



**MID-TERM REVIEW OF THE MRV PROJECT<sup>1</sup> IN BURKINA FASO**  
**(January 2020 - August 2021)**

**EVALUATION REPORT**  
**(Final version)**

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Dr. Steve KABORE

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<sup>1</sup> Monitoring, Reporting and Verification

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## Acronyms and abbreviations

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/ Quality Control
Sida	Swedish International Development Agency
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CDN	Nationally Determined Contribution
DGESS	Directorate General of Sectoral Studies and Statistics
DGEVCC	Directorate General for the Green Economy and Climate Change
EX-ACT	Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GHGI	Greenhouse Gas Inventory
INSD	National Institute of Statistics and Demography
CATI	Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
ONDD	National Observatory for Sustainable Development
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CDP	Communal Development Plan
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use
NAP	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan
PNDES 2	National Economic and Social Development Plan
RDP	Regional Development Plan
REDD +	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SP/CNDD	Permanent Secretariat/ National Council for Sustainable Development
STN-REDD+	National Technical Secretariat - REDD+
TOP SECAC	Climate Change Adaptation Capacity Planning and Monitoring Toolkit
PMU	Project Management Unit
USD	United States Dollars

## Summary of results

### ✦ Relevance

The government's priorities have been considered through (\*) the needs assessment of the MRV system stakeholders, (\*) the capacity building of these stakeholders through training on climate change adaptation capacities and on how to collect, store, analyze and interpret data, (\*) the development of specific tools for the GHGI of the AFOLU, IPPU, energy and waste sectors. Sida's perspectives are taken into account in their generality. There is a low participation of women in capacity building activities which is partly due to low representation of women in the ministries/departments involved in MRV. The project has, however, put in place remedial measures such as training that was attended by women working in the government department in charge of statistics. The project has succeeded in creating an institutional environment that is prone to the implementation of the MRV system and, more broadly, to the integration of green growth concepts into the government's priorities, alongside the integration of MRV into the national development reference framework (PNDES II). The current initiative will be useful once the system is set. It will generate evidence on climate change in order to raise funds at the international level.

### ✦ Coherence

There is coherence between the project's activities and those of other partners supporting climate action in Burkina Faso such as REDD+ projects. Capacity building initiatives such as the EX-ACT tool enable these projects to calculate emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The coordination and decision-making process is participatory between GGGI and all stakeholders. Mechanisms such as monthly and annual reporting are in place as well as project management bodies including implementing partners.

### ✦ Effectiveness

For the period considered for the mid-term evaluation (January 2020 - August 2021), all project milestones were achieved as planned, despite the prevalence of COVID-19. The project has worked to prepare the institutional and human environment. For the future MRV system to work well, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Burkina Faso and GGGI to ensure that MRV considerations are taken into account in planning. Participatory processes have been used but partners would like to have a responsibility for (1) inclusion in the budget management of activities and (2) the decision-making process for the selection of service providers. However, budget execution is dependent on GGGI's procedures, and mandatory for all partners to abide by, as stipulated in the implementation agreement with Sida. For the second point, the partners involved in the activity have always been invited but their feedback in the selection process (drafting/validation of the ToRs, review of the tenders, scoping meeting, etc.) is generally slow and slows down the process.

### ✦ Efficiency

A risk management plan was drawn up at the beginning of the project and takes into account five points: the security situation in the country, the 2020 elections, the lack of communication between partners, the low level of mobilization of the stakeholders and COVID-19. However, this plan should be updated on an annual basis to anticipate possible difficulties in the implementation of the project. The human resources needed to manage the project were identified and recruited in due time, with the exception of the coordinator, whose position was re-advertised. However, this did not hinder the proper implementation of project activities with the involvement of the teams already in place within

GGGI. For the year 2020, in full prevalence of COVID-19, there was a good budgetary performance of the project, marked by an increasing implementation rate up to 73% in December and 55% for the half of the year 2021. With regard to COVID-19, a contingency plan had been developed with mitigation measures such as the use of collaborative tools which also yielded positive results. Regarding measures related to fraud and corruption, the procedures that prevail for the project are those of GGGI, which is the institution responsible for the project towards the donor. This makes the monitoring of fraud and corruption less complex and more effective, and therefore, also eliminates the possibility of fraud and corruption at the partner level. The capacity building sessions responded to identified needs; specifically, for the TOP SECAC and EX-ACT trainings, participants would have liked to get longer practice sessions and case studies adapted to the Burkina Faso context. However, Burkina Faso is in the process of setting up a data management system and, at the present time it is difficult, even impossible, to obtain accurate data that meet the requirements of the training tools. The COVID-19 situation required a short adaptation time due to GGGI's responsiveness in quickly proposing a contingency plan in April 2020, just a few weeks after the pandemic started. This situation ensured business continuity.

#### ✦ Sustainability

The project has an excellent institutional anchor with integration into the PNDES II. An agreement has been signed between GGGI and the government to raise funds that will be managed by the DGEVCC to support the implementation of the project. The staff turnover within institutions is a handicap for sustainability. The project has taken this into account by having several staffs from the same institutions participating in capacity building sessions.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The strategic partnership with the Embassy of Sweden has made funds available to GGGI to implement the project entitled "Development of a measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system in Burkina Faso". This partnership is materialized through the grant agreement (n°13378) signed between the Embassy of Sweden in Burkina Faso and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) in November 2019. The project is presented as a strategic response of the Swedish Government to turn into concrete actions, the ambition to sustainably contribute to the implementation of the NDC of Burkina Faso in its cooperation program.

The project is designed to build institutional capacity at the national and regional levels to help the country meet the requirements of the Paris Agreement's enhanced transparency framework and monitor progress towards achieving the NDCs. This specifically focuses on, MRV of actions, which include both mitigation and adaptation actions undertaken by Burkina Faso. The project applies a tailored approach to: (1) establish a national MRV system and generate a comprehensive set of accurate emissions data for Burkina Faso; (2) initiate the integration of climate actions into national GHG emissions-based policies<sup>2</sup>; and (3) identify sectors and projects requiring potential support.

### 1.2 Objectives of the evaluation

The mid-term review aims to assess the progress of the MRV project implementation towards the achievement of the objectives set from January 2020 to August 2021 and to identify lessons and opportunities to further improve the delivery and impact of GGGI interventions.

The review consists of collecting information on the performance of the MRV project. It is seen as the process of assessing the implementation of the project with respect to efficiency and effectiveness in order to take corrective action if necessary. It will also help to inform possible future considerations for Swedish support to GGGI, specifically in the green growth sector.

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<sup>2</sup> Greenhouse gases

## 2. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The methodology of this evaluation was participatory with good involvement of GGGI. The following steps were taken to complete the evaluation:

- The scoping meeting held in September allowed for a review of the proposed methodology and also to remove any misunderstanding in the terms of reference;
- Stakeholder identification through a contact list provided by GGGI;
- The literature review;
- The development of data collection tools and their correction by GGGI to ensure adequacy with the ToRs;
- The proposal of a schedule of interview sessions;
- Analysis of the data collected and writing of the report;
- The presentation of this report to stakeholders.

