



SAHARA
AND SAHEL
OBSERVATORY



ADAPTATION FUND

AdaptWAP

INTEGRATION CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MEASURES
INTO THE CONCERTED MANAGEMENT
OF THE W-ARLY-PENDJARI (WAP) CROSS-BORDER COMPLEX
BENIN, BURKINA FASO AND NIGER



MID-TERM EVALUATION

FINAL REPORT

Dr Paul Sarambé and Dr Moumouni Ouédraogo

Independent Consultants



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It is through a comprehensive consultation process that the midterm evaluation report of the Adapt-WAP project was developed. This consultation engaged the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS), members of executing entities, and other relevant stakeholders at the regional and national levels involved in the implementation and execution of project activities. The evaluation team expresses its gratitude to OSS for its facilitative role in providing access to data, information, and ongoing communication, which greatly contributed to achieving the mission's objectives.

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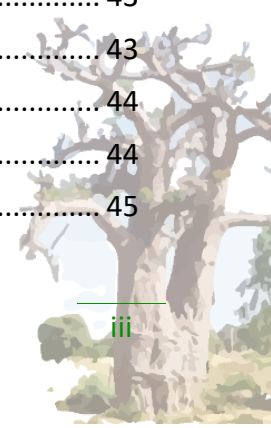
We would also like to thank the representatives of protected area management support associations, peripheral forest concession management partners, local authorities and village associations bordering the parks in the three countries for their support in evaluating the Adapt-WAP project, despite the difficulties of accessing the areas due to the presence and attacks of terrorist groups within the reserves and in several peripheral communes.

Lastly, we extend our gratitude to all additional contributors who played a role in enriching this assessment through the provision of valuable information.

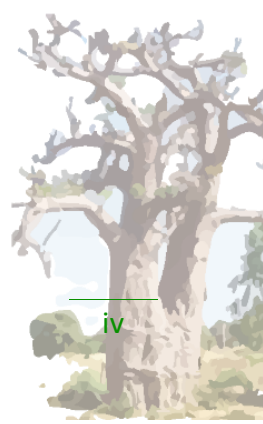


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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADCA	Atacora and Donga Communes Association
APIDA	Association for the Promotion of Intercommunity in the Department of Alibori (APIDA)
APIPLS	Action Plan and Investment Program for the Livestock Sector (Burkina Faso)
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CC	Climate Change
CENAGREF	Centre National de Gestion des Réserves de Faune (Benin)
DGWFR	Directorate General of Water and Forest Resources (Burkina Faso)
DGEF	Directorate General of Water and Forests (Niger)
IE	Implementing Entity
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EU	European Union
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHMREWS	Multiple Hazards and Multi-Risks Early Warning System
MREWS	Multi-Risks Early Warning System
MREWS	Multi-Risks Early Warning System (Benin)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPMU	National Project Management Unit
NWFP	Non-Wood Forest Products
OFINAP	Office National des Aires Protégées (Burkina Faso)
OSS	Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel
PBR	Pendjari Biosphere Reserve
PESSA	Protected Ecosystems in Sudano-Sahelian Africa
PICDCS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
SPEP	Support Program of the Entente Parks
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TBRW	Transboundary Biosphere Reserve W
TFP	Technical and Financial Partners
USD	American Dollar
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WAP	W-Arly-Pendjari
WAPO Complex	W, Arly, Pendjari, Oti-Mondouri



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1- PROJECT INFORMATION

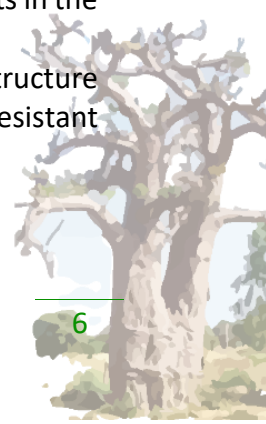
Countries	- Benin - Burkina Faso - Niger
Project title	Integration climate change adaptation measures into the concerted management of the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) cross-border complex
Financial Partner	Adaptation Fund - FA
Implementing Entity	Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS)
Executing Entity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regional: Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel• National:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Benin: Centre National de Gestion des Réserves de Faune (CENAGREF)○ Burkina Faso: Office National des Aires Protégées (OFINAP)○ Niger: Direction Générale de l'Eau et des Forêts (DGEF)
Budget	11,536,200.00 USD
Duration	4 years: 2020 - 2024
Mid-term evaluation period considered	21 April 2020 to 20 April 2023

1.2- PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The regional project "*Integration climate change adaptation measures into the concerted management of the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) cross-border complex (Adapt-WAP)*" aims to enhance ecosystem resilience and improve the livelihoods of populations within the WAP complex under highly adverse climate change conditions. This is achieved through the establishment of a multi-risk early warning system for droughts, floods, and fires, along with the implementation of concrete adaptation measures. This project will also strengthen synergy among the three beneficiary countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger) by enhancing sustainable and participatory management of the complex and its natural resources, as well as contributing to the resolution of conflicts exacerbated by climate change.

The Adapt-WAP project aims for four specific objectives, namely:

1. Enhancing strategic reference documents, such as the development and management plans, by integrating climate change-related issues;
2. Increasing community resilience through an early warning system and the provision of relevant and timely information about extreme weather events in the WAP complex and its adjacent areas,
3. Improving ecosystem resilience and community livelihoods through infrastructure development (transhumance corridors, watering points, flood-resistant structures, etc.); and



4. Ensuring the sustainability of adaptation measures by engaging and raising awareness among beneficiaries and partners to effectively utilize the developed tools and execute planned activities.

To achieve these four objectives, and based on the vulnerability analysis of ecosystems and populations, along with identified associated threats, interventions have been organized into four components:

- Component 1 - Integration of Climate Change Aspects into WAP Complex Management:
- Component 2 - Design and Implementation of a Multi-Risk Early Warning System (Droughts, Floods, and Associated Risks);
- Component 3 - Enhancement of Ecosystem and Population Resilience and Livelihoods through Concrete Adaptation Measures; and
- Component 4 - Awareness, Communication, and Capacity Building for Coordinated, Integrated, and Sustainable Management of the WAP Complex.

1.3- ASSESSMENT APPROACH

The mid-term assessment approach adopted in this document was developed in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the mission (Annex 1) and in close consultation with the Project Implementing Entity (OSS). The chosen methodology took into consideration performance criteria, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, as well as indicators for sustainability and replication of project outcomes. Thus, the approach was based on the review and analysis of project documentation, including the initial project proposal, documents produced by the executing entities at both regional and national levels, as well as information gathered through questionnaires from various stakeholders. Interviews with project managers and administrative structures, as well as meetings with certain beneficiary communities in the three countries, were also conducted to complement the information collection process.

1.4- MAIN RESULTS

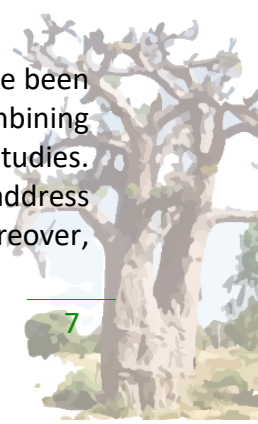
The MTE identified that the project is well aligned with the priorities of the three countries in terms of sustainable development and climate change adaptation. It is in perfect alignment with the transboundary planning and management plan of the W block, as well as national and regional policies, strategies, and priorities.

On one hand, this project focuses on enhancing the skills of stakeholders in terms of adaptation strategies to the impacts of climate change and the integration of adaptation into development plans at various levels. On the other hand, it aims to strengthen ecosystems' and local populations' the resilience through concrete adaptation measures to better cope with climate change adverse effects within a regional framework.

The project's effectiveness is rather **low** considering the shortfalls observed in the conducted activities. At the midterm, and due to challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, escalating insecurity in the project area, administrative complexities, and insufficient commitment from the countries, the achievement rates are extremely low based on the average disbursement rate which stands at 14%.

Efficiency

The efficiency is considered quite satisfactory. Good financial management practices have been recommended to ensure efficient use of funds in all project activities, whether in combining studies on related topics, organizing various workshops/training sessions, or validating studies. These work sessions have also been utilized to enhance the capacities of the NPMU and address certain barriers and challenges in management and monitoring, among other things. Moreover,



due to the low level of project implementation during the first three years of its execution, the assessment of efficiency remains less significant. However, upon analyzing the expenditures, it has become evident that the utilization rate of project management costs does not align with the progress of activity execution. Efforts need to be made within the responsible executing entities to achieve a balance between activity-related expenses and execution costs, aiming to optimize resource utilization.

Due to the security situation in the area and travel restrictions imposed by the beneficiary governments, the executing entities have been compelled to hold most project-related events in secure zones away from the actual intervention sites. This has led to unforeseen significant costs related to participant and EE travels, thereby reducing the initial efficiency gains. This was not anticipated in the project's design, creating challenges in the overall budget planning for these events.

