow the country to participate in the CBIT global coordination platform providing and receiving inputs. Burkina Faso’s participation in the platform will ensure alignment of this CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

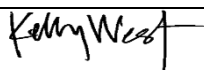
A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT¹³ OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Justin GOUNGOUNGA	Permanent Secretary of National Council of Sustainable Development	ENVIRONMENT, GREEN ECONOMY AND CLIMATE CHANGE	03/07/2018

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁴ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Kelly West, Senior Program Manager & Global Environment Facility		May 31, 2018	Geordie Colville	+254207623257	geordie.colville@un.org

¹³ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

¹⁴ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT

Coordinator Corporate Services Division					
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C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to the PIF.