### 2.1. Data type

The data collected were primarily qualitative. However, quantitative data were also used to review financial efficiency considerations and attendance to training workshop.

### 2.2. Data Collection method

Two approaches were used to collect information. First, the documentary review was used to collect secondary data. Primary data were collected directly from the stakeholders through Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). The consultant was introduced by GGGI to the stakeholders of the evaluation through a letter, thus facilitating appointments.

Table 1 below shows the different targets that responded to the evaluation questions and the evaluation criteria to which their responses contributed.

*Table 1. Stakeholders*

<b>Targets</b>	<b>Contribution to the evaluation criteria</b>
PS/CNDD	Relevance Efficiency
DGEVCC	Relevance Efficiency
INSD	Relevance Efficiency
Embassy of Sweden	Relevance
GGGI	Coherence/ Effectiveness/Efficiency/Sustainability
Beneficiaries	Efficiency/Sustainability

## 3. RESULTS

### 3.1. Relevance

#### 3.1.1. Rationale for results and objectives

**Evaluation Question:** *Did the project address key government needs and priorities as originally identified in the project document?*

**Key points 1:** The government's priorities have been taken into account through (\*) the needs assessment of stakeholders concerned by the MRV system, (\*) the capacity building of these stakeholders through training on climate change adaptation capacities, and how to collect, store, analyze and interpret data, (\*) the development of specific tools for the GHGI of the AFOLU, IPPU, energy and waste sectors.

The identified needs and priorities of the government can be categorized at three levels: (1) requirements for the achievement of the NDC, (2) regular updating of the GHGI and (3) synergy of actions at the national level.

With regard to the NDC requirements to be covered by the future MRV system, the project conducted an external review of existing systems. This identified weaknesses that the future system should take into account in its implementation:

- Lack or absence of institutional arrangements;
- Lack of procedural arrangements ;
- Weakness of regulatory legal arrangements ;
- Weakness of the backup and archiving system ;
- The absence of a strategic plan for skills development within the government institutions involved in GHGI monitoring.

Following this assessment, the national stakeholder consultation identified recommendations on which the project has made significant achievements and continues actions on (\*) capacity building of national actors in the field of MRV and related services, including data collection and management/archiving and verification; (\*) the creation of a national coordination framework and a MRV platform to facilitate information sharing, data storage and archiving; (\*) the establishment of a MRV scientific committee and a module in the different levels of education at national level. A guide for the implementation of MRV has been developed and presented to the national actors in order to contribute to its amendment and to ensure that they meet the national requirements. To date, the guide has been validated and is available.

For the regular update of the GHGI, it was deemed important that the staff of the institutions involved in the MRV system be trained on the means to generate, store, analyze and interpret data. About 24 staffs from 8 institutions participated in the training on the Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT) organized in July 2021 for five days. As a reminder, this tool was selected based on the revision of the NDC as a tool for assessing the carbon balance of

projects and programs in the AFOLU sector. Through this training, participants are now able to generate the carbon balance of development projects in the REDD+ area. The participants ensured that they were fully strengthened on the related thematic area. Still related to GHGs, the project was able to develop specific tools and spreadsheets for collecting related data. These calculation spreadsheets are specific to the energy, AFOLU, IPPU and waste sectors.

The synergy of actions at the national level requires first, a planning and a support of the concerned actors. The starting point for this planning is the inclusion of climate change in development plans, particularly in the RDPs and CDPs, but also in development projects and programs, to facilitate the contribution to the Paris Agreement and also to meet the requirements of the transparency framework. In collaboration with the SP/CNDD, training on the Toolkit for Planning and Monitoring-Evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation Capacities (TOP-SECAC) was provided to 35 staffs from 20 departments and ministries. TOPSECAC is a mean of meeting challenges imposed by climate change, such as synergies of action. Actually, the kit is comprised by five interdependent modules, including Module 4, which deals with monitoring and evaluation aspects as well as the roles and responsibilities related to collaboration among stakeholders.

In addition, it is also important to mention the collaboration with INSD and DGEVCC which allowed to carry out complementary trainings on GHGI emission calculation methods for the energy sector, IPPUs and data collection, storage techniques with free platforms.

Based on the aforementioned, it can be said that the project has taken into account the government's priorities through (\*) the needs assessment of the stakeholders concerned by the MRV system, (\*) the capacity building of these stakeholders through training on climate change adaptation capacities and how to collect, store, analyze and interpret data, (\*) the development of specific tools for the GHGI of the AFOLU, IPPU, energy and waste sectors.

***Best practices :***

- *The consultative approach which allowed to know the needs and priorities*
- *The collaborative approach that helped determine the best way to meet the needs of the stakeholders*

### 3.1.2. Relation to Sida's 5 perspectives and alignment with Sweden's strategy 2018 - 2022

**Evaluation Question:** *How have Sida's five perspectives ((i) the perspectives of the poor, (ii) the rights perspective, (iii) an environmental and climate perspective, (iv) a gender perspective and (v) a conflict perspective) been taken into account?*

**Evaluation question:** *How does the project align with the new strategy 2018-2022 developed by Sweden, and developments in the bilateral relationship with Burkina Faso?*

**Key Point 2:** Sida's perspectives are fully taken into account. There is low participation of women in capacity building activities, which is partly due to low representation of women in the ministries/departments involved in MRV. The project has, however, put in place remedial measures such as training for female statisticians.

The MRV system is a decision support tool whose functionality will influence the living environment of the populations. The project is aligned with Sida's perspectives with the objective to develop a GHG data management system that will cover the sectors of energy, IPPU, agriculture, forestry and waste. Through this system, the information generated will allow decision-makers to know where to act and how. The perspectives of the poor and that of rights are cross-cutting and indented in all themes. In terms of environmental, climate and resilience to energy, the MRV project has worked with beneficiary institutions to identify data and capacity building needs. This should help mitigate the effects of climate change and ensure access to clean and renewable energy for all, especially the most vulnerable. In sum, the information provided by the MRV system will enable decision-makers to formulate policies in line with the crucial needs of the population.

Regarding the gender perspective, the implementation of the project is intended to be inclusive, ensuring the equal participation of men and women in the activities. However, the participation of women is low, although they are encouraged, as shown in Table 2 below:

*Table 2. Gender distribution of capacity building workshop participants*

Men	Women	Total
198	41	239

Out of a total of 239 people who participated in the different capacity building activities between 2020 and 2021, about 15% were women. This situation should be contextualized as it is strongly correlated to the low overall representation of women in the national civil service in Burkina Faso. Indeed, in the 2018 statistical census of the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Protection, there were 65,805 women against 124,782 men as of 31 December 2018, corresponding to about 34% of women. When it comes to science and technology, women are even less represented as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Representation of women in ministries involved in MRV

Departments	Women
Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change	14
Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development	19
Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-Agricultural Development	20
Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation	22
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Arts	23
Ministry of Energy	24
Ministry of Mines and Quarries	28

The project has made considerable efforts to include women, including a specific training course for statistician women.

