

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

This section provides general information on the funded activity.

1. Funded Activity Title:	FP074 Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso Country Project
2. Funding Proposal Number:	FP074
3. Date of Board approval - Board Meeting Number:	March 1, 2018 B.19
4. Accredited Entity:	The World Bank
5. Focal Point of the Accredited Entity for this Project:	Komlan Kounetsron kkounetsron@worldbank.org
6. Executing Entity(ies):	Burkina Faso, acting through its Ministry of Finance (MoF) and Ministry of Transportation, Urban Mobility and Road Safety (MTUMRS)
7. Implementation Period:	From: January 20, 2020 To: January 20, 2025
8. Current year of Implementation:	Year 1
9. Date of Submission of the Report:	February 22, 2021
10. Annual Reporting period covered in this report:	From: January 20, 2020 To: December 31, 2020
11. Total Project Budget²:	Grant: USD 31,000,000
12. Total amount of GCF Proceeds Approved:	Grant: USD 22,500,000
13. Total amount of GCF Proceeds disbursed (cumulative) to the Accredited Entity:	US\$ 15,970,000

²Total project budget including co-financing as reflected in the relevant Funded Activity Agreement.

SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 OVERALL (SUMMARY) PROJECT PROGRESS (*less than one (1) page*³).

The *Africa Hydromet program - Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso country project* is one of the key projects in Burkina Faso enabling adaptation to climate change by strengthening and modernizing the national meteorological services (Agence Nationale de la Météorologie, ANAM), national hydrological services (Direction Générale des Ressources en Eaux, DGRE), as well as national DRR platform (Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation, CONASUR), early warning and civil protection services (Direction Générale de la Protection Civile, DGPC) as well as food security early warning under the Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'aménagement hydraulique). The project has the objective to improve the country's hydro-meteorological, climate and early warning services and improve access to such services by targeted sectors and communities.

The project has a total budget of US\$ 31 million, of which US\$ 22.5 million are financed through a GCF grant and US\$ 8.5 million by the World Bank (IDA grant). It is implemented along three main components 1: Capacity Building and Institutional Development, 2: Improvement of Hydromet and Early Warning Infrastructure, 3: Enhancement of Service Delivery and Warnings to Communities as well as 4: Project Management. The project was approved in March 2018 by the Board of GCF and in September 2018 by the Board of the World Bank. The IDA grant is effective since April 2019 and the GCF grant since December 2, 2020. As of December 31, 2020, US\$ 2.65 million of the IDA grant was disbursed. No disbursement has yet been made from the GCF proceeds.

With the start of the project in 2019 the project management unit (PMU) was established under the Ministry of Transportation, Urban Mobility and Road Safety (Ministère des Transports de la Mobilité Urbaine et de la Sécurité Routière, MTMUSR), which is also the responsible ministry for meteorology. The different positions for the PMU were recruited including project coordinator, monitoring and evaluation specialist, procurement specialist, project accountant as well as safeguards specialists. Project activities focussed in the first year of project implementation on technical studies, such as baseline surveys, architectural design studies for construction works as well as training and the procurement of operational equipment. The construction for the extension of the forecasting operations Center of ANAM commenced in 2020, the planning for the extension of the constructions of DGRE advanced as well.

Under component 1 several capacity building activities were conducted, including training for women organizations on DRR, of coordinators and chairpersons of the localized structures of CONASUR, as well as training sessions for fire brigade agents. DGRE and SAP organized jointly a training on GIS applications and remote sensing applications for 65 experts from the organisations. Under component 2 the above-mentioned constructions of the ANAM observation center commenced, whereas equipment for observation stations and fencing were procured. Operations equipment, such as vehicles for field operations, ambulances, were delivered and put into operation. Under component 3, contingency plans were developed for five communes (municipalities) (Dî, Komsilga, Bama, Sapouy, Solenzo) and the regions of Cascades, South-West, and Central-West.

Burkina Faso was one of the first countries in Africa affected by the global COVID-19 pandemic already in February 2020. In addition, Burkina Faso, is affected – though to a lesser extent than Mali - by the declining security situation across the Sahel. Since March 2020 a strict protocol on health precautions related to the COVID-19 pandemic is followed. The combined impact of these events led to restrictions for field travel, cancellation of all face-to-face meetings throughout the countries, including consultation and training workshops, cancellations of travel abroad, limiting access of experts and consultants as well as challenges with the procurement of goods, which are not commonly available on the market. This has caused a delay in the implementation of the project. However, the project is committed to ensure a timely implementation of all activities as soon as the restrictions to the pandemic have been lifted.

³Please remove text below to fit report to one page. Additional reports can be provided as other attachment to the APR.

2.2 Performance against the GCF Investment Criteria (summary) (max two (2) pages).

Provide a narrative report describing the progress on the funded activity's performance against [the GCF investment criteria framework](#). The performance should be compared against the initial assessment provided in the Board-approved Funding Proposal (section E). The list of the investment criteria as per the current framework is provided below.

2.2.1 Impact Potential (max one (1) page).

As per the initial assessment against the investment criteria provided in the Funding Proposal approved by the GCF Board, please provide an assessment of the performance of the funded activity during the relevant reporting period against the investment criteria "Impact Potential".

As a Sahelian country Burkina Faso is substantially affected by extreme weather and climate events. The impact potential of the project is therefore measured against the impact of the project on the population vulnerable to extreme weather and climate events. The project proposal, which was approved by the board of GCF in March 2018, defines the target beneficiaries as the population vulnerable to one or more hydro-meteorological hazards, such as droughts and floods. It is estimated at about 7 million people. Direct beneficiaries are estimated at 3.5 million people, who would directly benefit from the project through agrometeorological services, flood early warning services, or other meteorological, hydrological and early warning services. In addition, indirect beneficiaries, estimated at 3.5 million people, are defined as having access to enhanced hydro-meteorological information on a voluntary basis. These figures also correspond approximately with the population in flood-prone areas and those affected by droughts and related food insecurity. The project beneficiaries are supported for optimal use of improved hydromet services for resilience through strengthening the capacity of existing delivery mechanisms including civil protection (primarily targeting flood-prone households in urban areas) and food security early warning system (primarily targeting poorest households in rural areas). AS such the initial assessment of the impact potential from the funding proposal remains valid.