Effects and impacts

As of this midterm, project impacts, especially on ecosystems, women, and youth, as the results will only become evident after implementing concrete adaptation actions in favor of ecosystems and beneficiary communities, particularly through Income-Generating Activities (IGAs) during the next period. Considering the activities carried out up to the evaluation date, special attention is given to the concrete measures implemented in Niger, which has made significant progress compared to the other two countries. It is important to highlight that the training activities at various levels, have been designed and taken into account which will serve as preparation for the next phase of implementing tangible actions in the field. This will have an impact on improving the resilience of ecosystems and beneficiary communities accordingly.

However, we can observe that the project has had a significant positive impact in the decision-making sphere. Specifically, the project has contributed to raising awareness and strengthening regional cooperation among the three countries, notably through the development of the regional Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) and the organization of the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the member states of the WAP complex, who are involved in the project.

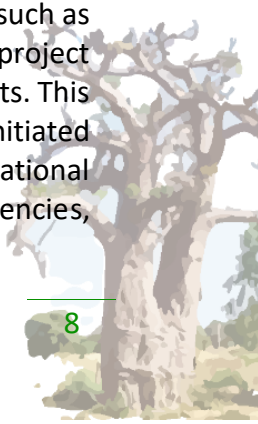
Sustainability

Sustainability can be assessed at this stage through the integration of climate change considerations into the management documents of the parks comprising the WAP complex. This will be further enhanced by finalizing the integration of climate change issues into the communal development plans of the 19 project beneficiary municipalities.

This sustainability can also be observed through awareness-raising and technical capacity-building activities for beneficiary populations, as the acquired skills can be reinvested into carrying out other activities.

For upcoming activities, beneficiary participation must be active and operate at all levels of execution, from conception to coordination, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. This will foster a strong sense of ownership among beneficiary populations, ensuring the sustainability of achievements.

The importance of involving various structures present in the project intervention areas, such as NGOs and representatives from different ministries (fisheries, agriculture, etc.), in all project activities has always been taken into account to guarantee the sustainability of investments. This is particularly emphasized in the new approach to implementing the MHEWS, which was initiated by involving the national structures of the three concerned countries, namely national meteorological institutions, national disaster management agencies, civil protection agencies, etc.



On the institutional level, overall, the performance of the NPMUs is considered insufficient and requires strengthening to ensure a steady pace of activity execution. Except for Niger, which adopted an approach involving technical services from other institutions, each in its area of expertise, to contribute to the design, implementation, and monitoring of activity execution, resulting in good progress, the two other countries have not managed to progress at the same rate. The RPMU, with its role in regional coordination, must play a central role in assisting the NPMUs to follow an optimal approach that will improve the project's performance.

After three years of implementation, the assessment of the physical execution of the project's four components is relatively low and mixed. The delayed start, particularly in Benin and Burkina Faso, due to the pandemic among other causes (administrative constraints, political stability in BF, etc.), significantly affected the implementation of the project's operational activities.

Furthermore, a new factor exacerbated the situation, which is the security situation in the project area across the three countries.

Component 1 - Integrating climate change considerations into the management of the WAP complex.

The activities planned within this component have progressed relatively well, facilitating the development, validation, and dissemination of the Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCAP) for the WAP complex. Additionally, a methodological guide incorporating climate change issues into the Master Development Plan (MDP) and the Management and Development Plans (MDPs) of the five parks within the WAP complex has been created. The annexes of the MDP and MDPs have been validated and adopted by all partners. Activities related to integrating climate change into the Community Development Plans (CDPs) have not progressed according to the initial planning, mainly due to the near-completion of most of these plans across the three countries. Reflections have taken place within each project management unit, leading to the definition of approaches tailored to the specificities of each country, aiming to achieve the same objectives.

Component 2 - Design and implementation of a multi-hazard early warning system (drought, floods and wildfire).

With the exception of the completion and validation of the baseline study of the project, which defined and updated the target values of the monitoring and evaluation system indicators for the four project components, this component encountered significant difficulties and no substantive progress was made. The contract with the consortium selected for the design and implementation of the MHEWS was terminated due to the contractor's inability to provide deliverables that met the requirements of the Terms of Reference (ToRs) with the required quality within the agreed-upon timelines.

The RPMU proposed a new approach, entrusting the execution of part of the preliminary studies to the AGRHYMET Regional Center (CRA), which is the regional entity designated to host the MREWS and oversee its operation and deployment in consultation with national structures in each country. This approach also took into account the new security context within the complex area, introducing significant modifications to the terms of reference for the design and implementation study of the MREWS, as well as the feasibility of installing meteorological and hydrometeorological stations within the complex and the organization of field operations as initially planned.



Considering these new elements, an overall budget revision for the entire component is deemed necessary to incorporate all aspects discussed in the evaluation, notably addressing the underestimation of the budget for the design and development of the MHEWS.

Component 3 - Improve the resilience of ecosystems and the livelihoods of people and users through the implementation of concrete adaptation actions.

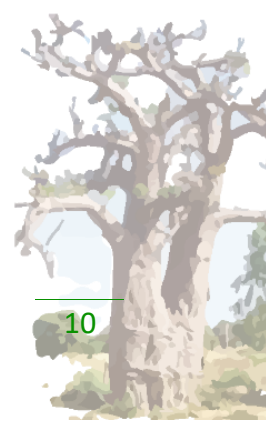
At the regional level, all studies planned under this component have been completed. Regarding the progress of national activities, there is a significant disparity among the three countries. This disparity is primarily due to differences in the establishment and implementation dates of the project's management units, as well as the effectiveness of grant agreements, which determine the initial disbursement of funds, and the performance of the NPMU.

With the exception of the progress made in Niger, which was able to initiate several activities mainly focused on organizing training sessions on agroforestry techniques, small-scale irrigation, reforestation, Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR), and improving fishing and fish farming techniques for the benefit of farmers, fishermen, fish farmers, and women involved in fish product transformation. However, Benin and Burkina Faso are still in the early stages of implementing these activities.

Component 4 - Awareness-raising, communication and capacity-building for concerted, integrated and sustainable management of the WAP complex.

At the regional level, a project communication strategy and related communication tools for different target groups have been developed and validated. Moreover, training modules on environmental education, climate change adaptation, multi-hazard early warning systems, and sustainable land management have been developed.

At the national level, similar to component 3, this component has shown contrasting progress among the three countries. In fact, Niger has successfully conducted a series of trainings and awareness sessions, utilizing these resources for all project target groups (decision-makers, technicians, beneficiary populations). However, Benin and Burkina Faso are experiencing significant delays in this aspect of implementation.



1.5- SUMMARY OF RATINGS AND MID-TERM EVALUATION RESULTS

Assessment criteria	Indicator	Mid-term values	End-of-project objectives	Explanation of the mid-term value
Objective Strengthening ecosystem resilience and improving living conditions and livelihoods in the WAP complex in the context of severe climate change, through a multi-hazard early warning system for droughts, floods and fires, and the implementation of concrete adaptation measures.	Degree of improvement in ecosystem and population resilience to climate change	10%	50% of vulnerable WAP ecosystems are more resilient.	At the time of this assessment, the concrete actions implemented to improve the resilience of the ecosystem and its populations to climate change were still too timid to have a significant impact.
	Number of strategic reference documents (DMS, DMP and CDP) that integrate climate change issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCAP) developed and adopted - A methodological guide integrating CC issues into the DMS and DMPs has been developed and adopted. - A resource mobilization strategy. - Technical appendices integrating CC have been developed and validated for the Development Master Plan (DMS) of the WAP complex and the 5 Development and management plans (DMPs) of the Parks making up the WAP complex. 	Number of guides and technical appendices integrating climate change, developed and appended to the following planning documents: - 1 for the DMS - 3 for DMPs - 19 for CDPs	All strategic documents relevant to the regional level have been developed and validated. In addition, a strategy for mobilizing additional resources (not initially foreseen in the project design) has also been drawn up. As for the Communal Development Plans (CDP) at national level, they are currently being developed, using an approach adapted to the context of each country.
	Number of MHEWS developed	00	01 Early Warning System is deployed in the WAP complex and neighboring localities.	In response to the complex critical security situation in the MPA and certain outlying areas, the terms of reference for the implementation of the Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) were revised, as mentioned in the previous PPR. An in-depth two-stage selection process was undertaken, involving the engagement of a new consortium of consultancies. The process began with a call for expressions of interest, followed by a meticulous evaluation based on quality and costs. The selected consortium of companies is now in place, with the support of the AGRHYMET Regional Center, which acts as the regional partner for MHEWS implementation.
	Percentage of households benefiting from activities to improve their standard of living	10%	At least 60% of the target population has improved living conditions	Capacity-building actions in the form of training and the acquisition of materials and equipment have been carried out for the benefit of people in the WAP zone. However, these actions still fall short of the project objective. Activation of the revolving fund mechanism will considerably increase the value of this indicator, if not exceed it.