All these components, which are considered by the MRV project implementation, are part of the 2018 - 2022 strategy developed by Sweden. Indeed, in that strategy, the cooperation between Burkina Faso and Sweden should contribute to greater respect for human rights, institutional capacity development, increased resilience to crises and disasters, environmentally and climatically sustainable development and improved possibilities for the population to provide for themselves in a sustainable manner.

**Best practices:**

- *The implementation of gender-specific measures contributes to improving women's participation.*

**3.1.3. Changes in the context of results during implementation**

**Evaluation Question:** *Have there been any significant changes in these priorities that the program should adapt to, now or in the future?*

**Key point 3:** The project has succeeded in creating an institutional environment that is prone to the implementation of the MRV system and, to the integration of green growth concepts into the government's priorities, including the integration of MRV into the national development reference framework (PNDES 2).

The participatory approach in the design and implementation of the project has opened a broad vision on climate change issues and related data management. The institutional environment is now prone to the implementation of the MRV system. Indeed, through this project, the second version of the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES II)

was developed with strong involvement of environmental stakeholders and institutions in charge of sectoral statistics, mainly the INSD. This approach allowed for an improved integration of green growth concepts in the national development reference framework of Burkina Faso. As a reminder, the PNDES II will cover the period 2021 - 2025 and is a continuation of the first one which ran from 2016 to 2020.

#### **Best practices:**

- *Consultation with national stakeholders from the beginning to ensure the legitimacy of the project and its institutional anchoring*

#### 3.1.4. Ownership by national and local actors

**Evaluation question:** *To what extent will the MRV system under construction be useful for climate adaptation projects and for obtaining climate/carbon financing?*

**Key Point 4:** The current initiative will be useful once the system is operational. It will generate the evidence on climate change to raise funds at the international level.

Anthropogenic activity, through industrialization and other intensive processes, releases GHGs in quantity and toxicity. Adaptation strategies make it possible to reduce these quantities without reducing the production of goods.

The configuration of the under development MRV system will allow data collection on GHG emissions, which will facilitate evidence generation and analyses, to determine whether the undertaken adaptation measures are effective. In case of effectiveness of the measures, which means a reduction in the quantities emitted, the carbon saving can be documented to raise funds at the international level such as the green climate fund or other frameworks relating to international conventions on climate change.

The inventory of Burkina Faso's capacities in the NAP document identifies the following capacity needs, among others:

- A database on the impacts of climate change for each region of Burkina Faso;
- Capacity building to better integrate climate change adaptation into disaster prevention, preparedness and response plans;
- Capacity building of actors, particularly the network of CSOs working in the field of climate change.

These illustrative points of the NAP's needs for good adaptation are already explored by the MRV system being implemented with a significant capacity building component achieved to date. Regarding the data management system, the project has developed spreadsheets and toolkits for data collection to facilitate the preparation of the national GHG inventory. As a reminder, three GHGI were conducted between 2001 and 2019 with consideration of four out

of five emission sectors. The transport sector has not yet been sufficiently considered. This variation in the number of sectors covered by each GHGI could be explained on one hand by the absence of a data archiving system and on the other hand by the irregularity of the GHGI and the absence of a permanent framework.

For the rest of the process, the identification of an IT platform for the storage and verification of GHGs is underway but not yet effective at the time of this evaluation.

## 3.2 Coherence

### 3.2.1. Coordination and decision-making among stakeholders

**Evaluation question:** *How well are the arrangements to support coordination and decision making between GGGI, Sweden/SIDA and the Government of Burkina Faso working?*

**Evaluation Question:** *How effectively does GGGI coordinate project activities with other development partners supporting climate action in Burkina Faso?*

**Key point 5:** There is coherence between the project's activities and those of other partners supporting climate action in Burkina Faso such as REDD+ projects. Capacity building initiatives such as the EX-ACT tool allow these projects to calculate emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The coordination and decision-making process is quite participatory between GGGI and all stakeholders. Mechanisms such as monthly and annual reporting are in place as well as project management bodies including implementing partners.

At the conceptual level, the project has 3 main bodies that are, (1) the review committee, (2) the technical advisory committee and (3) the management unit. The first and the second body constitute the National Monitoring Committee. Sida, representing Sweden, is a member of the review committee and participates in the annual planning meeting with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Environment and GGGI. The last meeting took place in April 2021 and was the place to review the planning and assess the achievements of the project. It should be noted that GGGI develops and shares monthly reports with Sida for better visibility of the project by Sweden. Special sessions are also organized at the request of the stakeholders. To date, 19 activity reports covering the period from January 2020 to August 2021 and the annual report for the year 2020 have been produced and submitted. A status report on the technical and financial status of the project is made twice a year and shared with the review committee.

With regard to coordination, the project held an annual planning session with the SP/CNDD, the DGEVCC and the INSD, and the resulting program was validated by the technical advisory committee. The INSD is the institution in charge of monitoring the implementation of the project's result 2, while the DGEVCC is the supervisory institution of the project at the national level. Focal points have been designated to facilitate coordination, within the three key departments of the national side with GGGI leading the PMU.

The Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Energy are also part of this coordination mechanism. The project effectively coordinates activities with those of other development

partners supporting climate action in Burkina Faso. As a reminder, the current MRV project complements existing sectoral MRVs, covering the energy and industrial processes sectors. For example, for the development of the MRV guide, the AFOLU and waste sectors were associated. Also, the EX-ACT training was an initiative to help determine the carbon footprint in the framework of REDD+ projects.

***Best practices:***

- *The implementation of a project monitoring system integrating national institutions at various decision-making levels as well as the donor.*

### 3.3 Effectiveness

#### 3.3.1. Actual or expected achievement of results by the time of the mid-term review

**Evaluation Question:** *Have the project results been delivered as planned? Or, if not yet due, are they on track to be delivered as planned?*

**Key Point 6:** For the period of consideration of the mid-term evaluation (January 2020 - August 2021), all project milestones were achieved as planned despite the prevalence of COVID-19.

The final objective of the project is to have a functional national MRV system through two main results

Outcome 1: The establishment of a national MRV system to enable the country to meet its obligations under the enhanced transparency of the Paris Agreement, to help the country identify areas of mitigation and adaptation to facilitate the leverage of green investments and achieve its NDC.

Outcome 2: The capacity of countries to prepare accurate GHG inventories is enhanced.

Tables 4 and 5 on the following page show the planned activities, deadlines, actual completion dates, completed and remaining sub-activities and comments.

For the period of consideration of the mid-term evaluation (January 2020 - August 2021), all project milestones were achieved as planned despite the prevalence of COVID-19 in 2020.

About 70% of the sub-activities of result 1 have been achieved and all the others are in progress. The monthly reports of the project show a good progress of the activities without difficulties. For result 2, there is an important capacity building component with good achievements made with 8 themes explored and 239 people trained.

