# Gender Action Plan

**FP074: Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso Country Project**

Burkina Faso | WBG | GCF/B.19/22/Rev.02

30 April 2018

**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

## Gender Log Frame

**Impact Statement:**
The project will strengthen the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of vulnerable communities and the economy of Burkina Faso. This will be achieved by developing national hydro-meteorological and warning services capacity, which will in turn support a better adaptation planning for public and private sector users. The project will make sure that women and men equally access early warning information.

**Outcome Statement:**

The project will achieve the following outcomes:

1. Capacity building for government institutions in acknowledging gender differentials in responding to climate risks.
2. Improvement of hydromet infrastructure, which will include more women in the production and transmission of EWS to communities and users' groups.
3. Enhancement of service delivery and warnings to communities. In addition, the project will build capacity in responding to specific women's needs – given their higher vulnerability and mortality in case of natural disasters.

**Output(s) Statement: Write the output statement here.**
4. The project will provide training and capacity building programs for agencies' staff to enhance institutional and regulatory frameworks in integrating gender considerations into DRM activities
5. The Gender Action Plan will make technical fields in hydromet accessible to both men and women thorough a quota system for women. In addition, shelters for emergency response, communication equipment and hydromet information for extension services in agriculture will involve more women. This target will be realistically achieved over time, however the project aims at promoting women's inclusion through affirmative actions.
6. The project will improve flood and drought forecasting and warnings by (iii) developing new products for sector specific needs (agriculture, health, energy, water resources management, disaster risk management, etc.), (iv) strengthen "last mile" connectivity to ensure appropriate understanding and use of information, and (v) mobilizing and sensitizing communities through targeted and gender-sensitive campaigns.
50 percent of beneficiaries will be female.

| Activities | Indicators and Targets | Timeline | Responsibilities |
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| **Capacity building and institutional development;** | | | |
| • Equal opportunities are granted to men and women in accessing jobs in DRM and in various types of technical and scientific expertise. | 20 women trained in technical fields every year. 50 percent of personnel operating in shelters should be female. | 20 women by 1st year; 40 by 2nd year; 100 women by the end of the project. 25% of women operating in shelters by the 3rd year. | CONASUR: DGM: DGPC: DGRE: MTUMRS SAP (CNSA) |
| • Women's organizations are involved in decision-making, and communities are consulted. | 50% of women consulted in each region (with separate FGD for women) At least ONE women's organization consulted and trained in each region | Consultations in each hazard-prone are carried out in the first year; | CONASUR: National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation; SAP |
| • **Central library or GIS database include gender-differentiated information, tools and case studies**. It is easily accessible and provides suggestions on how to address gender-specific challenges. <br> • Produce case studies of successful gender-sensitive Early Warning Systems (ESW) for training and to sensitize senior government and political leaders | Gender-sensitive manual(s) and a gender strategy prepared for each government line A national gender strategy for disaster risk prevention is prepared | 50 percent CSOs' training by the 4th year | CONASUR: National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation |

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| • Recommendations for gender mainstreaming in the legislation are produced mandating the preparation of hazard and vulnerability maps for all communities. Hazard and vulnerability maps are based on the analysis of gender-disaggregated data. | 10 percent of the budget in each sub-activity is earmarked for gender mainstreaming | By 18 months from the inception of the project | CONASUR: National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation |
| • Allocate appropriate resources to gender mainstreaming across all agencies, designate a gender focal point to strengthen mechanisms of systematic coordination of gender action plan across agencies involved in ESW. | Budget are allocated Focal points are appointed | By the 2nd year focal points are appointed. | CONASUR: DGM: DGPC: DGRE: SAP (CNSA) |
| • Curricula are developed for schools to train children and youth to disaster risk preparedness. | A manual for school children is prepared. All teachers are trained. | By 18 months from the inception of the project | CONASUR: National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation |
| **Improvement of hydromet and early warning infrastructure** | | | |
| • Integrate indigenous knowledge (including women's specific knowledge) and build community support around data collection and transmission<br>• Use gender-sensitive indicators and involve non-governmental organizations in collecting data and encourage the communities to contribute.<br>• Train communities – both men and women - to collect data, use equipment and maintain basic infrastructure. Motivate the local population to participate by identifying champions/catalysts in behavioral change<br>• Establish an effective hazard monitoring and warning service that consider the **current abilities and needs** of both men and women<br>• Women and men are involved equally in the development of risk and hazard maps by opening up technical and management fields to women | CSOs are involved in promoting women's role in disaster risk preparedness:<br>  • At least ONE CSO in each region is involved<br>  • Among participants are 50 percent are women<br>  • 30 percent of women in leadership position (Treasurer, President, National Representative, equipment operator) | Communities are informed and involved:<br><br>30 percent of communities start collecting data by the 3rd year<br><br>Women's quota target are achieved by the 3rd year | DGM: DGPC: DGRE: SAP (CNSA) |