<p>Result 1.1 - The climatic dimension and its risks are integrated into the existing Master Development Plan and the Development and Management Plans for the complex.</p>	<p>Development and validation of CC integration guides for WAP complex management documents (Development Master Plan (DMP), Development and management plans (DMP) and Communal Development Plans (CDP)).</p>	<p>Master Development Plan (MDP) and Development and Management Plans (DMP) for the WAP complex, integrating the CC dimension.</p>	<p>MDPs, DMPs and Communal Development Plans integrate climate change issues and elements.</p>	<p>All the indicators set for this result were achieved during this project implementation period, except for the CDPs which are in progress.</p>
<p>Result 2.1 – The early warning system is used by beneficiaries to manage emergency situations</p>	<p>Number of functional MHEWS on climate risks in the WAP complex and its peripheral zone</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>One (01) MHEWS has been installed and is operational.</p>	<p>The implementation of MHEWS has begun, involving a consortium of consulting firms in collaboration with AGRHYMET Regional Center, as the regional partner that will support the implementation of the system and ensure its operation at regional level.</p>
	<p>The Emergency Plan has been drawn up and validated</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>An emergency plan is drawn up and validated</p>	<p>It will be implemented once the MREWS is up and running.</p>
	<p>Number of MHEWS beneficiaries/users</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>At least 50% of local residents are aware of and informed about MREWS</p>	<p>Information will be provided once the MHEWS is up and running. It's worth mentioning that numerous awareness-raising and training sessions have already been held to introduce MHEWS, its objectives and goals to the project's various target groups, including local populations. The Council of Ministers of the WAP member countries has also identified the development of the MHEWS as a priority on its agenda, which has led to political recognition of the system in all three countries.</p>
<p>Result 3.1 – Populations and ecosystems resilience is enhanced through concrete adaptation measures</p>	<p>Number of adaptation measures</p>	<p>At least 6 adaptation measures have been implemented</p>	<p>At least 02 adaptation measures</p>	<p>Concrete adaptation measures included: i) the marking out of transhumance corridors, ii) the development of grazing areas, iii) the development and equipping of water points, iv) the creation of market gardens, v) the equipping and training of women fishmongers in techniques for processing and preserving fish products, vi) reforestation and agroforestry.</p>
	<p>Number of covered communes</p>	<p>23 Communes: 7 Benin, 12 Burkina Faso, 4 Niger,</p>	<p>19 communes benefit from adaptation measures</p>	<p>Given the current security context, minor adjustments and modifications to the location of interventions before starting any activity, particularly field activities, in order to guarantee the safety of all parties involved. These adjustments and modifications take into account the latest information on the security situation, recommendations from the relevant authorities and best safety practices.</p>
	<p>Number of beneficiaries</p>		<p>80% of the population is informed (40% are women)</p>	<p>To be updated</p>
<p>Result 3.2 – People's livelihoods are diversified and improved.</p>	<p>Number of jobs created</p>	<p>Nothing has been done</p>	<p>At least 500 jobs created</p>	<p>The regional revolving fund mechanism has been validated and disseminated to all three countries. Based on the results of this regional study, discussions are underway with the national structures</p>

	Number of communes covered	4 in Niger	19 riverside communes have benefited from at least three IGA sectors	identified to activate this mechanism in each country.
Result 4.1 – Stakeholders are mobilized and sensitized through appropriate communication and capacity-building.	Percentage of target groups mobilized and sensitized	- 20% of groups mobilized. - 10% are women.	At least 70% of groups concerned are mobilized and sensitized At least 50% are women	Training modules and tools specific to the project have been developed to raise awareness and build capacity among beneficiaries. Meetings have also been organized for this purpose, although their frequency is still limited. Particular attention is paid to the gender aspect at all project events.

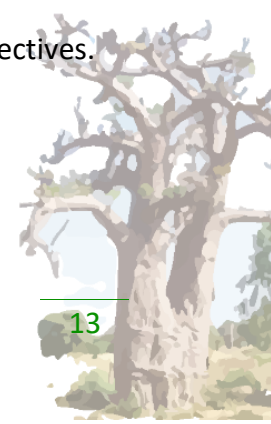
1.6- RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY

Regarding implementation:

- Ensuring a sufficient and regular presence of the RPMU in the context of its support missions to beneficiary countries.
- Integrating all measures to ensure adequate self-sufficiency for project teams (vehicles, equipment, IT resources, office refurbishment, etc.) to enhance their effectiveness in engaging with beneficiaries in the field.
- Involve national EWS management and disaster risk reduction structures in the MHEWS design, development and deployment process, as they are best placed to lead operational activities in the various countries.
- Engaging state technical services (agriculture, animal production, water, livestock, etc.) in the design, implementation, and monitoring of project activities.
- Seek to establish synergies with other projects and initiatives in the area, including Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project (RSPSP), Sahel Pastoralism Development Project (SPDP) and MEKROU project, to create collaborative partnerships for implementing complementary activities.
- Establishing management committees for each asset created under the project, such as grazing areas, water points, market gardening sites, etc., and provide training on management and operation rules to ensure their sustainability.
- Anticipating the preparation of reforestation campaigns by effectively planning all necessary preliminary steps (defining plant requirements, selecting nurseries, establishing contracts, monitoring plant production, identifying beneficiaries, and providing training).

Regarding project monitoring and evaluation:

- Strengthening the capacities of RPMU in utilizing and taking ownership of the project's monitoring and evaluation tool.
- Maximizing the utilization of local civil society organizations' services to implement and monitor activities that directly benefit beneficiaries.
- Updating the targets of certain indicators that do not align with the intended objectives.
- Involving national structures in data collection and transmission.



Regarding reinforcing the initial benefits of the project:

- Ensuring active participation of national and regional institutions involved in the MHEWS establishment process throughout its development and deployment phases, while providing relevant information necessary for the system's proper functioning.
- Collaborating with the Consulting Firm to identify the equipment to be acquired for the MHEWS, considering security aspects for its deployment within the complex.
- Expediting the implementation of Income-Generating Activities (IGAs) for beneficiaries to put into practice the knowledge acquired during training.
- Establishing management committees for each asset created within the project, such as grazing areas, water points, vegetable sites, etc., and provide them training on management and operational guidelines to ensure their sustainability.
- Proactively preparing for reforestation campaigns by effectively planning all preliminary steps.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1- PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MID-TERM REVIEW

The objective of the mid-term evaluation was to assess the progress made after three years of implementation, with a view to achieving the project's objectives and outcomes as specified in the project document. It evaluated the initial signs of success as well as the challenges of the project, including elements of both success and failure, along with lessons learned in order to identify necessary adjustments to achieve the desired results. The mid-term evaluation thus assessed:

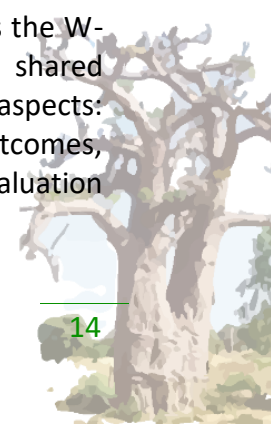
- The project's initial products and outcomes;
- The quality of implementation, including financial management;
- Assumptions made during the preparation phase, particularly the agreed objectives and indicators, in relation to current conditions;
- Factors affecting the achievement of objectives; and
- Monitoring and evaluation systems and their implementation.

The results of the mid-term evaluation highlight issues requiring decisions and actions, present early lessons drawn from the project's design, implementation, and management, and provide recommendations for the second half of the project's duration.

2.2- METHODOLOGY

Study Design: At this stage, a cross-sectional descriptive study was employed, utilizing participatory and credible data collection methods/approaches. This approach was supported by qualitative methods of data collection (both primary and secondary), which included document review, individual interviews, semi-structured and group interviews conducted face-to-face and remotely, based on a questionnaire guide. Prior to this, a scoping meeting was organized with various stakeholders to enable the evaluation team to gain a clear understanding of the mission and expectations.

Scope of Evaluation: The evaluation focused on the project intervention area, which is the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) transboundary complex comprising a set of cross-border parks shared among Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger. The evaluation primarily addressed the following aspects: strategy (project design and relevance, results framework/logical framework), outcomes, implementation (management modality, work planning, finances, monitoring and evaluation



system, stakeholder engagement, reporting, communication, gender), sustainability (financial risks, socio-economic risks, governance framework risks, environmental risks).

Targets: The mid-term evaluation specifically aimed to gather responses from the following stakeholders/respondents (The list of individuals interviewed is presented in Annex 2).

Level	Category
Central level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives of the Sahara and Sahel Observatory; • Members of the Regional Steering Committee; • Regional Coordination Team; • National Coordination Teams in the three countries.
Local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umbrella Organizations; • Farmer Organizations; • Local Governments; • Civil Society Organizations (NGOs, associations).