Table 4. Status of achievements for Outcome 1

Activities	Initial deadlines	Actual completion date	Sub-activities performed	Remaining sub-activities	Comments
Rapid Assessment	August 2020	October 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Analysis of data gaps</li> <li>● Analysis of key categories</li> <li>● Review of the MRV process in Burkina Faso</li> <li>● Benchmarking and study of best practices</li> <li>● Development of a capacity building and knowledge sharing program.</li> </ul>	No	The delay in the completion of the activity was due to several factors such as the availability of partners. However, all related tasks were completed and the deliverable submitted.
Establishment of a national MRV system	December 2021	In progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Definition of national MRV coverage</li> <li>● Development of TEECCs in at least 3 key categories</li> <li>● Definition of institutional, legal and procedural arrangements</li> <li>● Definition of QA/QC methods and procedure for at least 3 key sectors</li> <li>● Development of spreadsheets and toolkits</li> <li>● Development and validation of the roadmap</li> <li>● Decision of the data reporting and archiving platform.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Development of detailed operational guidelines for the MRV program.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The drafting of the operational guidelines for the MRV program has not yet started as it needs to include information on the reporting and data archiving platform among others</li> <li>● A consultant has been recruited to work on the platform issues</li> </ul>

Development of sectoral MRV guidelines	December 2021	In progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Development of sector-specific spreadsheets and toolkits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Study of quantification methods and activity data levels</li> <li>●Design of questionnaires to investigate activity data and technological characteristics of the industry</li> <li>●Distribution of questionnaires and organization of meetings to collect data on sectoral activities and industrial Technologies</li> <li>●Study of country-specific emission factors</li> <li>●Organization of two workshops for stakeholders in the sector</li> </ul>	All sub-activities are in progress
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Table 5. Status of achievements for Outcome 2

Activities	Initial deadlines	Actual completion date	Sub-activities performed	Remaining sub-activities	Comments
MRV Operation	September 2022	In progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Organization of two workshops for the sector's stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Capacity building for MRV operation</li> <li>● Technical support for full MRV operation</li> <li>● GHG database management software operation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Capacity building sessions have been delivered to stakeholders and others are ongoing</li> <li>● A consultant has been recruited to work on platform issues</li> </ul>
CDN MRV System Configuration	December 2022	Not yet started	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Identification of institutional arrangements for CDN</li> <li>● Framework for CDN implementation</li> <li>● Study of country-specific emission factors</li> <li>● Development of a sectoral baseline</li> <li>● Capacity building for CDN MRV operation</li> </ul>	This activity is highly dependent on the implementation of the MRV system, which is not yet effective.

### 3.3.2. Factors and processes affecting results achievement

**Evaluation question:** *What difference has the project made (or is likely to make) in achieving these outcomes? How could the outcomes be strengthened in the future?*

**Evaluation Question:** *Are the results likely to lead to subsequent impacts, whether intended (according to the project's logical framework) or unintended, positive or negative?*

**Key points 7:** The project has worked to prepare the institutional and human environment. For the better functioning of the future MRV system, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Burkina Faso and GGGI to ensure that MRV considerations are taken into account in planning.

The project conducted a rapid needs assessment which highlighted important information that had to be addressed as a priority for the establishment of a good national system. This information relates to data gaps, key categories to be considered and the development of a capacity building program.

As for the capacity building plan that was established based on the assessment, additional training (Kobo Toolbox) was deemed necessary as an integral part of the data collection and management process. This information proved to be beneficial for the staffs of the institutions concerned, even if participants judged it short regarding its duration. The short-term effect is that if these trainings are applied and refresher sessions organized, the participants will be able to effectively contribute to the operationalization of the MRV system. Among other things, the project has contributed to the development of tools for the collection of GHGI data and the definition of QA/QC methods and procedures for at least 3 key sectors. For future planning, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Burkina Faso and GGGI so that related considerations such as staff capacity building to meet the guidelines currently being developed by the project will be considered in the planning.

#### **Best practices:**

- *The implementation agreement signature between GGGI and the government to facilitate the integration of the project within the ministries and departments.*

**Evaluation Question: Was the original theory of change (including vertical logic) and logical framework (including indicators, core values and targets) well defined? Does the theory of change need to be updated?**

The original theory of change of the project as formulated has been well defined and is still relevant to the current prevailing situation.

The main change expected from the implementation of the project is that Burkina Faso will be able to comply with the MRV requirements under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement. In the vertical logic of the project, the strategy is broken down into two major interdependent steps: (1) institutional arrangement and (2) capacity building of national actors.

The achievement of these two key milestones should enable Burkina Faso to be able to monitor and quantify GHGs from its main emitting sectors and make it a serious player in the transparency negotiations, increasing its stature in the international community

For the period covering this evaluation (January 2020 - August 2021), all activities related to the above two milestones have been completed and the targets met.

#### 3.3.4. Consideration of participatory approaches

**Evaluation Question: Were participatory processes used as intended in the project document?**

**Key Point points 8:** Participatory processes have been used, but partners would like to have accountability for (1) budget management of activities and (2) the decision-making process for selecting service providers. However, budget execution is dependent on GGGI's procedures, and mandatory for all partners to abide by, as stipulated in the implementation agreement with Sida. For the second point, the stakeholders involved in the activity have always been invited, but the responsiveness of the selection process (preparation/validation of the ToRs, review of bids, scoping meeting, etc.) is generally slow and slows down the process.

The MRV project was born from a workshop organized in 2018 in Burkina Faso during the green growth week with the participation of national actors. The need to have this system came first from the key actors that are INSD and SP/CNDD with whom a consultation system was developed. This consultation led to the existence of other MRV initiatives already affecting other sectors such as AFOLU and waste, therefore restricting the scope of the future action to the energy and industrial processes sectors. This is to say that the design of the project involved important national actors even before its elaboration.

The SP/CNDD and INSD have contributed to the development of the current project and to the identification of capacity building needs with the contribution of the DGEVCC for the operation of the national MRV system.

Regarding implementation, partners pointed out areas to be addressed by GGGI. These are (1) the inclusion in the budget management of activities and (2) the decision-making process for the

selection of service providers. For the first point, it should be made clear here that the activities were budgeted with input from the various stakeholders. Budget execution is dependent on GGGI's procedures, and mandatory for all partners to abide by, as stipulated in the implementation agreement with Sida. In addition, the assessment of the financial management of the project is directed exclusively to GGGI through the annual audits for accountability. Some partners claimed to have made budget proposals for activities to GGGI. These activities were found to be ineligible. On the second point, GGGI has always tried to include partners in the selection of providers. In all the consultations that took place in the project, a national consultant was always involved to ensure that the delivery met national requirements. The selection of these national consultants has always involved the related partners. However, the reactivity of the partners in the selection process (elaboration/validation of the ToRs, review of the offers, scoping meeting, etc.) is generally slow and slows down the process.