In the review of the monitoring and evaluation framework, the final target and mid-term targets have been confirmed. However, current number of beneficiaries has not yet departed beyond the baseline data. This is mainly caused by the delays related to the COVID-19 pandemic and combined effects of the tense security situation in the Sahel region. Nevertheless, as the pandemic and tense security situation in the Sahel are still ongoing, the total impact of this situation on the project is not yet foreseeable. Any corrections to the total beneficiaries would only be decided by the mid-term review.

2.2.2 Paradigm shift potential (max one (1) page).

As per the initial assessment against the investment criteria provided in the Funding Proposal approved by the GCF Board, please provide an assessment of the performance of the funded activity during the relevant reporting period against the investment criteria "Paradigm shift potential".

The project was formulated and designed with a paradigm shift potential focusing on the potential for scaling up and replication, potential for knowledge sharing and learning, contribution to enabling environment, and contribution to regulatory framework and policies. The paradigm shift potential remains relevant in the reporting period. The project has proven to deliver on its paradigm shift potential, despite the overall implementation challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic:

Potential for scaling up and replication:

- In West Africa, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) advocates for a regional hydromet service modernization initiative, looking at successful examples in the region, such as the Burkina Faso Hydromet project.
- The CREWS West Africa Programs, which is implemented by WMO, provides additional technical assistance for improving forecasting and other technical capacity of the executing entities. Through the CREWS West Africa Program, knowledge exchange within the West Africa is actively promoted.
- At the regional level, the regional agricultural support program, which is currently under preparation, will focus on scaling up the project concept in the region, with a specific focus on agro-meteorological applications.

Potential for knowledge sharing and learning:

Experience on the project design and conceptual approach of the project was shared at different occasions, such as the Understanding Risk Forum in November 2019 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. Planned for April 2021 will be a virtual ECOWAS Hydromet Forum that will highlight the approach and some of the successes of the projects in the region.

Contribution to enabling environment:

Hydromet services are critical for providing information that supports economic development across many sectors, including disaster risk reduction and management, water, agriculture, transport, energy, public health and aviation safety and security. The Project has therefore focused on strengthening cooperation across agencies to connect national hydromet services with expertise, data, and forecasting products. In addition, the project formulates a communication service development strategy to enable a targeting of communication products and services as well as potential for income generation and sustaining of services.

Contribution to regulatory framework and policies:

The project supports the implementation and operationalization of several key national policies in an effort to improve climate responsive planning and development. The project is aligned with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) of Burkina Faso to the UN climate convention. Furthermore, the proposed project supports the implementation and operationalization of several key national policies, including the Programme National de Développement Economique et Social (PNDES), the Stratégie de Développement Durable, the Politique Nationale de Protection Civile, and the Politique et Strategy en Matière d'Eau. It also contributes to the implementation of law no 012-2014/AN from April 22, 2014, which covers the prevention and management of risks, humanitarian crisis and disasters.

2.2.3 Sustainable development potential (max one (1) page).

As per the initial assessment against the investment criteria provided in the Funding Proposal approved by the GCF Board, please provide an assessment of the performance of the funded activity during the relevant reporting period against the investment criteria "Sustainable development potential".

The sustainable development potential is defined in the project proposal with regard to the impact on reducing the economic losses caused by floods as well as reduced losses from droughts combined with increased agricultural productivity and improvements to the efficiency on the distribution of food and humanitarian assistance.

The reduced economic losses from floods were estimated in the proposal at USD 3.6 million after five years from the start of the project and based on an estimation of the cumulative benefits in terms of avoided flood economic impacts of US\$ 62.8 million over 15 years. Overall, in the proposal, the Net Present Value is estimated at US\$202 million, with a discount rate of 5%. The project has proven to deliver on its sustainable development potential, as confirmed in a model based analysis of the economic impacts of the project, which was prepared in the reporting period.

The project supported a model based analysis of the economic impacts of droughts and floods as well as the total number of people affected. This model based analysis was conducted to support the baseline analysis for indicator A.1.1 of the results framework. It is based on a flood and drought risk assessment and estimations regional models to estimate the potential impacts of the service in terms of avoided losses and increased resilience of communities. Assumptions about service effectiveness through time have been developed on the base of literature to provide a quantification of these benefits. According to these data and assumptions, this study estimates how the EWS implementation can reduce damage and losses induced to people, crops and properties by river floods and droughts. It is estimated that a 1 in 50-year return period flood exposes 400,000 people to river floods and 1.75 million people for pluvial floods, whereas 1.9 million people would be exposed to droughts. On the economic site, GDP exposed to a 1 in 50-year return period flood is estimated at US\$ 300 million, US\$ 1.75 billion for pluvial floods, whereas drought would expose GDP worth of US\$ 1.9 billion.

With regard to the sustainability potential and the impact on reducing losses from floods and droughts the conducted model based analysis confirmed and increased the estimations of the project proposal. A training program is being developed to transfer the model to the experts from CONASUR, DGPC, SAP, DGRE and ANAM and enable them to provide regular updates to the model as part of the monitoring and evaluation efforts of the project.

2.2.4 Needs of the recipient (max one (1) page).

As per the initial assessment against the investment criteria provided in the Funding Proposal approved by the GCF Board, please provide an assessment of the performance of the funded activity during the relevant reporting period against the investment criteria "Needs of the recipient".

The project proposal relates the needs of the population to poverty and food security and the strong correlation with climate change vulnerability in Burkina Faso. As such the indicator presented in the project proposal have not changed much. Burkina Faso ranks still 144 among 157 countries in the new human capital index established by the World Bank. 40.1% of the population lives below the national poverty line. Growing insecurity, particularly in the north, close to the border with Mali and Niger, has displaced many residents of Burkina Faso, as a part of the Sahelian regional instability and security crisis also affects Burkina Faso. In January 2019, fewer than 50,000 people were internally displaced, while in March 2020, this number stood at roughly 765,000.