3. CONTEXT PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1- CONTEXT

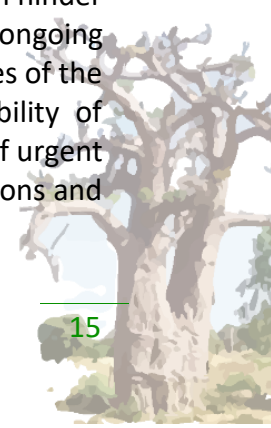
The W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) transboundary complex is a network of cross-border parks shared among Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger. It forms a system of protected areas at the interface between the natural environment and the socio-economic milieu of agro-ecosystems in the adjacent regions (ECOPAS 2018). Designated as a UNESCO World Heritage site since July 2017, it is regarded as one of the largest and most significant continuous terrestrial, semi-aquatic, and aquatic ecosystem continuums still intact within the West African savannah belt.

Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger have respective land areas of 112,622 km², 270,764 km², and 1,267,000 km², with populations of approximately 10 million people in Benin (RGHP 3, 2012), 19,632,147 in Burkina Faso, and 20,751,801 in Niger. Population growth rates vary from 3.16% to 3.9% annually. However, based on 2017 statistics, population density ranged from 16.38 inhabitants/km² (Niger) to 82 inhabitants/km² (Benin), with growth rates ranging between 2.28% and 3.5% annually. The majority of the population in each of these countries resides in the central and southern regions where the respective national capitals are located.

The national economies of Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger primarily depend on export and transit trade with Nigeria and neighboring countries, encompassing crops, cotton, peanuts, livestock products, oil, and gold mines. In 2016, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita reached \$2,170, \$1,680, and \$970, respectively, according to data from the World Bank (World Bank, 2017, BIRD, 2016). Furthermore, based on the Human Development Index in 2016, Benin ranked 167th, Burkina Faso 185th, and Niger 187th. Due to these indicators, these three countries exhibit low levels of human development.

3.2- ISSUES ADDRESSED BY THE PROJECT

Since the years of major droughts of the 1970s and 1980s, the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) transboundary complex has increasingly been facing the effects of climate change, which hinder the development of an area that is already confronted with several challenges and ongoing pressures on its natural resources. With all the human pressures on the natural resources of the WAP complex, combined with the adverse effects of climate change, the vulnerability of populations and ecosystems is at risk of increasing. Consequently, the implementation of urgent adaptation measures has become imperative to enhance the resilience of both populations and ecosystems.



Several projects have attempted to provide solutions in this regard, including the Ecosystem Protected in the Sudan-Sahel Zone (ECOPAS) project (2001-2008) and the Parc de l'Entente Support Project (PAPE) (2011-2016). These initiatives have led to significant ecological enhancements, such as the creation of water points, ecological monitoring tracks, wildlife inventories, and socio-economic support for local communities, among others. However, the resilience of ecosystems and peripheral agro-systems remains highly susceptible to climate change and human pressures, with adverse consequences for the biodiversity of the WAP. It is therefore essential to continue providing technical and financial support to preserve ecosystem biodiversity and the resilience of the local populations.

It is in this context that Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS), in consultation with the responsible entities for park management in the three countries, conceived and developed the regional project titled "Integration of Climate Change Adaptation Measures in the Coordinated Management of the WAP Transboundary Complex" (Adapt-WAP), with funding from the Adaptation Fund (AF). The Adapt-WAP project covers the following thematic areas: food security, disaster risk reduction and early warning systems, transboundary water management, and innovation in adaptation financing.

3.3- DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT'S STRATEGY

3.3.1- Objective

The overall objective of the project is to enhance the resilience of ecosystems and improve the living conditions and livelihoods of populations within the WAP complex, given a highly adverse climate change context.

This will be achieved through the establishment of a multi-risk early warning system for droughts, floods, and fires, as well as the implementation of concrete adaptation measures.

3.3.2- Specific objectives

Specifically, the project aims to:

- 1- Enhance strategic reference documents, namely development and management plans, by integrating climate change-related issues.
- 2- Increase community resilience through an early warning system and the provision of relevant and timely information about extreme weather events occurring in the WAP complex and its adjacent areas.
- 3- Improve ecosystem resilience and livelihoods of populations through the development of infrastructure (transhumance corridors, watering points, flood control structures, etc.).
- 4- Ensure the sustainability of adaptation measures by mobilizing and raising awareness among beneficiaries and partners to effectively utilize the developed tools and carry out planned activities.

3.3.3- Intervention sites description

The W-Arly-Pendjari complex is a significant expanse of intact Sudan-Sahel savanna, encompassing vegetation types such as grasslands, shrubs, wooded savannas, and extensive gallery forests. It is composed of two units: the W Trans Boundary Reserve (WTBR), a Transboundary Biosphere Reserve shared by the three countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger), covering a total area of 10,300 km², and the Arly-Pendjari Transboundary Biosphere Reserve (APTBR), including the Arly Park in Burkina Faso and the Pendjari Biosphere Reserve in Benin. Twenty-two (22) neighboring municipalities are on the periphery of these reserves. Within approximately 40 km of the complex, there are around 350 towns and villages with a total population of about one million inhabitants engaged in cereal and cotton farming. There is intense pressure on forest and wildlife resources in the area, and poaching is a recurring issue.

3.4- PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

The project is implemented by Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) as a regional entity accredited with the Adaptation Fund. The responsibilities of OSS include:

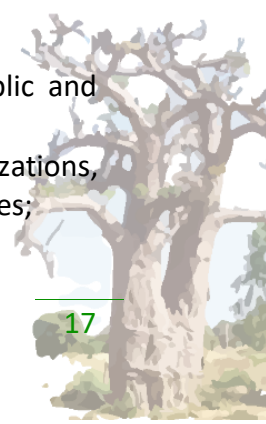
- Overseeing all financial and monitoring aspects of the Project;
- Communicating consolidated Project results to the Adaptation Fund (AF);
- Approving Project Annual Work Plans (APAWP) and Project Progress Reports (PPR) (both national and regional);
- Approving quarterly and annual reports (monitoring and evaluation, financial, and technical);
- Providing administrative and management support to executing entities in accordance with the Multi-Modal Operations Manual (MMOP);
- Offering guidance, directions, and technical support to the Project;
- Ensuring supervision, audit, monitoring, and evaluation of the progress and achievements of the Project;
- Conducting supervision, evaluation, and monitoring missions for project implementation, as well as audit and control missions;
- Ensuring compliance with Environmental, Social, and Gender Policies;
- Ensuring adherence to the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) process and procedures.

Project management is handled by multiple executing entities at various levels within the targeted areas of the WAP complex:

- At the regional level, the project is executed by a Regional Management Unit (RPMU) hosted by OSS. This unit leads project management and coordinates its implementation with all relevant stakeholders from a regional integration perspective.
- At the national level, three National Management Units (NPMU) are established, one each at CENAGREF in Benin, OFINAP in Burkina Faso, and DGEF in Niger. Each NMU comprises personnel including a national coordinator supported by technical, administrative, and financial staff, hired or assigned based on each country's practices.

A governance framework known as the Project Regional Steering Committee (PRSC) has been established. It consists of a technical oversight committee comprising the heads of protected areas, representatives from decentralized administrations of the WAP complex, local community representatives, community organizations, private sector operators, technical and financial partners, and other relevant stakeholders contributing to WAP complex management. PRSC members convene twice a year for regular sessions and as needed for extraordinary sessions. The committee undertakes the following functions:

- Providing guidance for effective project management;
- Approving annual planning and budget allocation;
- Periodically evaluating how closely project results align with projections;
- Ensuring proposed recommendations and new directions are integrated into project implementation;
- Approving technical and financial project reports;
- Ensuring participation and support from target groups (vulnerable groups, public and private sectors, NGOs, park managers, local populations);
- Coordinating interventions between governments and non-governmental organizations, mediating co-management agreements, potential conflicts, and cross-sectoral issues;



- Establishing consensus on critical aspects of development and conservation within the protected areas of the WAP complex.

3.5- MAIN STAKEHOLDERS

1. Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS)	10. Security Ministry
2. Adaptation Fund (AF)	11. Social Action Ministry
3. Environment Ministry	12. AGRHYMET Regional Center (ARC)
4. Water Ministry	13. CEDEAO, UEMOA, CILSS
5. Agriculture and Animal Resources Ministry	14. OP and umbrella organizations
6. Foreign Affairs Ministry	15. OSC (NGO, associations, etc.)
7. Transport Ministry	16. Engineering office
8. National Education Ministry	17. Meteorological National Agencies
9. Territorial Collectivities	

4. OBSERVATIONS

4.1- PROJECT STRATEGY

4.1.1- project design

4.1.1.1- Issues addressed by the project and underlying assumptions

The overall objective aimed by the Adapt-WAP project was to enhance the resilience of ecosystems and improve the living conditions and livelihoods of populations within the WAP complex, given a highly adverse climate change context. This would be achieved through the establishment of a multi-risk early warning system for droughts, floods, and fires, as well as the implementation of concrete adaptation measures. Four (04) components were proposed to achieve this general objective. In this framework, several assumptions guided the project's design, including the integration of the climate dimension and related risks, the functional multi-risk early warning system provided to beneficiaries, the resilience of populations and ecosystems, the improvement of livelihoods, and broad awareness among populations. The different assumptions are examined below:

Result 1.1 - The climate dimension and its associated risks are integrated into the master development plan as well as the management plans of the complex. This assumption remains valid as the evaluation observed that authorities at various levels in the three countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger) have demonstrated their commitment by incorporating climate change issues into development plans at regional, national, and local levels. Indeed, at the mid-term of implementation, the project has facilitated the development of a climate change adaptation plan for the WAP complex, as well as a methodological guide that incorporates climate change into the Master Development Plan and the Management and Development Plans of the five parks within the WAP complex.