***Best practices:***

- *Stakeholder consultation at the national level before decisions are made.*

### 3.4. Efficiency

#### 3.4.1 Progress against plans, budget and overall performance

**Evaluation Question:** *Has GGGI undertaken program planning, risk management, delivery, monitoring and reporting in a manner that adequately contributes to the achievement of the proposed outcomes?*

**Key Point 9:** A risk management plan was developed at the beginning of the project and considers five issues: security in the country, the 2020 election, the lack of communication between partners, the low mobilization of stakeholders and COVID-19. However, this plan should be updated on an annual basis to anticipate possible difficulties in the implementation of the project.

The technical planning of most of the activities was participatory, see section 3.2.1 on coordination of activities.

GGGI has established a monthly reporting system to provide a visual of the progress of activities and expected results.

A risk assessment was carried out in April 2020 and analyzed 5 major risks that could hinder the proper implementation of the project. These are the security problems in the country, the 2020 election, the lack of communication between partners, the weak mobilization of stakeholders and COVID-19. Although the risk management plan already considers the above-mentioned elements, it is important to conduct an annual review of the risks in order to update the mitigation measures. For example, this review could take into account:

- Staff mobility in the partner institutions;
- Lack of funding for institutions that may hinder data collection;
- Situation in which skills obtained from training are not used;
- Lack of updating the platform with information

The monthly activity reports produced by GGGI have a section entitled "Current Challenges and Risks" which provides a projection of risks but is limited without information on mitigation and adaptation measures to be adopted.

**Best practices:**

- *The inclusion of additional risks in the monthly reports.*

### 3.4.2 HR, Quality and Turnover

**Evaluation Question:** *Has GGGI planned and managed human and financial resources to ensure that the program is delivered on time and within budget in accordance with the original grant agreement?*

**Key Finding 10:** The human resources required for the management of the project were identified and recruited in due time except for the coordinator whose position was readvertised. However, this did not hinder the implementation of the project activities due to the involvement of GGGI teams. For the year 2020, in full prevalence of COVID-19, there was a good budgetary performance of the project, marked by an increasing implementation rate up to 73% in December and 55% for the half of the year 2021. For COVID-19, a contingency plan was developed with mitigation measures such as the use of collaborative tools, which also yielded positive results.

The human resources for the project can be classified into three categories: permanent staff, support staff (interns) and service providers, more specifically consultants. In terms of permanent support staff, the project had planned for a coordinator, an administrative and financial assistant, and a driver. Table 6 below presents the functions and dates of service:

Table 6. Positions filled within GGGI

	Functions	Taking over the service
1	Administrative Assistant	January 27, 2020
2	Project coordinator	16 March 2020
3	Driver	April 1, 2020
4	Communications Associate	April 2021
5	Research Intern	May 2021

The coordinator started almost at the end of the first quarter of year 1 of the project because the initial recruitment process was not successful. However, this did not hinder the implementation of the program. GGGI team through the Country Director and the Senior Officer moved the project activities forward to avoid delays in implementation. All other functions within GGGI were filled in due time. Table 7 shows the various consultants who have contributed to the project with a total of five consultants between 2020 and 2021. As a reminder, the COVID-19 pandemic prevented some consultants from travelling to carry out their work, thus slowing down the execution. This did not prevent the implementation of activities with the strategy to support the international consultant with a national one. The international consultant who carried out the rapid assessment was reappointed for the development of the MRV system guidelines. The consultants' deliverables for the year 2020 have all been submitted and validated.

Table 7. Consultation functions provided

Function	Taking over the service
1- International Consultant (Rapid Assessment)	April 1, 2020
2- National Consultant (Rapid Assessment) Consultant	April 1, 2020
3- (MRV platform) Consultant	September 1, 2021
4- (mid-term evaluation) Consultant	September 1, 2021
5- (specific sector MRV)	6 September 2021
6- Research Intern	May 2021

Figures 1 and 2 show the monthly budget consumption rates for Year 1 and Year 2 of the project respectively.

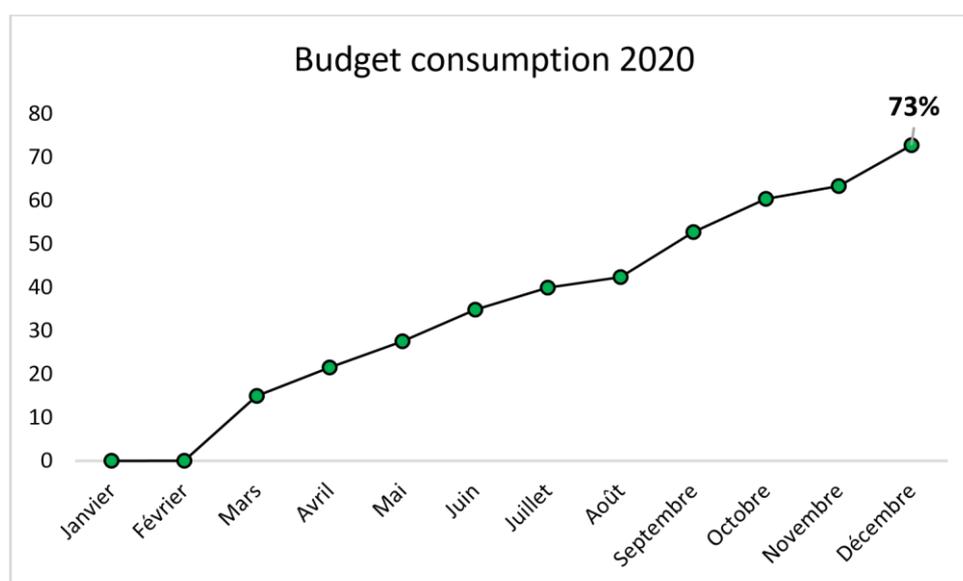


Figure 1: Budget consumption rate year 1

For the year 2020, in full prevalence of the COVID-19, we see that the budget execution rate is increasing up to 73% in December. The budget lines that could not be fully implemented are those for face-to-face exchange and planning meetings, i.e., travel, room rental, per diem, etc. This is a direct effect of COVID, which caused a gap between the technical implementation rate and the financial implementation rate. In fact, the meetings could be organized but mainly through collaborative tools for virtual conferences, requiring less financial resources.

The audit report states that the remaining budget for year 1 of the project, i.e. USD 160,961, has been added to the budget for the year 2021.

For the year 2021, as shown in figure 2, more than half of the budget (55.3%) has been consumed at mid-term, which indicates a good performance. The remaining activities for the year 2021 (see table 4 and 5, section 3.3.1) are in principle likely to increase the budget consumption rate to at least 80% by the end of the year if they are carried out.