On the key poverty data, little has changed so far. Burkina Faso is one of the poorest countries of the world. Today some 55.3 percent of its 18.1 million people live on less than US\$1.90 per day (57.3 in 2011) and life expectancy is 58.6 years. Still, Burkina Faso's population is growing at a fast pace. However, the country was able to reduce its poverty level from 51.1 in 2003 to 46.7 in 2009 and 40.1 in 2014. The Gini coefficient was estimated at 0.40 in 2009. About 90% of poor people live in rural areas, relying on rain-fed agriculture and agro-pastoralism to make a living. Such households are highly vulnerable to shocks such as drought, which can significantly erode their productive assets and output (livestock, crop production, amongst others).

The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy of Burkina Faso is difficult to estimate. As a net oil importer, the country is benefiting from the low prices of crude oil. In addition, strong uncertainty remains on the end of the COVID-19 pandemic and the continued impact of the fragile security situation across the Sahel. Considering the multitude of factors and uncertainly, an impact of the project on reducing poverty and impacts on the vulnerable population remains difficult to estimate.

2.2.5 Country Ownership (max one (1) page).

As per the initial assessment against the investment criteria provided in the Funding Proposal approved by the GCF Board, please provide an assessment of the performance of the funded activity during the relevant reporting period against the investment criteria "Country Ownership".

With regard to country ownership, the project proposal refers to the overall priorities on climate change adaptation as defined in the general reporting commitments of the government under UNFCCC and notably the Nationally Determined Contributions. Burkina Faso has formulated in 2007 its National Adaption Programme of Action (NAPA) (Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation a la variabilite et aux changements climatiques) as by the requirements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for least developed countries describing Burkina Faso's most urgent and immediate need to adapt to climate change. The NAPA provides a summary of the potential climate change impacts and proposes twelve main adaptation interventions. The proposed project is oriented along the main lines, which have been brought forward in the NAPA and will support the Government of Burkina Faso to continue implementing the program.

As with regard to those policies, no substantial changes have been made. The project remains a central part of Burkina Faso's strategy for climate change adaptation. The project team regularly briefs the national designates authority on the progress of the project and ensures close coordination with other partners in Burkina Faso.

2.2.6 Efficiency and Effectiveness (max one (1) page).

As per the initial assessment against the investment criteria provided in the Funding Proposal approved by the GCF Board, please provide an assessment of the performance of the funded activity during the relevant reporting period against the investment criteria "Efficiency and Effectiveness".

The project proposal relates the efficiency and effectiveness to the overall benefits from investing and modernizing hydromet services. As the proposal highlights, strengthening hydromet services has indeed been considered cost effective in many cases. A recent overview of the socio-economic studies has clearly indicated that the benefit to cost ratio of investing in hydromet is high, with returns of 3:1 to 15:1. It's important to note that achieving benefits with hydro-meteorological services requires a minimum level of capacities, which can only be achieved with a sizeable and multi-year investment program. The benefit to cost ratio of investments in hydro-meteorological



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services overpasses 1 only when these investments are enough to secure improvements critical for delivery of customized services responding to the requirements of different user groups from different sectors.

Considering the short implementation timeframe and limited results due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, an update on the efficiency and effectiveness is not yet possible. Overall, the results from the model-based analysis of economic impacts for indicator A.1.1 indicate rather high impacts due to reduced losses from droughts and floods and tend to confirm the assumptions made in the proposal.

2.3 PROJECT OUTPUTS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS ⁴				
Project Output	Project Activity	Status ⁵	Implementation progress ⁶ (%)	
Output 1: Capacity building and institutional development	Project Activity 1.1: Strengthening human capacity and institutions for the delivery of core hydro-meteorological and climate information services	Activity started but progress delayed	15%	
	Activities in the first months of project implementation focused on the planning and preparation of different training activities. While some training activities were successfully conducted, others could not go through due to the restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. For ANAM a training for two specialists on climate finance was cancelled due to the COVID19 pandemic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of scheduled training activities Completion of training needs assessment and strategy for retaining qualified staff (quarter 1) 		
	Project Activity 1.2: Building human capacity and institutions for the delivery of flood early warning services and emergency response	Activity started but progress delayed	15%	
	Various trainings on disaster risk reduction were conducted for the CONASUR members at different levels, including for Village Development Committees and women’s organisations. In addition, training campaigns for school students were prepared and implemented. At the level of DGPC, several training activities were planned for the experts of DGPC, but not yet implemented due to the COVID-19 pandemic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of scheduled training activities Completion of training needs assessment and strategy for retaining qualified staff (quarter 1) 		
	Project Activity 1.3: Strengthening human capacity and institutions for the delivery of improved food security information and emergency response	Activity started but progress delayed	15%	
	The first round of training activities focussed on editing impactful newsletters, training of experts on GIS software application and remote sensing, elaboration of a communication strategy for the disaster management agency, training and digital archiving of SAP early warning information, as well as the relevant applications related to price forecasting and food security, nutrition and early warning concepts. Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic the possibility for trainings, workshops and field visits were limited during the reporting period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of scheduled training activities Completion of training needs assessment and strategy for retaining qualified staff (quarter 1) 		

⁴ Outputs and Activities reported here should be aligned with the Activities in the Logic Framework and Implementation Timetable of the project.

⁵ Activity Not Yet Due; Activity Started -ahead of schedule; Activity started – progress on track; Activity started but progress delayed; Activity start is delayed.

⁶ Implementation progress on a cumulative basis as of the date of the report.