Result 2.1 - The multi-risk early warning system is used by beneficiaries to manage emergencies. This envisioned early warning system aims to develop and provide information to various users of the WAP complex, including populations, and users and managers of forest, pastoral, and agricultural areas. Its operationalization must be tailored to the local context and socio-economic specifics of the WAP complex, aiming to enhance disaster and extreme weather event preparedness. Despite the relevance and necessity of implementing this tool, it has not yet been realized due to observed capacity issues at the contractor level. The security issue within the complex cannot be overlooked either. Activities related to acquiring hydrometeorological stations, conducting drills, and setting up facilities within the complex area are no longer feasible,

and the entire situation must be analyzed and revised to propose a new design that considers the ground reality in this new security context.

To address expertise difficulties, involving the AGRHYMET Regional Center (ARC) as a strategic partner is being considered. The CRA would take on the operation and management of the multi-risk early warning system with a sustainability perspective. A consultancy office would be tasked with the system's design, development, and deployment. The Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System Unit of the OSS will also contribute by exploring the possibility of entrusting part of the early warning system's development to them.

Result 3.1 - Populations and ecosystems resilience are improved through concrete adaptation measures. The hypothesis here is to implement activities that reduce the impact of climate change on the integrity and balance of natural resources, particularly on natural ecosystems, in order to maintain and support their ecosystem services. This should also enhance the adaptive capacity of populations and ecosystems to climate-related risks and natural disasters through concrete adaptation measures such as specific infrastructure development (water points, transhumance routes, etc.) or measures promoting the development of other sectors like agroforestry and small-scale irrigation.

Result 3.2 – Population livelihoods are diversified and improved. Under this result, the aim is to strengthen the resilience of the local population by establishing a microfinance mechanism to accelerate the diversification of income-generating activities for beneficiaries. Priority is planned to be given to the most vulnerable communities and individuals in the 19 project beneficiary municipalities, based on the following criteria: land use and ownership - resource users - project impacts - vulnerability - socio-professional groups - gender - education.

Result 4.1 - Engaged stakeholders are mobilized and sensitized through appropriate communication and capacity building. Under this result, all actors are targeted, including target groups (policy makers, youth, students, socio-professional groups, women, etc.) as well as direct and indirect beneficiaries. Environmental education tools and materials (radio, SMS, web, environmental clubs) are planned to be used to raise awareness and enhance their capacity on concepts related to the project themes. The envisioned themes include climate change and its impacts on the WAP complex ecosystems, natural disasters, natural resources, biodiversity, etc.

4.1.1.2- Overall approach to project objectives

The stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Adapt-WAP project have adopted a comprehensive approach aimed at achieving its objectives. Thus, to enhance the resilience of ecosystems and improve the living conditions and livelihoods of populations within the WAP complex in the face of a highly adverse climate change context, through a multi-risk early warning system for droughts, floods, and fires, as well as the implementation of concrete adaptation measures; the project ensured the participation and engagement of stakeholders from the outset. The various thematic studies conducted during the project's development phase involved beneficiary communities and identified their needs, around which the logical framework (components, outcomes, outputs, and activities) was established. This approach contributed to ensuring the ownership and sustainability of the project's interventions.

The execution of activities requires appropriate skills, expertise, knowledge, and guidance to ensure their effectiveness and efficiency and to hope for the expected outcomes. Thus, the adopted methodology involves the internal development of conceptual notes, Terms of Reference, annual work plans, and procurement plans as applicable, which are validated at various levels before implementation. The No-Objection Request process established by OSS has played a very important role in improving technical quality as well as in the efficient use of financial resources. Consultation frameworks, including the regional steering committee, have

been of significant value. Despite the importance of this approach, the effects and impacts of the results of the project's first two years of implementation are relatively limited compared to the overall goal (by the end of the project, 50% of vulnerable ecosystems in the WAP complex will be more resilient, while 60% of target populations will have improved living conditions). Indeed, during the project's two years of execution, concrete adaptation activities have not yet effectively started; only preparatory activities have been carried out, including certain awareness-raising actions, beneficiary and stakeholder training, production and distribution of plants for reforestation and soil restoration, integration of climate change into planning and development tools, etc. Difficulties are related, among other factors, to the COVID-19 pandemic and insecurity.

To outline the prospects for the perspective for 2024 (the planned closing year for this project), an analysis was conducted on the achievement of the global objective's targets. This analysis allows for measuring the remaining efforts and conditions required to achieve the global objective, meeting the expectations of the States and beneficiaries, while also reflecting on emerging challenges related to the current context and the expectations for support from the Adaptation Fund (AF). Thus, it would be reasonable to consider extending the project for at least two more years.

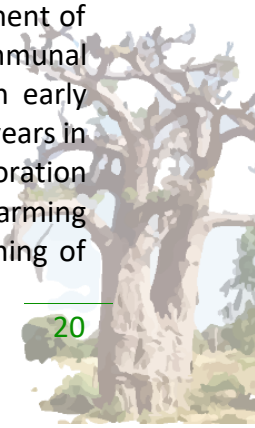
4.1.1.3- Project design and its strategic and activities coherence

The analysis of the project's strategy was based on the quality of project design and the quality of the results framework. The quality of project design was assessed by evaluating the degree of relevance of the problem targeted by the project, the alignment of the project with country priorities, the realism of the planned interventions/activities in relation to the expected outcomes, the quality of the involved stakeholders, and the established decision-making processes. The quality of the results framework was assessed by analyzing the relevance of objectives, activities, expected outcomes, and effects, as well as mid-term indicators and targets and end-of-project indicators. The mid-term evaluation also analyzed the extent to which gender-disaggregated effect indicators are utilized.

The project implementation strategy has been designed around the institutional arrangements agreed upon during project preparation. The Regional Project Management Unit (RPMN) hosted by OSS, coordinates and supervises the project's execution, ensuring that the regional approach is taken into account. Three National Project Management Units (NPMU), hosted respectively by CENAGREF in Benin, OFINAP in Burkina Faso, and DGEF in Niger, oversee and coordinate project execution at the country level, working closely with the RPMN. Depending on the topics addressed and the specificities of activities within the project's four components, the NPUs ensure their execution either independently or with the support of other specialized ministerial structures, NGOs, or external expertise. This is defined in the Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPB) and Procurement Plans (PP) which are presented and validated by the Implementing Entity (OSS) in the beginning of each project year.

4.1.1.4- Consistency of the Adapt-WAP project with the needs and expectations of beneficiaries

The project has initiated actions that address the concerns of the populations. These actions include the establishment of water points to improve access to clean water for drinking, livestock, and agricultural activities; support for Income Generating Activities (IGAs); the development of agricultural lands and pastures; the integration of climate change measures into Communal Development Plans (PDC); and the awareness-raising and training of communities on early warning systems and natural disaster prevention tools. The activities during the first two years in the countries have focused on producing and distributing plants for reforestation and restoration of cultivated areas, honey and vegetable oil production to improve incomes in Benin, fish farming training, reforestation of degraded areas, and assisted regeneration in Niger, and training of



trainers on various themes including environmental education, reforestation techniques, and assisted regeneration in Burkina Faso.

Investigations conducted among the populations in the three countries have confirmed that the activities have taken place with significant participation and mobilization on various topics, both among men and women. The training and awareness efforts have reached a large number of beneficiaries, including young people and women. It has been found that the project's activities correspond well to their expectations. Therefore, the project's implementation is relevant in terms of addressing the needs of the beneficiaries.

4.1.1.5- Consistency of the Adapt-WAP project with country priorities and country ownership

The relevance and coherence of the project's actions in relation to the directions of the states are assessed through the National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP), national development strategies, sectoral policies of departments responsible for environment, agriculture, social action, livestock, transportation, etc. The vision of the Transboundary Planning and Management Plan for the W Block (2017-2026), a strategic planning document, is as follows: "By 2032, biodiversity conservation in the transboundary biosphere reserve of the W Park constitutes a model of efficient sub-regional and environmental governance." The general objective is to "consolidate the achievements of transboundary management of the W Park by contributing to the sustainable development of the neighboring populations." This is consistent with the objectives of the Adaptation Fund.

The Adapt-WAP project is in perfect harmony with this vision and objective. Furthermore, the project aligns with regional instruments, including the Action Plan for Africa (APA), the Global Food Crisis Solution Program, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) of NEPAD, and the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative (AGRI) in the Sahel and West Africa.