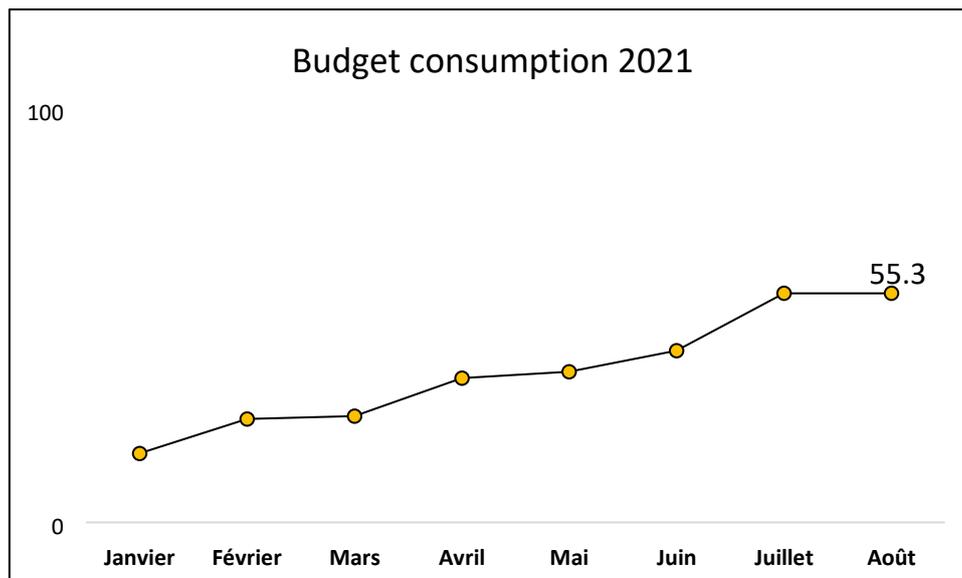


Figure 2: Budget consumption rate year 2

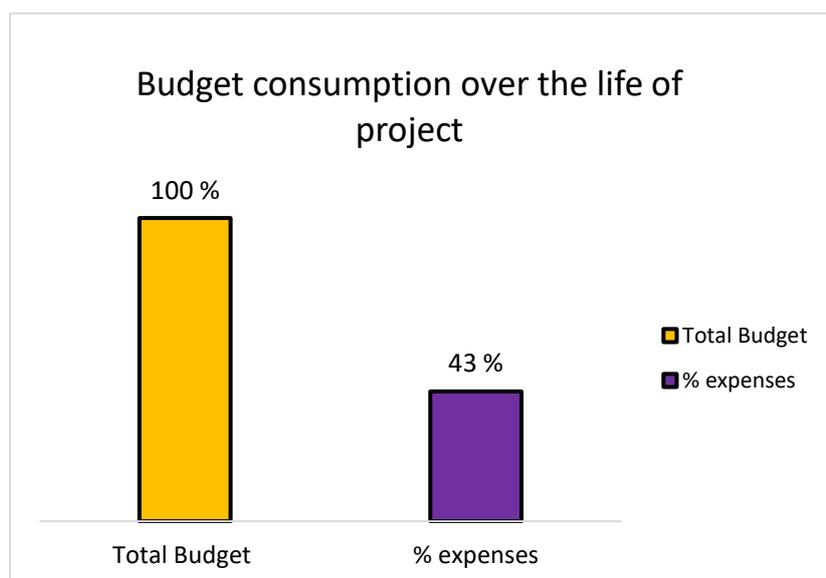


Figure 3. Budget consumption over the life of project

Figure 3 represents the budget consumption over the life of the project, i.e., from January 2020 to August 2021, compared to the total budget. At the halfway point of the project, 43% of the total budget for the 3 years has been consumed, which is still a considerable achievement. As mentioned above, the implementation of the remaining activities over time will further improve the budget consumption rate.

**Best practices:**

- *The use of GGGI human resources to perform parallel functions.*
- *The availability of local consultants to support the international consultants.*
- *The rapid proposal of a contingency plan for COVID-19 risks related*

3.4.3 Application of policies related to safeguarding and corruption, etc.

**Evaluation Question:** *Have the measures to address the cross-cutting safeguard, anticorruption, fraud and audit issues described in the original proposal been implemented appropriately?*

**Key Point 11:** The prevailing procedures for the project are those of GGGI as the project's responsible towards to the donor. This makes it less complex and more efficient to monitor the risks of fraud and corruption and to avoid any possibility at the partner level.

According to the signed implementation agreement, the project implementing partners have no role in financial management and this makes the monitoring fraud and corruption risks less complex and eliminates any possibility at the partner level. At the GGGI level, there are procedures such as delegation schemes, procurement procedures that lower the risks. An audit

was carried out in 2020 and the report states that there is no irregularity in the management of the project.

**Best practices:**

- *Rigorous application of GGGI procedures.*

**3.4.4 Capacity building of government agencies**

**Evaluation Question: Has the capacity of relevant government entities been appropriately strengthened to a sufficient degree?**

**Key points 12:** The capacity building sessions responded to identified needs. Specifically, for the TOP SECAC and EX-ACT trainings, participants wanted to have longer practice sessions and case studies adapted to the Burkina Faso context. Regarding the case study, Burkina Faso is in the process of setting up a data management system and that, at this stage, it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain accurate data that meets the requirements of the training tools.

Table 8 below shows the different capacity building activities and their usefulness for the MRV system. These trainings are derived from the capacity building plan developed in a participatory manner at the beginning of the project.

*Table 8. List of training courses provided to date and their contributions to MRV*

	<b>Trainings/ Sessions</b>	<b>Potential contribution to the MRV system</b>
1	Presentation of the MRV Guide	Guides staffs through comprehensive information on the requirements for installing an MRV system in BF
2	Kobotool Box	Platform for data collection, storage, remote monitoring
3	Ex-Act	Data analysis and review tool for GHGI
4	Remote sensing & GIS	Monitoring tool using spatial analysis
5	Calculation of IPPU sector emissions	In-depth methods to calculate the contribution to the GHG emissions for specific sectors
6	Calculation of emissions from the Energy sector	
7	Integration of the climate change dimension into programmes (TOP SECAC)	Planning and integration of important climate change considerations for better outcomes
8	Results-Based Management (RBM)	Generating data, monitoring processes and facilitating evidence-based decision making
9	Climate mechanisms and international negotiation techniques	Obtaining financial benefits from a better tracking system
10	Data collection and management	Allow institutions to better collect, store, analyze, disseminate and protect data.

11	Gender integration in MRV	Consideration of gender aspects in the management of the MRV system to be implemented
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These trainings were attended by 239 people from ministries, directorates and research institutes. Emphasis was placed on the quality of the participants' profiles to ensure that they could contribute effectively to the implementation and operation of the MRV system. Most of them are technicians, analysts, environmentalists, program managers, project coordinators, etc.

The participants in the evaluations were unanimous on the relevance of the training provided, but the majority deplored the time allocated, particularly for the practical cases. According to them, these cases are not representative or even far from the reality of Burkina Faso. This specifically concerns the TOP SECAC and EX-ACT trainings. In this regard, it should be recalled that Burkina Faso is in the process of setting up a data management system and that, at the present time, it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain accurate data that meets the requirements of the training tools.