<p>Output 2: Improvement of hydromet and early warning infrastructure</p>	<p>Project Activity 2.1: Strengthening physical infrastructure and ICT for the delivery of core hydro-meteorological and climate information services</p>	Activity started but progress delayed	15%
	<p>The activities focussed on the design, construction and supervision for the construction of the ANAM building extension (Forecasting Center). Major parts of the construction have been completed by December 2020. Similarly, DGRE completed the procurement process for the selection of an architectural and engineering firm for the construction of its operational building. It is expected that the design and engineering studies will be implemented in the second half of calendar year 2020. It is important to note, that the construction works are only financed by the IDA grant.</p> <p>With regard to the procurement of observation equipment, the project focused in the first months of the implementation on the rehabilitation studies for eight synoptic stations, the installation of photovoltaic electricity generator and acquisition of fencing material to protect the agro-meteorological stations. The acquisition of sensors for the rehabilitation, upgrading and new stations was launched in May 2020. Difficulties arose on the acquisition of pyranometers and rain gauges, due to a too limited number of bidders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the construction of the ANAM forecasting building and constructions by DGRE (IDA financed); • Operationalizing of ANAM forecasting center; • Procurement and installation of stations; • Training and commissioning of stations 	
	<p>Project Activity 2.2: Building physical infrastructure and ICT for the delivery of flood early warning services and strengthening response capacity</p>	Activity started but progress delayed.	15%
	<p>In the reporting period activities focused on the acquisition of office, operational and communication material as well as the rehabilitation of offices and strengthening operational capacity. Prioritized were also the provision of two sets of truck with trailers and pick-up trucks to strengthen the capacity of CONASUR for the delivery of relief material. Support was provided by UNOPS through a service contract to assist with the procurement of vehicles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of emergency operations center (quarter 1); • Procurement and installation of related software (quarter 2); • Construction of emergency operations center (quarter 3 and 4); 	
	<p>Project Activity 2.3: Strengthening physical infrastructure and ICT for the delivery of food security information services and response capacity</p>	Activity started but progress delayed	15%
	<p>In the reporting period, activities focused as well on increasing the operational capacity of SAP, provision of office equipment as well as vehicles for field operations. UNOPS assisted as well with the procurement of vehicles and office equipment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of planned works (quarter 1); • Procurement and installation of related software (quarter 2); • Construction works (quarter 3 and 4); 	

Output 3: Enhancement of service delivery and warnings to users and communities	Project Activity 3.1: Strengthening users and community access to core hydrometeorological and climate information services		Activity started but progress delayed	15%
	<p>Activities commenced with the planning of various user community interactions for the provision of climate services. Detailed work and activity plans were drafted, but the consultations with the communities were not effectively rolled out due to the ongoing restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of communication strategy (quarter 2); Revenue generation and operations strategy completed (quarter 2); Integrated platform for data exchange completed (quarter 3) 		
	Project Activity 3.2: Building users and community access to flood early warning services and response		Activity started but progress delayed	15%
	<p>CONASUR elaborated contingency plans for five municipalities (communes) of Dî, Komsilga, Bama, Sapouy, and Solenzo, including a formulation workshops with involved communities and the collection of data and information in the field. The development of contingency plans for five regional capitals (Dori, Bobo-Dioulasso, Ouahigouya, Dédougou, and Kaya) as well as regional contingency plans (Cascades, Southwest, and Central West) is under preparation, with the first set of consultation workshops conducted in September 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood risk assessments conducted Recruitment of firm for flood forecasting design (quarter 2) Start of technical design of flood forecasting and early warning system (quarter 3) Training of experts (quarter 3 and 4) 		
	Project Activity 3.3: Strengthening users and community access to food security information services and response		Activity started but progress delayed	15%
	<p>In the first months of project implementation, SAP elaborated information bulletins. In addition, activities were undertaken to further roll out the harmonized framework for food security. In addition, the operational capacity of SAP was strengthened with regard to communication capacity and networking capacity. SAP furthermore launched a study on the impact of COVID-19 to better allow the project to respond to COVID-19 pandemic related impact.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security communication strategy completed (quarter 2); Prototype of agromet service provision (quarter 3); 		
Output 4 Project management, monitoring and evaluation	Project Activity 4.1: Project management		Progress on track	20%
	<p>The Executing Entity has established a Project Management Unit (PMU) with the the Ministère des Transports de la Mobilité Urbaine et de la Sécurité Routière (MTMUSR) for the day-to-day implementation of the project. The PMU is fully staffed with key personnel and the hiring of additional staff is completed. Project implementation is supported by appointed government staff and competitively recruited experts, including: (i) a project coordinator; (ii) a project team leader; (iii) technical project managers from each of the partners entities; (iv) a Financial Management Officer and an accountant; (v) an internal auditor; (vi) a full-time staff</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly safeguard reports Quarterly IFR Submission of strategies to GCF as per FAA (quarter 2) Baseline (field) surveys completed (Q 3) 		



responsible for procurement activities of the project; (vii) a social and environmental specialists; and (viii) a monitoring and evaluation specialist; All positions have been appointed and recruited. The project implementation modalities as defined in the FAA have been established.

The project safeguard documents have been updated, scoping meetings were conducted in advance of the construction of the extension of the ANAM forecasting building, safety issues adequately managed and overall implementation supported with regard to social and environmental safeguards. Also, with regard to monitoring and evaluation, the project monitoring framework was updated. Delays on the implementation support are expected due to the restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing restrictions for site visits and supervision. The inception Report was prepared and submitted to the GCF in October 2020.

2.4 PROGRESS UPDATE ON THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK INDICATORS

2.4.1 PROGRESS UPDATE ON FUND-LEVEL IMPACT INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK

Fund-level impact indicators¹¹ (Adaptation)	Baseline	Current value¹²	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes¹³, if any)
Adaptation Core Indicator <i>Expected total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender</i>	350,000 direct Beneficiaries 350,000 indirect Beneficiaries (50% of female)	350,000 direct Beneficiaries 350,000 indirect Beneficiaries (50% of female)	1.9 million direct Beneficiaries 1.9 million indirect Beneficiaries (50% of female)	3.5 million direct Beneficiaries 3.5 million indirect Beneficiaries (50% of female)	The final target for the direct and indirect beneficiaries has not changed. The number of direct and indirect beneficiaries is an estimation.
Number of total beneficiaries relative to total population <i>Number of beneficiaries relative to total population, disaggregated by gender</i>	DIRECT 2% population 5% of vulnerable population INDIRECT 2% population 5% of vulnerable population GENDER 50% men, 50% women Year: 2016	DIRECT 2% population 5% of vulnerable population INDIRECT 2% population 5% of vulnerable population GENDER 50% men, 50% women Year: 2020	DIRECT 9.5% population 27% of vulnerable population INDIRECT 9.5% population 27% of vulnerable population GENDER 50% men, 50% women Year: 2022	DIRECT 17.5% population 50% of vulnerable population INDIRECT 17.5% population 50% of vulnerable population GENDER 50% men, 50% women Year: 2024	As above. Reference year is 2016
Adaptation Impact Indicator A.1.1 <i>Change in expected losses of lives and economic assets (USD) due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention.</i>	Flood (river): 400,000 people US\$ 310 million Flood (pluvial): 1.75 M people US\$ 1.3 billion Drought: 1.9 M people US\$ 1.5 billion	Flood (river): 400,000 people US\$ 310 million Flood (pluvial): 1.75 M people US\$ 1.3 billion Drought: 1.9 M people US\$ 1.5 billion	Flood (river): 398,000 people US\$ 308 million Flood (pluvial): 1.74M people US\$ 1.29 billion Drought: 1.89 M people US\$ 1.49 billion Reduction by 0.5 %	Flood (river): 390,000 people US\$ 302 million Flood (pluvial): 1.7M people US\$ 1.27 billion Drought: 1.85 M people US\$ 1.46 billion Reduction by 2.5 %	A model-based analysis was prepared with the reference to 1 in 50 years return period events (floods, droughts).
Adaptation Impact Indicator A.1.2 <i>Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options</i>	Baseline (2019): 17.7% of rural population Total number 2,539,400	Baseline (2019): 17.7% of rural population Total number 2,539,400	Baseline + 5% 18.6% of rural population Total number: 2,666,370	Baseline + 10% 19.5% of rural population Total number: 2,793,340	The project will use the annually conducted household economic survey and the indicators related to the uptake of improved seed (producers have applied improved, drought tolerant varieties on at least one plot) as a proxy for the adoption of diversified livelihoods options. The percentage increase is calculated in relation to the total number.