4.1.1.6- Relevance of taking gender issues into account in project design

Gender integration has been considered in the project's achievements. In the diagnostic studies, disaggregation of analyses has consistently been conducted with a specific focus on addressing measures to reduce gender inequalities. Similarly, results have often been disaggregated in data collection and processing. For instance, participants in training sessions for activities like honey production, fishing, and horticulture have been separated into women and men categories, although rarely distinguishing the youth.

However, none of the reports specifically mention gender as a distinct point. To enhance gender mainstreaming, report plans should highlight gender considerations by addressing the progress made and challenges faced in data collection, processing, and presentation. This approach will facilitate the documentation of project actions for the benefit of women and youth, who make up the majority of the populations being targeted for resilience improvement.

4.1.1.7- Integrating stakeholder perspectives into decision-making processes

Three types of bodies will be established in accordance with the project document to ensure the implementation and execution of activities at both regional and national levels. These are the Regional Steering Committee (RSC), the Regional Executing Entity, and the National Executing Entities. It is through these different levels that the opinions and concerns of stakeholders are taken into account. Stakeholders use these bodies to contribute to the timely approval of project documents such as quarterly reports, review of work plans and budgets, and discussions on emerging issues during various meetings.

The Regional Steering Committee comprises directors general responsible for protected areas, representatives from decentralized administrations within the WAP complex, representatives of local communities, representatives of community organizations, private sector operators, technical and financial partners, and other relevant actors who could contribute to the management of the WAP complex. The members of the RSC meet twice a year in ordinary sessions and, if necessary, in extraordinary sessions. It is chaired on a rotating basis by one of the directors general of the administrations responsible for protected areas.

The Regional Executing Entity, hosted by OSS, consists of a coordinator, a technical assistant, and a monitoring and evaluation expert. It works closely with the NEEs to carry out various activities.

The NEEs each consist of a national coordinator and a technical assistant. The coordinator is responsible for project management (coordination, administrative and financial aspects), and the technical assistant is responsible for providing technical support to local stakeholders. The two will work together to ensure project implementation based on feedback received from regional coordination and supervisory authorities of protected areas.

At the local level, there are park managers and local actors, local communities, local NGOs, community representation bodies, and so on.

4.2- PROGRESSING TOWARDS RESULTS

4.2.1- Progress towards achieving results

Component 1 - Integrating climate change considerations into the management of the WAP complex

The first component aims to integrate the issue of climate change into the management tools of the WAP complex at regional and national levels. Overall, the analysis of achievements shows that the activities planned under this component have progressed relatively well and the expected results have been achieved. However, it is important to continue to strengthen and enhance this component to ensure an effective consideration of climate change in the long-term management of the WAP complex.

Result 1.1 - The climate dimension and its risks are integrated into the master development plan and the complex's management plans.

Product 1.1.1 – Developed The regional action plan for adaptation and the methodological guide for the integration of CC

This product consists of six activities, with the execution responsibility lying entirely at the regional level. Only the first four activities are planned to be carried out during the first half of the project's lifespan. At this stage, it has been possible to develop and validate the Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCAP) for the WAP complex, as well as a methodological guide integrating climate change considerations into the Master Development Plan (MDP) and the Development and Management Plans (DMPs) of the five parks within the WAP complex.

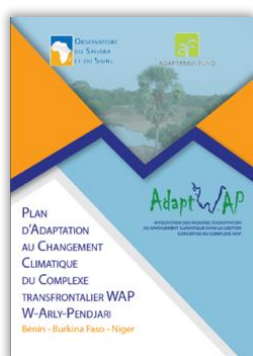
The results obtained from the CCAP have led to a better understanding of the vulnerability level of the ecosystems and local communities within the complex in the face of major climate change-related risks, as well as assessing their impacts on the socio-economic development of the region. These findings have also aided in identifying priority adaptation needs and the intervention capacities of various social groups involved. The expressed adaptation needs and proposed urgent options are closely tied to the biophysical and socio-economic requirements of the WAP complex area. In essence, the CCAP has enriched the understanding of the current situation and proposed solutions to address climate challenges. The main recommendations notably revolve around several lines of action, namely:

- Establishing an observation and early warning system for climate change-related risks, aiming to better anticipate extreme weather events and prevent negative impacts on local populations;
- Promoting new varieties of crops adapted to climate variability and extremes, in order to ensure food security for rural communities and enhance their resilience to climate uncertainties;
- Improving access to water, particularly by enhancing the resilience of cropping systems to climate change and developing innovative techniques for sustainable water resource management;
- Adopting more sustainable agricultural practices, with a focus on enhancing soil conservation and restoration techniques to mitigate productivity losses;
- Creating livestock feed banks and harvest residue storage facilities to ensure better management of food resources and contribute to poverty reduction in rural areas; and
- Supporting the restoration of degraded riverbanks in vulnerable watercourses to preserve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem adaptation capacity to climate change.

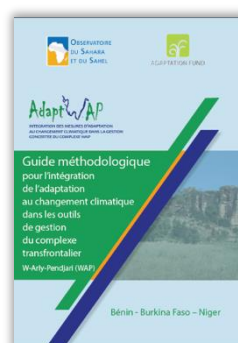
To sum it up, these recommendations aim to enhance the adaptive capacity of local communities and ecosystems to the challenges posed by climate change. This is achieved by promoting more sustainable practices, fostering innovation, and encouraging collaboration among all relevant stakeholders.

The developed methodological guide is a crucial document for the stakeholders involved in the management of the WAP complex. It will enable them to seamlessly integrate climate change-related aspects and adaptation measures into the Master Development Plan (MDP) and the Management and Development Plans (MDPs) of the five parks. This guide serves as a valuable tool for facilitating well-informed decision-making and guiding adaptation strategies based on the specificities of each park and local needs. It provides stakeholders with clear and detailed information on the various steps to follow in integrating climate dimensions and adaptation measures into park management plans.

Additionally, it will strengthen collaboration and coordination among different stakeholders and facilitate the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation system for the implemented actions.



Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCPA)



Methodological guide integrating the CC problematic into the DMS and the GAPS

Several regional meetings and workshops were organized to bring together the technical services responsible for park management at the national level in the three countries, as well as sub-regional technical and financial partners. These gatherings aimed to discuss and validate the developed Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCAP) and its associated methodological guide.

Through these exchanges, participants were able to address the challenges of park management within the context of climate change, and define priorities and adaptation actions to be implemented as part of the action plan.

These meetings played a pivotal role in the implementation of the CCAP and the development of the associated methodological guide. They facilitated collaboration among various stakeholders and ensured the adequate consideration of local issues and needs. Importantly, following the adoption of the CCAP and its methodological guide, it was agreed by the supervising administrations of the three WAP member states that these documents would be officially recognized as integral parts of the WAP complex management tools. This decision was reached during the WAP Council of Ministers meeting on April 13, 2022.

Within the scope of product 1.1.1, two activities are planned for the remaining duration of the project, namely:

The first activity involves establishing an operational platform to facilitate dialogue among decision-makers, aiming to integrate climate change adaptation into the management measures of the WAP complex; and

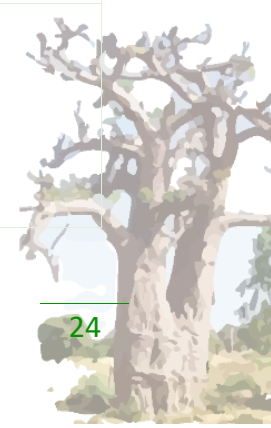
The second activity is to organize a regional meeting to validate and disseminate this platform. Initial discussions have already been initiated for these activities.

Several recommendations and proposals have been gathered from stakeholders involved in the management of the WAP complex, whether at the level of the three countries or through studies and activities conducted within the project.

These recommendations and findings will be incorporated during the design of the platform, which will be tailored to the specific needs of each stakeholder and the current context of managing this transboundary complex.

The results and performance indicators defined for the first half of the project's duration for product 1.1.1 have been achieved, and even exceeded. The activities were carried out effectively and led to the expected outcomes. Furthermore, the current implementation context of the project anticipates the successful completion of the remaining activities for this product. Therefore, the only recommendation to be made in this regard is to ensure that the developed products are adopted and effectively utilized by various stakeholders at different levels to ensure that climate change issues continue to be taken into account.

Activities	Progress status	Products and achievements	Comments
Activity 1.1.1.1: Develop a climate change adaptation plane for the WAP complex.	100% completed	The Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCAP) has been developed, adopted, and disseminated.	Nothing to report
Activity 1.1.1.2: Organize a regional workshop to validate the climate change adaptation plan for the WAP complex.	100% completed	As part of the process of developing the CCAP, a workshop and several meetings were organized.	Nothing to report
Activity 1.1.1.3: Develop a Methodological Guide to easily integrate climate change-related aspects and adaptation measures into the Master Development Plan (MDP) and Management Plans (MPs) of the five parks within the WAP complex.	100% completed	Similarly, the guide has also been developed, adopted, and disseminated.	Nothing to report



Activity 1.1.1.4: Organize a workshop to validate the methodological guide.	100% completed	As part of the process of developing the guide, a workshop and several meetings were organized.	Nothing to report
Activity 1.1.1.5: Establish an operational stakeholders' platform to facilitate dialogue among decision-makers on the integration of climate change adaptation into the management measures of the WAP complex.	0%	The implementation of these activities is planned for the third and fourth year of the project.	It is important to keep working on this activity by involving the identified stakeholders in order to ensure that their needs and expectations are well considered in the design of the platform.
Activity 1.1.1.6: Organize a workshop to validate the operational stakeholders' platform.	0%		Nothing to report

Product 1.1.2 - Development of technical appendices integrating CC into the Master Development Plan (MDP) and the Development and Management Plans (DMPs) of the five parks, as well as the Communal Development Plans (CDPs) of the neighboring municipalities of WAP.