**Best practices:**

- *Assessment of capacity building needs to better meet MRV requirements.*
- *Selection of suitable profiles for participation in training sessions.*

3.4.5. COVID-19 and implementation effectiveness

**Evaluation Question: How did the COVID19 pandemic affect the project?**

**Key points 13:** The COVID-19 situation required a short adaptation time due to GGGI's responsiveness in quickly proposing a contingency plan in April 2020, just a few weeks after the pandemic emerged. This ensured the continuity of the activities.

The main effect of the pandemic on the project was the disruption of initially planned activities due to the government's decision to ban all gatherings during the second and third quarter of 2020. For example, the project kickoff workshop initially scheduled for 15-16 April 2020 was postponed to May, awaiting the improvement in the health situation. The consultant in charge of the rapid assessment recruited in Senegal was unable to travel to Burkina Faso due to the closure of land and air borders, but this did not prevent the activity from being carried out because he was supported by the national consultant. The format of the meetings was modified with the integration of collaborative IT tools and the reduction of the attendees for the activities requiring physical presence.

This COVID-19 situation required a short adaptation time due to the responsiveness of GGGI, which quickly proposed a contingency plan in April 2020, just a few weeks after the pandemic appeared.

**Best practices:**

- *The development and implementation of a risk management plan in conjunction with COVID-19.*

### 3.5. Sustainability

#### 3.5.1 Sustainability design compared to implementation

**Evaluation Question:** *Have the measures to ensure sustainability of results and transformational impact, as described in the original design, been implemented appropriately?*

**Evaluation Question:** *Are the measures to ensure sustainability of results and transformational impact effective?*

**Evaluation Question:** *How could measures to ensure the sustainability of results and transformational impact be improved?*

**Key points 14:** The project has an excellent institutional anchorage and an integration in the PNDES II. An agreement has been signed between GGGI and the government to raise funds that will be managed by the DGEVCC to support the implementation of the project. The turnover of staffs within the institutions is a handicap for sustainability. The project has taken this into account by having several staffs from the same institutions participating in capacity building.

The project was designed to build the capacity of national institutions to take ownership of the MRV system and its operationalization to ensure sustainability. An agreement was signed between GGGI and the government to raise 200 million to be managed by the DGEVCC to support the implementation of the project. To date, the project has an excellent institutional anchorage due to its participatory approach with national entities, including the inclusion of some objectives in the national development reference framework, the PNDES II.

The project allowed the participation of several staffs and managers of national institutions to overcome the problem of staff mobility and thus ensure the continuity of the action. Table 9 below presents a non-exhaustive list of the institutions that participated in the capacity building activities as well as the number of people per structure.

*Table 9. Number of Participants by Facility*

Structures	SP/CNDD	DGESS <sup>3</sup>	DGEVCC	ONDD	STN-REDD+
Participants	35	24	17	13	13

At the time of the mid-term evaluation, only the sectoral MRVs were functional. This functionality remains limited in the sense that there is still no institutional framework

<sup>3</sup> Represents the sum of participants from each department's DGESS

facilitating the systematic transmission of data to a central MRV. However, progress has been made in this regard, with a proposal for an institutional mechanism in the MRV guide that has been produced. The process of evaluating the legal and regulatory framework for collecting and sharing MRV data is also underway. GGGI's exit strategy is implicit and this is reflected in the project's implementation model, which has advocated a strong institutional anchor from the outset. However, it is preferable that this strategy be made clear in order to avoid any cognitive biases that may result from partner interpretations.

***Best practices:***

- *The steps for the institutional anchoring of the project from the start.*
- *The participation in training of several staffs of the same institutions.*

## **4. LESSONS LEARNED**

The consultative and collaborative approaches of the project have greatly facilitated its institutional anchoring. The consultative approach is the level of involvement of stakeholders in which they were able to express their needs which then led to a capacity building plan and the signing of a Memorandum. The collaborative approach is the one where stakeholders contribute to the implementation of the activities planned under the project.

The participation in capacity building sessions of several staffs from the same national institutions has proven to be an attempt to contribute positively to the sustainability of the MRV system. This is an approach that can overcome staff mobility within organizations and ensure continuity of administration.

Creating an environment conducive to women's participation reduces the divide in women's representation in activities. The training of women statisticians is an example of an initiative that has repeatedly improved the indicators of women's participation.

## **5. CONCLUSIONS**

The implementation of an MRV system is an important step in the fight against climate change. MRV systems make it possible to generate evidence on emissions and to guide decision-making. Burkina Faso, with the financial support of the Swedish Embassy, has embarked on the process of setting up a national MRV system, which will centralise the data from existing sectoral MRVs. This evaluation was the opportunity to verify the relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the actions undertaken. Generally speaking, the project meets all the evaluation criteria and the objectives for the period in question have been achieved. However, the implementing partners are asking for more

responsibility in decision-making and budget planning for the activities for which they are responsible.

## 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

### **For GGGI :**

- Develop an explicit exit strategy that addresses the institutional anchoring of the project and the delegation of tasks;
- Update the project risk management plan on an annual basis or at least once after the mid-term evaluation;
- To have a consultation with the key partners concerning the selection of the consultants in order to agree on the method of work and especially the respect of the deadlines;
- Establish a mechanism for monitoring the training of actors within the various partner institutions responsible for providing activity data. For a good monitoring of the result 2 of the project, it is important to know periodically how the actors adapt the training received;
- Hold a refreshment workshop at least one year before the end of the project.

### **For partners :**

- Integrate MRV information into future work plans and budgets;
- Contribute to strengthening the institutional framework of the MRV system to facilitate the collection and analysis of data from the various sectors concerned.
- Establish a permanent consultation framework to be coordinated by the SP/CNDD

### **Cross-cutting :**

- Continue the gender mainstreaming effort that is already underway with more initiatives for an enabling environment for women's participation;
- Take stock of its current funding portfolio (GGGI) for synergy between donors, Sida and its partners

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## ANNEXES :

### APPENDIX 1: List of Evaluation Respondents

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Function</b>
PS/CNDD	Somanegré NANA	Permanent Secretary of the National Council for Sustainable Development
DGEVCC	Bébou Paulin NEBIE	Inspector of Water and Forests Studies and Statistics Department
INSD	Placide SOME	Statistical engineer and economist
Embassy of Sweden	Erika Lind	Analyst
GGGI	Badou Yélé mou	MRV Project Coordinator
	Lamine Ouédraogo	Senior Officer
	Ouretou Sidibé	Administrative and Financial Assistant

ANNEX 2: Data Collection Tools

1. Questionnaire for government entities

<b>EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE</b>	
ID-Code   _____   _____	
1- GENERAL INFORMATION	
Date of visit   ____   ____   2021 Region : <input type="checkbox"/> Centre Municipality : ..... Village ..... Neighborhood .....	<b>Entity interviewed</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Gouvernement Entities</b> <input type="checkbox"/> SP/CNDD <input type="checkbox"/> DGEVCC <input type="checkbox"/> INSD  Other .....
2- INTERVIEWEE	
Name : ..... First Name : ..... Email : ..... Tel : .....  2.1-Sex <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F  2.2- Position : .....	<b>2.3- Seniority in the structure</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> Between 4 and 6 y <input type="checkbox"/> More than 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> More than 6 years <input type="checkbox"/> Between 1 and 3 years
3- RELEVANCE	
3.1- Can you tell us briefly about your role in the project?  3.2- Did you contribute in any way to the formulation of the project? (If yes, how)  3.3- As a government entity, do you think that the project objectives were formulated considering the needs and priorities of the government? (Explain)  3.4- At the operational level, how does the project consider these priorities in its implementation?  3.5- Since the formulation of the project to date, have there been any changes in the government's priorities?  3.6- The project will still be implemented over a period of just under two years. Should adaptations be made (planning, implementation) to better meet the government's priorities?  3.7- Can you mention climate change adaptation projects that benefit from the MRV system being implemented? How do these projects benefit from it?	3.8- In terms of obtaining climate/carbon financing, how does the MRV system benefit Burkina Faso?  3.9- How could this contribution be improved?  3.10- What additional advice or recommendations can you make regarding the relevance of the project?