Adaptation Impact Indicator A.2.2 <i>Number of food-secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)</i>	1,200,000 households	1,200,000 households	1,212,000 total households	1,260,000 total households	Due to the ongoing restrictions related to COVID-19 no specific field survey was conducted in the reporting period.
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¹¹ As per the relevant indicators established in the Funding Proposal and the Performance Measurement Framework, including relevant updates agreed with GCF, if applicable.

¹² As of 31 December of the relevant year.

¹³ Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework.

2.4.2 PROGRESS UPDATE ON PROJECT/PROGRAMME LEVEL INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK ¹⁴					
Project/Programme indicators (Mitigation/Adaptation)	Baseline	Current value ¹⁵	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes ¹⁶ , if any)
Indicator Adaptation 5.1: Institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation	0	0	2	5	
Indicator Adaptation 6.2: Use of climate information products/ services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	0	0	1	2	
Indicator Adaptation 7.2: Number of males and females reached by climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/strengthened	Baseline 2019: 265	Baseline 2019: 265	50,000	1,500,000	The baseline relates thus to the 265 people, which have directly received climate information bulletins. The original aim to reach at least 1.5 million people through early warning information (e.g. by receiving messages on cell phones, through radio and other communication means) remains in place. Nevertheless, the originally anticipated increase by 10% at mid-point and by 50% at the end of the project would thus not make sense and targets have been reset to 50,000 at mid-point and 1.5 million at the end of the project.
Indicator Adaptation 8.1 Number of males and females made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses	Baseline: 20,643 (of which 10% women)	Baseline: 20,643 (of which 10% women)	22,000 (of which at least 20% women)	30,000 (of which 50% women)	As general behavioral changes are difficult to be measured, the indicator refers more narrowly to the number of males and females, who participated in contingency planning exercises. The baseline for the reference year 2019 was 20,643 people, most of which were representatives in local, regional and national administration or other stakeholders (and thus not the general public). An exact overview of the number of men and women participating is not available, although estimations based on the overall number of women in local level administration point at about 10% women participation. Efforts will be made to increase the number of women with the aim to reach 50% women participation.
Indicator 1.1 (Output level): End users' combined satisfaction rate and behavior change in relation with improved hydro-met information services	55% of producers using climate information	55% of producers using climate information	65% of producers using climate information	80% of producers using climate information	A survey was conducted in 2018 and 2019 on the satisfaction with agro-climatic services. In 2018, 55% of the agricultural producers used climate information. The same survey indicated that 80% would be an upper limit for the user satisfaction with regard to agro-climatic services. Accordingly the indicators was updated.
Indicator 1.2 (Output level): Improvement of meteorological network (number of existing stations upgraded with new sensors)	0	0	20	50	
Indicator 1.3 (Output level): Number of areas provided with flood early warning systems	0	0	1	5	As highlighted in the inception report, the target has been increased to 5 as the project plans to implement 5 flood early warning

					systems (Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso and in 3 rural areas).
Indicator 1.4 (Output level): Increase in user satisfaction for hydromet information	42% of users satisfied with services;	42% of users satisfied with services;	+10% 46% of users satisfied with services	+25% 60% of users satisfied with services	
Indicator 2.1 (Output level): Number of direct beneficiaries receiving improved early warning information on food security	1000	1000	5000	16,880	
Indicator 2.2 (Output level): Modernization of documentation room of SAP	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Indicator 3.1 (Output level): Number of additional services provided to selected areas	Baseline: 4 agro-meteorological services	Baseline: 4 agro-meteorological services	Baseline +10% 5 agro-meteorological services	Baseline +50% 6 agro-meteorological services	
Indicator 3.2 (Output level): Increase in the satisfaction rate of user groups	42% of users satisfied with services;	42% of users satisfied with services;	Baseline +10% 46% of users satisfied with services	Baseline +25% 60% of users satisfied with services	The indicator baseline is based on a user satisfaction survey conducted in 2019, which indicates that 42 % were satisfied with the services provided. The final target is thus estimated at 60% (plus 25% increase of user satisfaction)
Indicator 4.1 (Output level): Number of communities covered with flood early warning system	0	0	0	5	
Indicator 4.2 (Output level): Development and application of Standard Operating Procedures for flood early warning systems	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Indicator 5.1 (Output level): Number of Municipal Civil Protection Committees with capacities to use the customized flood early warning interface and engage in early preparedness and response activities	30	30	30	35	The baseline as identified as 30. Local communities and municipal civil protection committees are counted, if they (a) are in an area at risk, (b) dispose a multi-hazard contingency plan and (c) have civil protection committee established.
Indicator 5.2 (Output level): Establishment of effective Emergency Operations Center at DGPC	No	No	Yes	Yes	

¹⁴ As per the relevant indicators established in the Funding Proposal and the Performance Measurement Framework, including relevant updates agreed with GCF, if applicable.