This product consists of six activities planned for the first two years of project implementation. Four activities fall under the responsibility of the regional entity, while the other two are under the purview of the national execution entities.

Following on from the momentum of integrating climate change adaptation measures into the management tools of the WAP complex, initiated through the development of the CCAP and its guide under Product 1.1.1, technical annexes have been created for the Master Development Plan (MDP) and Development and Management Plans (DMPs) of the five parks within the WAP.

Additionally, a strategy for mobilizing additional resources for the WAP complex has been formulated. The process of developing these documents was participatory, involving national, technical, and financial partners operating within the WAP area. Several workshops and meetings were conducted as part of this process, with the participation of the consulting firm retained for this task. The main outcomes of these annexes include the proposal of new adaptation options and the development of project profiles for each sector of activity.

However, activities related to this integration did not progress as the Communal Development Plans (CDPs) had expired during the project implementation period and needed to be updated to incorporate the necessary adaptation measures. This issue was discussed during the 3rd Project Steering Committee meeting held on April 12, 2022, in Niamey, Niger. Stakeholders recommended that the Adapt-WAP project, through its three national execution entities, contribute to the process of updating the CDPs, ensuring the integration of climate change adaptation. This action aims to promote the ownership of adaptation measures by the municipalities and further enhance the resilience of ecosystems and local populations. To address these recommendations, reconnaissance missions and meetings were initiated in the three countries with municipalities and inter-communal associations to gather information about ongoing approaches and initiatives related to updating the CDPs. The field visits at the municipal level enabled the development of new approaches to integrate climate change into the Communal Development Plans (CDPs), involving all relevant stakeholders, including municipalities, civil society, and financial partners.

In Benin, the coordination of updating the Communal Development Plans (CDPs) has been entrusted to two associations: the Association for the Promotion of Intercommunality in the Alibori Department (APIDA) for the municipalities of Kandi, Karimama, Malanville, and Banikoara, and the Association of Municipalities of Atacora and Donga (ACAD) for the municipalities of Matéri, Tanguiéta, Kouandé, and Kérou. Work meetings were organized between the National Project Management Unit (NPMU) of Benin and the two associations, resulting in a partnership

agreement being established between the parties (CENAGREF, APIDA, and ACAD). The collaborative areas covered by this agreement include:

- Providing training for technical staff from the project's target municipalities, as well as for staff members from APIDA and ACAD responsible for overseeing the development of the 4th-generation CDPs, with an emphasis on integrating the aspect of climate change.
- Funding the validation sessions for the necessary tools to ensure the quality of the CDPs regarding the incorporation of climate change aspects during their development and implementation.

It is worth highlighting that this collaborative approach enables the consideration of the needs and realities of each municipality in integrating the dimension of climate change into the CDPs.

In **Burkina Faso** and in **Niger**, Discussions are currently underway to reach a consensus with municipal stakeholders and the agencies responsible for the development of Communal Development Plans (CDPs), in order to support them in their updating process, considering the realities of the local context.

The update of the Geographical Information System (GIS) of the WAP complex was initiated from the start of the project. A data collection process developed in the framework of other initiatives was established. Additionally, mapping campaigns were organized to cover specific themes, and the results were discussed and validated with stakeholders. However, it is important to note that the WAP complex area is not accessible due to the current security situation.

As a result, all the work done so far relies on the use of satellite imagery, supplemented by precise ground knowledge. The process of updating the WAP GIS will continue during the remaining duration of the project, using methodologies and channels adapted to the current context.

Activities	Progress status		Products and achievements	Comments
<u>Activity 1.1.2.1</u> - Develop a technical appendix integrating climate change into the Master Development Plan (MDP) and the Development and Management Plans (DMPs).	100% completed		The technical annex has been developed, adopted, and disseminated.	Nothing to report
<u>Activity 1.1.2.2</u> - Organize two regional workshops to validate the technical appendix of the MDP and the technical appendices of the MDPs for the Arly-Pendjari and W blocks.	100% completed		A workshop and several meetings were organized in the framework of the annex development process.	Nothing to report
<u>Activity 1.1.2.3</u> - Develop technical annexes integrating climate change into the communal development plans of the municipalities adjacent to the WAP complex.	Benin	20%	The CC integration process has been launched. The approach adopted to integrate the CC aspect is currently being implemented. The approach to integrating the CC aspect is being put in place	In progress
	Burkina Faso	5%		
	Niger	5%		
<u>Activity 1.1.2.4</u> - Organize national workshops to validate the technical annexes of the development plans of the municipalities adjacent to the WAP complex for climate change adaptation.	0%		Implementation of these activities is scheduled for the third and fourth years of the project.	Workshops and meetings will be organized according to the development of the annexes for the Communal Development Plans (CDPs)
<u>Activity 1.1.2.5</u> - Update the geographical information system (GIS) of the WAP complex.	60%		An initial database has been set up.	Constraints, particularly related to the security

			situation in the WAP area, disrupt the smooth progress of this activity.
<u>Activity 1.1.2.6</u> - Organize a workshop to validate the updated GIS of the WAP complex.	0%	Implementation of this activity is scheduled for the third and fourth years of the project.	A validation and dissemination workshop for the GIS will be organized once it is finalized.

The technical annexes incorporating the climate change aspect into the MDP and DMP of the five parks have been developed and disseminated. Despite various constraints encountered during the execution of activities within this product, including the expiration of the CDPs of beneficiary communities for climate change integration and unfavorable security conditions limiting access to the complex for the geographic information system (GIS) implementation, measures have been taken to address these challenges and achieve the intended objectives and indicators. Therefore, the objectives of integrating climate change into the CDPs should be maintained, with the recommendation to change the approach since the majority of these planning documents have expired, and it is not relevant to integrate climate change into them.

Component 2 - Design and implementation of a multi-hazard early warning system

This component entails the establishment and operationalization of an early warning system aimed at minimizing the negative impacts of natural disasters threatening the integrity of ecosystems and ensuring the safety of populations living near the WAP complex. Given the strong interconnection and complementarity among the various activities within this component, and in accordance with the execution approach adopted for it, the progress analysis, conclusions drawn, and proposed adjustments are presented below for the entire component.

Most of the activities carried out under this component are at the regional level. The execution of this component was initiated at the project's outset through the completion of a baseline study. This study aimed to update information and data related to project execution. Additionally, certain elements need to be understood to effectively coordinate and guide project execution, particularly the establishment of the EWS. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the Project Management Unit and the consulting firm responsible for conducting this study took measures in close collaboration with partner countries. This resulted in achieving the expected outcomes, particularly concerning the description of biophysical and socio-economic components of the complex, as well as a detailed assessment of villages targeted by the project, and existing infrastructure linked to EWS implementation. The study was made available to all project execution partners to utilize, consider, and capitalize on its results in project implementation.

To ensure complementarity and synergy among various studies and actions related to EWS establishment, project execution partners agreed to engage a consulting firm responsible for managing the entire component. In light of this, terms of reference were drafted, encompassing all activities related to EWS establishment. The ToRs were developed and validated in a participatory manner, involving beneficiary organizations. Subsequently, a consortium of consulting firms was selected to perform this task. Unfortunately, this consortium failed to deliver agreed-upon products and deliverables, and did not adhere to contractual clauses, leading to significant disruptions in project execution. As a result, the contract with this consortium was terminated. To recover from the accumulated delays, a new approach for EWS

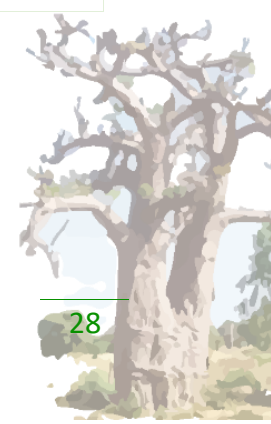
establishment was adopted. ToRs adapted to this new approach were developed to engage a consulting firm primarily responsible for EWS prototyping. As defined in the project document, the AGRHYMET Regional Center (ARC), a project partner tasked with operating and managing the MHEWS, was mobilized from the initial stages of implementing this approach. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) outlining ARC's tasks and responsibilities within this process was signed within the scope of this project.