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| | • During consultations both women's and men's hazards and vulnerability are documented | | |
| **Enhancement of service delivery and warnings to communities**<br><br>• In case of emergency, facilities and information are in place to prevent and **address GBV, domestic violence, and child abuse.** Specialized personnel are mobilized, funds are allocated.<br>• In case of population displacement or mass migration, facilities are in place to help unaccompanied minors and teen-agers access information. Shelters are identified for the vulnerable population (women and teen agers head of household, lactating and pregnant women, families experiencing domestic violence, unaccompanied children, disabled persons) | 2 Emergency shelters financed (per region) providing shelter also providing protection against GBV and domestic violence.<br>Shelters will provide:<br>- medical support<br>- legal advice<br>- psychological support<br>- temporary housing<br>- prevention and awareness sensitization<br>- social services for unaccompanied minors, elders, disables and other vulnerable groups | Existing emergency shelters are re-qualified by the 2nd year<br>The remaining shelters are equipped including for GBV risk prevention by the 4th year | CONASUR and SAP (CNSA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family Affairs |
| • Analysis of **women's capabilities in understanding warnings, taking action and responding** to warnings including behavioral patterns across ethnic groups, casts and social classes. | Gender-sensitive information included in report(s) and training | Achieved by the 2nd year – see component 1 | CONASUR SAP (CNSA) |

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| • Identification of **women's communication channels** for dual system data transmission<br>• Analyze behavior patterns of men and women, children and elders – time of the day, type of hazard exposure, financial and social vulnerability, repeated stress or shocks to which they are exposed<br>• Make sure that messages incorporate values, concerns and interest of women and men<br>• An evaluation is carried out to evaluate messages' impact and resonance among women and men of different age groups, social class, etc. | Guideline(s) prepared on best communication channels in emergency (radio, mobile, direct communication through CSOs, etc.) as preferred by sex<br><br># Outreach initiatives and information campaigns in target areas and among target groups (No. of campaigns established according to the marketing plan integrated into the Guidelines) | Achieved by the 2nd year – see component 1<br><br>- Awareness campaigns in the first 6 months through all media<br><br>- Targeted campaigns via community radios – once a month. | CONASUR: DGM: DGPC: DGRE: SAP (CNSA) |
| • **Identify and profile end-beneficiaries** for a better accuracy of data collection and better targeting<br>According to the 2015 census, out of the 18M people living in Burkina Faso 50.4% are female and 11.8% are FHHs, which is an increase from 6.8% in 1999. It is possible that rainfall variations and exogenous weather shocks with consequent male migration have exacerbated this phenomenon. | - Vulnerability data are integrated in hazard maps<br><br>- 50 percent of beneficiaries are women among users' groups – classified by type of livelihood (pastoralists, farmers, fishermen)<br><br>- 100 percent FHH in the project area are identified | By the 2nd year all beneficiaries have been identified | CONASUR: DGM: DGPC: DGRE: SAP (CNSA) |

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| • Develop **new products tailored on specific end-users** (e.g. **Agency for Food Security, Agro-meteorological Services for the Ministry of Agriculture, Agency of Civil Protection, Ministry of Transport and Road Safety  (CONASUR: DGM, DGPC, DGRE, SAP, MTRS)** | 100 percent *direct* beneficiaries;<br><br>*Indirect* beneficiaries: 10M people of newly connected consumers (60 percent of the total population in Burkina Faso), of which 50% are females. | | |

CONASUR: National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation
DGM: Directorate General for Meteorology
DGPC: The Directorate General of Civil Protection
DGRE: The Directorate General of Water Resources
SP/PST:  Permanent Secretariat of the Transport Sector Program
SAP: Early Warning System of the National Food Security Commissariat (CNSA)