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**4- EFFICIENCY**

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**4.1- 4.1- Did you receive any capacity building under the MRV project?**

Yes  No

**4.2- If "Yes"**

**4.2.1- What capacity building did you receive?**

**4.2.2- What is your perception of this support?**

**4.3- If "No"**

**4.3.1- Why not?**

**4.3.2- Do you need capacity building?**

**4.4- What are your recommendations?**

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## 2. Sida Questionnaire

<b>EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE</b>	
ID-Code   _____   _____	
<b>1- GENERAL INFORMATION</b>	
Date of visit   ____   ____   2021	<b>Entity interviewed</b>
Region : <input type="checkbox"/> Centre	<input type="checkbox"/> Sweden Embassy
Municipality : .....	<b>Other</b> .....
Village .....	
Neighborhood .....	
<b>2- INTERVIEWEE</b>	
Name : .....	<b>2.3- Seniority in the structure</b>
First Name : .....	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> Between 4 and 6 y
Email : .....	<input type="checkbox"/> More than 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> More than 6 years
Tel : .....	<input type="checkbox"/> Between 1 and 3 years
2.1-Sex <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	
2.2- Position : .....	
<b>3- RELEVANCE</b>	
3.1- Can you tell us briefly about your role in the project?	3.4- What are your specific expectations regarding the implementation of this project in relation to Sida's 5 perspectives?
3.2- Did you contribute in any way to the formulation of the project? (If so, how)	3.5- What recommendations can you make to GGGI?
3.3- Do you think that Sida's 5 perspectives <sup>1</sup> were sufficiently considered in the development of the project?	3.6- What recommendations can you make to government entities?
<b>4- COHERENCE</b>	
4.1- Sweden in Burkina Faso has a 2018 - 2022 strategy. How does the project fit into this strategy (in terms of formulation and implementation)?	4.4- Are there any particular difficulties? If yes, which ones?
4.2- How does this integration of the project contribute to bilateral relations with Burkina Faso?	4.5- What do you suggest as a guideline to improve this?
4.3- How do you coordinate activities with GGGI and partners?	

<sup>1</sup> (i) the perspectives of the poor, (ii) a rights perspective, (iii) an environmental and climate perspective, (iv) a gender perspective and (v) a conflict perspective

### 3. GGGI Questionnaire

EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE	
ID-Code   _____   _____	
1- GENERAL INFORMATION	
Date of visit   ____   ____   2021 Region : <input type="checkbox"/> Centre Municipality : ..... Village ..... Neighborhood .....	<b>Entity interviewed</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Coordination</b> <input type="checkbox"/> GGGI  Other .....
2- INTERVIEWEE	
Name : ..... First Name : ..... Email : ..... Tel : .....  2.1-Sex <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F  2.2- Position : .....	<b>2.3- Seniority in the structure</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> Between 4 and 6 y <input type="checkbox"/> More than 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> More than 6 years <input type="checkbox"/> Between 1 and 3 years
3- COHERENCE	
3.1- How do you coordinate activities with partners and the government of Burkina Faso?  3.2- Are there any particular difficulties? If so, which ones?  3.3- What are the causes/sources of these difficulties?  3.5- How could collaboration be improved?	3.6- Sweden in Burkina Faso has a 2018 - 2022 strategy. How does the project fit into this strategy (in terms of formulation and implementation on the elements of the strategy that are (*) Human rights, democracy, rule of law and gender equality; (*) Resilience, environment, climate and energy.  3.7- How does this project integration contribute to bilateral relations with Burkina Faso?

#### 4- EFFECTIVENESS

4.1- Can you tell us how the MRV project benefits your institution?	4.9- How do you see the positive and negative effects/impacts that the results of this project could have on (1) the government, (2) the partner institutions, (3) the beneficiaries?
4.2- Are some of the project results already achieved (or well on the way to being achieved)? If yes, which ones?	
4.3- What are the factors that contributed to this?	4.10- What was the role of GGGI in the formulation of the project? Do you think you were sufficiently involved?
4.4- Are there any particular difficulties hindering the achievement of the results?	4.11- From your observation of the current dynamics, what can you tell us about the relevance of the project indicators? Are they well defined? Are amendments necessary?
4.5- Do you foresee any potential difficulties that could impact the achievement of the results?	4.12- The project document mentions participatory processes. How is this done, especially between the PMU and other key government institutions?
4.6- Que recommandez-vous pour pallier cela ?	4.13- Are the current mechanisms effective? If yes, justify. If not, why and how can they be improved?
4.7- What actions could be improved in the implementation of this project for better results?	
4.8- How could the results be strengthened for the remaining time of the project?	

#### 5- EFFICIENCY

5.1- In terms of project implementation, how efficient has the intervention been, particularly in terms of meeting deadlines (disbursement, completion of activities, reporting)?	5.8- Have cases already been detected?
5.2- To date, has the project filled all planned positions?	5.9- With respect to capacity building of government entities, how have the capacity building needs been determined?
5.3- Is the planned staff in adequacy with the needs of the project (quality and number)?	5.10- Has a capacity building plan been established?
5.4- Did the staff take office on time? If not, what effect did this have on the implementation of the project?	5.11- If yes, at what level of achievement can it be evaluated at the current date?
5.5- Were the resources allocated in the grant agreement subject to any difficulties that hindered the implementation of activities?	5.12- If not, how has the capacity building of government entities been done?
5.6- What mechanisms are in place to combat corruption and fraud? How are partners subject to them?	5.13- In general, did the project ensure that the required profiles were present for capacity building?
	5.14- Did you receive evaluations of the various training courses?
	5.15- What was the effect of COVID-19 on the implementation of the project?

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**6- SUSTAINABILITY**

**6.1- What measures have been put in place to ensure the sustainability of the achievements (technically and financially)?**

**6.2- Do you think they are effective?**

**6.3- Why?**

**6.4- How will it transform your structure?**

**6.5- What proposals do you have for improving the sustainability of what has been achieved (technically and financially)?**

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