¹⁵ As of 31 December of the relevant calendar year.

¹⁶ Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework or relevant FAA.

2.5 REPORT ON CHANGES DURING IMPLEMENTATION (include actual and expected changes)

Describe changes to the project during the reporting period. In particular, the report should cover elements such as change of beneficial ownership structure, management changes of the Accredited Entity, policies and other elements relevant for the project, and any other material change that could influence the overall outcome of the project.

No specific management changes, either with the task team of the World Bank (Accredited Entity) or the Government of Burkina Faso (Executing Entity) happened in the reporting period.

The project was designed in such a way that both IDA and GCF grants finance the same activities in different proportions in accordance with Schedule 2 of the FAA. As the IDA grant was effective before the GCF grant, a restructuring was necessary to adjust the co-financing percentages between IDA and GCF proceeds. The Grant Agreement for the Green Climate Fund was negotiated on July 17, 2020 and signed on August 4, 2020. The Government submitted the Legal Opinion to the Bank on November 17, 2020. The Legal Opinion has been published in the Journal Officiel. With this single effectiveness condition fulfilled the project is effective since December 2, 2020.

Since March 2020 the global COVID-19 pandemic impacted project implementation, for example with regard to field surveys and stakeholder consultations. Due to the restrictions related to the global COVID-19 pandemic an extension of the submission deadlines of the three strategies under covenant 11.02(r) of the FAA (strategy on capacity building and retaining staff, strategy on communication, knowledge management and dissemination, as well as strategy on service provision and revenue generation) until May 2021 was agreed with GCF. Due to the unclear development of the COVID-19 situation in Burkina Faso and globally, the consequences of the pandemic on the overall implementation are not yet clearly foreseeable.

2.6 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Describe implementation challenges faced during the last reporting period, including measures adopted and lessons learned. If any issues have arisen in the last twelve (12) months of implementation that may result in a change to the scope and/or timing of the project, please provide a description of those items and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

<i>Challenge encountered</i>	<i>Type¹⁷</i>	<i>Measures adopted</i>	<i>Impact on the project implementation¹⁸</i>	<i>Lessons learned and Other Remarks</i>
The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic limits the possibilities for travelling and meetings and require the implementation of a strict health protocol. Field surveys and engagements in form of face-to-face meetings are currently not possible	Social.	A strict health protocol (PPE, social distancing, hygiene measures) to allow proceeding with limited project implementation.	High.	Th situation is evolving and it is not clear, when activities would return back to normal.
Social unrest risks are significant as the number of strikes increases. These can affect the delivery of public services. Subsequent wage agreements could impinge on public investment budgets, with negative consequences for growth. Furthermore, the situation in neighboring Mali remains unstable, notably since the mutiny in Mali in August 2020. Violence and insecurity have spread into northern Burkina Faso, with	Political	The project, as all World Bank operations, is following a strict protocol on security measures (e.g. with regard to field missions) and has started to introduce remote supervision for example through the Geo-Enabling initiative for Monitoring and Supervision. In addition, the project will implement a Gender Action Plan, which include measures against Gender Based Violence (GBV).	High	It is well known that GBV increases during shocks caused by natural disasters. The project will contribute to protecting vulnerable individuals by promoting emergency preparedness at community level, raising gender awareness and by promoting the inclusion of woman into decision making processes for disaster risk management.



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occasional attacks in Ouagadougou, substantially impacting the local security situation.				
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¹⁷ Implementation; Legal; Financial; Environmental/Social; Political; Procurement; Other; AML/CFT; Sanctions; Prohibited Practices.

¹⁸ Minor/Solved; Moderate; High.

SECTION 4: REPORT PROJECT SPECIFIC ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS & GENDER

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS AND GENDER ELEMENTS (max 1 page)

Environmental Safeguards: The project is rated as a category B project and triggered the World Bank's OP/BP 4.01 on Environmental Assessments and OP/BP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources. The project was assessed to have a moderate, site specific and reversible impact on the environment and therefore justified a categorization as a category B project. The specific anticipated impact on the environment relate to the installation of the surface meteorological network, as well as hydrological stations in rivers and small flood prone watersheds. In addition, several buildings will be constructed or renovated including the ANAM forecasting center, whereas vehicles and search and rescue equipment will be procured as well. Civil works associated with those activities may have potential minor risks and adverse impacts. The executing entities (Government of Burkina Faso) has several years of experience in applying and implementing World Bank financed projects. The PMU is furthermore supported by the National Bureau in charge of Environmental Assessments (Bureau national des évaluations environnementales, BUNEE) in implementing the safeguard requirements and measures. To mitigate risks and negative impacts, the government has prepared and published (May 30th, 2017) the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for activities envisaged under this project. The document provides guidance and measures with clear roles and responsibilities, along with capacity strengthening measures for effective implementation and monitoring.

The project team provided technical support to develop and improve the understanding of the safeguard polices and the effective implementation of the World Bank's environmental and social safeguards guidelines. Regular monitoring reports (two per year) on the implementation of environmental and social safeguards provisions are provided to the World Bank for approval. These reports are verified during project supervision missions. MTUMRS oversees the monitoring and evaluation of safeguards.

At the time of reporting, progress was made with regard to the implementation of the different environmental safeguard issues. Environmental clauses were integrated in all TOR, where relevant, construction supervision for the forecasting center of ANAM were conducted, while 10 sites were screened for the installation of hydromet equipment. The roll out of sensitization campaigns, elaboration of an emergency operations manual and submission of a compensation plan are still under preparation. In terms of general recommendations, it was recommended (i) to remind companies to ensure permanent wearing of PPE; (ii) daily monitoring and archiving of environmental documents to ensure their traceability and; (iii) general application of the ESIRT (Environmental and Social Incidence Response Toolkit), specifically the filling out of the Incident/Accident Notification Form in case of need/necessity (incident/accident). In terms of specific recommendations, the task team requested the synthesis of the conclusions of the ten (10) environmental and social screenings as well as the monitoring of the proper dissemination of the Code of Conduct of the companies to their employees, potential subcontractors and other stakeholders (including suppliers). The PMU conducted ten environmental and social screenings: eight related to the construction of ANAM building extensions, one for the constructions planned at DGRE and one related to the ANAM observation network. From June 9 to 19 environmental screening missions to sites, where ANAM installs synoptic meteorological stations (Gaoua, Boromo, Dédougou, Ouahigouya, Pô, Fada, Bogandé and Dori) and to the ANAM solar field as well as to the sites related to construction of the forecasting center of ANAM. The report was submitted to the World Bank for approval.

Social Safeguards: The project has limited social negative impacts, as the project does not anticipate land acquisition or resettlement that would lead to economic or physical displacement of people. New installations will be constructed only on existing public lands held by the government. However, if these lands are temporarily occupied, the project will have to take the necessary measures accordingly in line with the ESMP during the implementation.

With regard to the construction of the forecasting center of ANAM, environmental and social follow up site visits were conducted to company ENG (Entreprise Nouvelle Génération), which is in charge of the construction. At the first follow-up, some signs, particularly the one for the safety instructions and the speed limit at the entrance, the assembly point, were not installed. It was suggested to the company to proceed with the installation of these three signs as soon as possible. The wearing of the PPE by the workers of the building site was also noted and the internal

rules of the company were posted on the first floor of the building. While the responsible construction company has a good track record on social and environmental standards, it was agreed that the contractor make the necessary provisions against gender-based violence and that all employees have been sensitized and are committed to respecting it. The neighbouring populations and other stakeholders should be informed about the project activities and the safety measures to be taken during work. It was furthermore recommended that a copy of the company's internal rules and regulations should be used to familiarize oneself with the contents, to check whether all company workers have adhered to the code of conduct and to take into account the ESIRT (Environmental and Social Incident Response Toolkit) in the event of an incident or accident.

On Tuesday, November 17, 2020, an accident occurred on the extension works of the ANAM building and a work stoppage was observed from November 20 to December 2. ESIRT procedures were respected. The resumption of work was conditioned by the strict application of corrective and mitigating measures by the Entreprise Nouvelle Génération (ENG). The following documents are available and archived at the PMU (i) the accident notification form (ii) the report on the conclusions of the scoping meeting (iii) the report on the corrective and mitigation measures (iv) the report on the sensitization of workers on the mandatory wearing of PPE, GBV, ECV, PGM, carried out before the resumption of work. To ensure the safety of work at heights, awareness sessions are held three (3) times a week with reports certified by the control mission. The extension work resumed on Wednesday, December 2, 2020, after verification of the corrective and mitigating measures applied on site.

Status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the conditions and covenants under FAA

Applicable laws and regulations / conditions and covenants	Status of compliance
Condition 1	No applicable condition
Contractually require the Executing Entity under the Subsidiary Agreement, to undertake and/or put in place measures to ensure that the management of the environmental and social risks and impacts arising from the GCF Funded Activity complies with the recommendations, requirements, and procedures set forth in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (“ESMF”), which was provided by the Accredited Entity to the Fund before the Approval Decision, as may be updated, amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the Accredited Entity’s policies and procedures (and in such cases, the updated, amended or supplemented ESMF shall be provided by the Accredited Entity to the Fund as soon as practicable);	The Executing Entity (Government of Burkina Faso) complies with the proposed measures and recommendations of the Environmental and Social Management Framework and the Resettlement Policy Framework.
Contractually require the Executing Entity under the Subsidiary Agreement to take (or cause to be taken) all actions to acquire as and when needed all land and rights in respect of land that are required to carry out the GCF Funded Activity. The Accredited Entity shall promptly furnish to the Fund, upon its request, evidence that such land and rights in respect of the land are available for the purposes of the GCF Funded Activity, if such evidence has been made available to the Accredited Entity by the Executing Entity. The Accredited Entity shall contractually require the Executing Entity under the Subsidiary Agreement to provide such evidence upon the Accredited Entity’s request;	All construction activities are conducted on land owned and managed by the executing entities (e.g. with regard to the extension of the buildings of ANAM).
Contractually require the Executing Entity under the Subsidiary Agreement that, if required under the ESMF, the Executing Entity shall ensure that an Environmental and Social Management Plan (“ESMP”) related to the relevant construction works or activities to be executed, is prepared prior to commencing those works or activities for the GCF Funded Activity. The Accredited Entity shall furnish to the Fund, upon request, a copy of such ESMP that has been received from the Executing Entity in accordance with the Accredited Entity’s policies and procedures.	The Executing Entity (Government of Burkina Faso) has prepared and disclosed an Environmental and Social Management Framework addressing the safeguard issues of the project. The works under the project are fully funded by IDA and are implemented with IDA/ World Bank safeguard regulations.
Law and regulation 1	Not Applicable

Implementation of management plans and programs

(i) Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring	(ii) Outputs during the reporting period;	(iii) Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	(iv) Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing Accredited Entity’s actions and GCF attention;
Training and advice related to social and environmental safeguards	6 monthly safeguard reports; Implementation of safeguard standards in TOR;	The COVID-19 pandemic and security constraints impacted consultations and site visits.	
Site inspections	10 site inspections on construction sites; 6 monthly safeguard reports;	Onsite issues related to environmental impacts as well as health and safety regulations	
Awareness raising on PPE, safety and health	Awareness raised to contractors with regard to		Training and awareness raising of neighboring

	health, safety and PPE;		communities on GBV and safeguards issues;
Preparation of the Operational and Procedural Manual	Operational and Procedural Manual drafted;		
Finalization of the grievance redress mechanism	Grievance redress manual drafted;		Finalize grievance redress mechanism
Update of the Gender Action Plan with actions for first year of implementation	Gender action plan updated;	The COVID-19 pandemic and security constraints impacted consultations and site visits.	Consultations and completion of Gender Action Plan

Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan

(i) Activities implemented in the reporting period	(ii) Activities and venues of engagement activities	(iii) Information shared with stakeholders	(iv) Outputs, including issues reported during the implementation period
Consultations on the implementation of the gender action plan	Gender workshop on September 3, 2020 in Ouagadougou	Introduction of the gender action plan	Stakeholder and women group awareness
Training on safeguards and incident management by World Bank safeguard specialists for various stakeholders		A training on the procedures for managing and handling complaints	

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). A project specific grievance redress mechanism is currently being established and so far, during the reporting period, no complaints were received.

Implementation of the grievance redress mechanism

Description of complaints received during reporting period	Status of addressing issues and complaints
No complaints received during reporting period	Not applicable

4.2 GENDER ACTION PLAN

A Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan was prepared during project preparatory stage and will be continuously updated during project implementation. The role of the gender expert in the PMU has been taken up by the social safeguard specialist, while the different experts and partners contribute to the implementation of the different gender actions. A review of the gender actions was conducted during the inception workshop on September 3, 2020 and is presented in the table below.

The project will draw particular attention to mitigating any potential issues related to gender-based violence. Women and girls are at far greater risk of experiencing physical and sexual violence in emergency settings. The types of violence against women and girls (gender-based violence - GBV) that are common in emergency settings include rape and other sexual assault, physical assault, psychological and emotional abuse, sexual exploitation, and trafficking. In addition to the direct harm caused by violent acts, GBV can also prevent women and girls from accessing services or securing shelters/safe spaces during an emergency, further increasing their likelihood of injury or death. It can also impact women's ability to access aid and other resources during recovery and reconstruction. The project will address this issue by developing measures to prevent and effectively respond to GBV. This includes, inter-alia: gender informed risk assessments, facilities and information to prevent and address GBV, domestic violence, and child abuse during emergencies, gender sensitive communication of risk, involvement of woman's organizations and communities in decision making processes, equal opportunities to access hydromet and disaster risk management jobs.

4.2.1 PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT-LEVEL GENDER ACTION PLAN SUBMITTED WITH THE FUNDING PROPOSAL.

Activities/actions	Indicators
<p>Equal opportunity is provided to men and women in accessing employment in the DRM in various types of technical and scientific expertise.</p> <p>Women's organizations participate in decision-making and communities are consulted.</p> <p>Use gender-sensitive indicators and involve nongovernmental organizations in data collection and encourage communities to contribute.</p> <p>Allocate appropriate resources for gender mainstreaming in all agencies, designate a gender focal point to strengthen mechanisms for systematic coordination of the gender action plan in the agencies participating in early warning systems.</p> <p>Curricula are developed for schools to train children and youth in disaster risk preparedness.</p>	<p>Number of women trained in technical fields</p> <p>Number of women's organizations involved</p> <p>Many regions are involved in promoting the role of women in disaster risk preparedness</p>
<p>Integrate indigenous knowledge (including women's specific knowledge) and build community support around data collection and reporting.</p> <p>Train communities - both men and women - in data collection, use of equipment and maintenance of basic infrastructure. Motivate the local population to participate by identifying champions/ catalysts for behavior change.</p> <p>Establish an effective hazard monitoring and warning service that takes into account the current capabilities and needs of men and women.</p>	<p>Number of local communities sensitized to EWS</p> <p>Number of trainings in local communities</p> <p>(Gender-disaggregated data on participation, involvement, leadership roles)</p> <p>Frequency of updating data on women's and men's ability to respond to emergencies</p> <p>Number of funded emergency shelters (by region) offering protection against GBV</p>



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<p>In emergencies, facilities and information are in place to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, domestic violence and child abuse. Specialized personnel are mobilized, funds are allocated to hire staff and purchase necessary equipment.</p>	
<p>Analyze women's abilities to understand alerts, take action and respond. Pay attention to differences in behavior between ethnic groups, castes and social classes.</p> <p>Identify women's communication channels for dual-system data trans-mission and include them in EWS;</p> <p>Ensure that messages incorporate the values, concerns and interests of both women and men</p> <p>Gender-sensitive lessons should be integrated into dissemination efforts.</p> <p>Dissemination channels for alerts ensure that both men and women receive the information.</p>	<p>Gender-sensitive information included in the report(s)</p> <p>Report(s) developed on the best channels of communication in an emergency situation (radio, cell phone, direct communication through CSOs, etc.) according to gender preference</p> <p>Number of awareness-raising initiatives and information campaigns</p>

4.3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Provide a list of activities in the ESMP to be implemented in the next reporting period. Include relevant deliverables such as reports or action plans, and other project specific products. Please include the monitoring schedule concerning ESS (including other potential vulnerable groups and indigenous people) for the next annual reporting period.

With regard to social and environmental safeguards the projects will continue to provide astute guidance on social and environmental issues, notably with regard to the construction of the building extension of ANAM and installation of observation equipment as well as awareness on GBV related to construction sites. For the upcoming reporting period (calendar year 2021) the project will, despite the ongoing restrictions related to COVID-19, ensure the implementation of key environmental and social safeguard measures. While the supervision on the construction sites and sites for the installation of observation equipment will remain in place, there may continue to be restrictions with regard to consultation meetings and travel.

Planned activities and monitoring schedule concerning environmental and social safeguards

Safeguard related activities	Timeframe	Comments, assumptions
Support and supervision of sites (e.g. ANAM building extension)	Ongoing	Ongoing activity by PMU
Operationalization of the Grievance Redress Mechanism	Quarter 1	Set up of six complaint management committees
Submission of biannual safeguard reports	6 monthly	Ongoing documentation of any safeguard issues
Training on safeguard related applications	Ongoing	
Training and awareness on ESIRT for contractors	Ongoing	Also related training on GBV
Update of gender action plan	Quarter 1	

4.4 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON GENDER ELEMENTS

Provide a list of activities in the gender action plan to be implemented in the next reporting period. Include relevant deliverables such as reports or action plans, and other project specific products including processes that will be involved to implement the activities effectively. Please include the monitoring schedule concerning gender activities for the next annual reporting period.

Report on actions taken on any of the recommendations made by the secretariat (if applicable) to improve the level of integration of gender issues in the project.

The project will advance in the next reporting period (calendar year 2021) several actions related to the preparation and implementation of the gender action plan. Under the leadership of the Executing Entity (Government of Burkina Faso), the project will focus on consultations and updating of the gender action plan, networking of women leaders, awareness raising and capacity building on gender issues related to early warning and disaster risk reduction, training in data collection to ensure that gender informed data are adequately collected for the project. The implementation of activities is constrained by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and security situation, which limit the opportunity for consultations meetings and local travel. The environmental and social safeguard specialist is monitoring the gender mainstreaming indicators at the level of each executing agency.