Throughout various missions and meetings organized as part of the project, as well as following conducted studies and reports and recommendations from the national authorities of the three beneficiary countries, it was observed that some achievements envisioned in the EWS are not feasible due to unfavorable security conditions in the WAP complex and certain neighboring communities. It was suggested not to invest in the establishment of equipment and infrastructure as initially planned. Stakeholders such as forestry authorities, NGOs, and communities were consulted and confirmed that terrorist groups present in the area would destroy all set-up equipment, including weather stations, water level gauges, buildings, etc. This security aspect will be considered during the implementation of the regional EWS, and appropriate measures will be taken in consultation with various partners. It should be noted that several meetings at different levels were organized within this approach. The most significant of these meetings was the convening of a council of ministers of the supervising ministries responsible for park management.

To mitigate issues related to the cumbersome national procurement procedures in the three countries, certain equipment acquisition procedures for EWS operation are being undertaken, whether at the regional or national level.

Product 2.1.1 - The EWS is designed and validated

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Progress status</i>	<i>Products and achievements</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<u>Activity 2.1.1.1</u> - Carry out preliminary studies for SAP implementation.	50%	Studying the reference situation	The development and dissemination of the Baseline Study have allowed for an assessment of the project as a whole and conducted some preliminary studies specifically focused on setting up the EWS. Other preliminary studies will be conducted by the CRA and the consulting firms responsible for EWS development.
<u>Activity 2.1.1.2</u> - Design an EWS prototype at the technical and institutional levels.	0%	Implementation is underway	The Terms of Reference (ToRs) for these studies have been prepared, and the contracting process is in its final stages as of the date of this review.
<u>Activity 2.1.1.3</u> - Organize two regional workshops to validate the studies and the SAP prototype.	50%	Workshops and meetings	Workshops and meetings have been organized to validate the preliminary studies and engage in discussions about the EWS design process.



Product 2.1.2 – The EWS is functional and deployed

Activities	Progress status	Products and achievements	Comments
<u>Activity 2.1.2.1</u> - Purchase and install observation equipment (weather stations, water gauges, remote hydrological stations, sensors, piezometers, GPS, etc.);	0%	Implementation of these activities is scheduled for the third and fourth years of the project.	Since the prototype of the EWS to be implemented has not yet been defined, the technical specifications, as well as the type and quantities of materials and equipment to be acquired, have not been determined yet. These details will be clarified following the prototyping of the EWS. In this regard, it has been noted in the Terms of Reference (ToRs) prepared for the recruitment of the consulting firm responsible for EWS development that the task of identifying the necessary equipment, as well as the preparation of relevant DAO, will be within their responsibility. However, it should be noted that the current security situation in the WAP area no longer allows for the implementation of certain planned interventions and acquisitions. Budget adjustments must therefore be made to adapt to this new security context. This will particularly affect the equipment to be acquired and installed within the complex.
<u>Activity 2.1.2.2</u> - Acquisition of IT equipment (servers, processing units, software, etc.);	0%		
<u>Activity 2.1.2.3</u> - Acquire tools and equipment to broadcast warning messages to the population (beacons, flags, sirens, signs, loudspeakers, telephone, local radio, etc.);	0%		
<u>Activity 2.1.2.4</u> - Rehabilitate / build management units offices;	0%		
<u>Activity 2.1.2.5</u> - Formalize national and regional SAP management units in the three countries;	25%	Field missions, workshops and meetings	Although the thematic studies linked to the implementation of EWS are not progressing as planned, it should be noted that several meetings and gatherings have been organized, both at regional and national level. The main aim of these meetings was to involve all parties concerned by EWS.
<u>Activity 2.1.2.6</u> - Organize meetings of national SAP management units	10%		
<u>Activity 2.1.2.7</u> - Organize regional and national training sessions on SAP (on use, data processing, setting up indicators, including setting up community relays, etc.);	0%	Implementation of these activities is scheduled for the third and fourth years of the project.	It is recommended to increase the frequency of these meetings during the remaining period of the project to ensure synergy between the players. In addition, these meetings can be complemented by the organization of EWS training sessions. A budget review is required to take these aspects into account.
<u>Activity 2.1.2.8</u> - Produce and disseminate warning messages (bulletins, maps, summary radio messages, SMS, digital media).	0%		

Product 2.1.3 - Disaster contingency plans are put in place

Activities	Progress status	Products and achievements	Comments
<u>Activity 2.1.3.1</u> - Develop an emergency plan for CC disasters in each country	0%	These activities implementation is scheduled for the third and fourth years of the project.	The Terms of Reference (ToRs) developed for the EWS design include the development of a conceptual approach and a logical operational framework for the MHEWS at the local, national, and regional levels. To avoid duplications, it is necessary to
<u>Activity 2.1.3.2</u> - Organize training sessions on the emergency plan for the	0%		

various players involved in the three countries.		realign the objective of this activity so that it complements the work that will be carried out by the consultancy firm responsible for EWS development. The evaluation suggests merging these two activities for better efficiency and effectiveness in fund utilization.
<u>Activity 2.1.3.3</u> - Acquire disaster management equipment (3 pick-ups, motorcycles, canoes, inflatable boats and specific accessories, etc.).	0%	The identification of necessary equipment for disaster management within the scope of this EWS will be clearly defined through the study that will focus on its design. However, to bolster the project teams with means of transportation and to anticipate potential delays due to national procurement regulations, it is recommended to promptly initiate the acquisition of rolling stock for disaster management. This equipment will enable the project teams in all three countries to oversee and monitor on-ground activity execution.
<u>Activity 2.1.3.4</u> - Implement three white operations (disaster management simulation exercises)	0%	Considering the security situation in the project area, it will be challenging to implement operations as originally planned during the project's design phase. Therefore, adjustments will need to be made regarding the execution approach of this activity to adapt to the new context. Budgetary adjustments may also be considered.

The implementation of Component 2 has faced significant challenges, and so far, no significant progress has been made. These difficulties are mainly attributed to the termination of the contract with the selected consortium for the establishment of the MHEWS. Investigations have also revealed that despite efforts to mobilize and involve various partners at different levels, synergy remains weak, and additional efforts need to be exerted to improve the process. A new approach for setting up the EWS has been initiated, taking into account new security elements in the project area. A comprehensive budget revision for the entire component is deemed necessary to address all the aspects highlighted in the evaluation. It's also advisable to consider revising some activities to align with this new approach. The terms of reference for setting up the SAP have been updated, considering the aforementioned aspects.

Component 3 - improve the resilience of ecosystems, populations and livelihoods through the implementation of concrete adaptation actions

Most activities of this component fall under the responsibility of the national executing entities, with the support and supervision of the regional executing entity. The few activities within the purview of the regional executing entity for this component, all involving studies, were practically all carried out during the first half of the project's duration. Regarding the overall progress of

national activities for this component, there is a significant disparity among the three countries. This disparity is primarily due to differences in the establishment and formation dates of project management teams, as well as the effectiveness of grant agreements, which condition the initial disbursement of funds, and the performance of the NPMU on the other hand.

Result 3.1 - The resilience of communities and ecosystems is enhanced through concrete adaptation measures.

The activities planned within this outcome aim to mitigate the impact of climate change on the integrity and balance of natural resources, particularly on natural ecosystems, in order to maintain and support their ecosystem services. They will also contribute to enhancing the adaptive capacity of communities and ecosystems to climate-related hazards and natural disasters through concrete adaptation measures, such as the development of specific infrastructure (water points, transhumance corridors, etc.) and the expansion of sectors like agroforestry and small-scale irrigation.

Activities undertaken at regional level:

Mapping and identification of trails to be developed

During the first year of the project, mapping work was undertaken to establish a network of roads to be developed within the transboundary WAP reserve. The outcomes of these efforts were reviewed in several meetings. A selection matrix for the roads to be upgraded was created, considering various factors such as the nature of the roads, their usage, the required improvements, and the associated costs of the works.

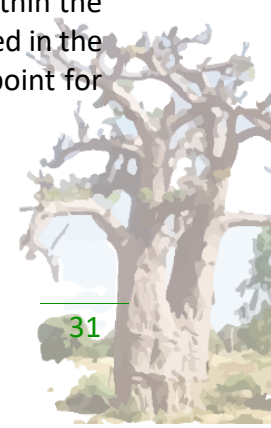
Technical study for the management of fishing sites

The main objective of this study is to promote sustainable fishing in the EWS complex. To achieve this, it's important to clarify the current management situation of fishing sites and to identify the needs of stakeholders within the complex area. Terms of Reference (ToRs) have been developed for this purpose, and an international call for bids has been initiated. However, following the evaluation of received bids, it became evident that the proposed financial offer significantly exceeds the project's allocated budget. In light of this situation, a new approach has been agreed upon to carry out this study. This approach involves engaging national partners to collect data and information on the ground and conduct the studies. Subsequently, the RMPU will be responsible for synthesizing the regional findings. This approach aims to optimize financial resources and expedite the completion of the study in order to enable field activities to commence swiftly.

Result 3.2 - People's livelihoods are strengthened through income-generating activities

Mechanisms and procedures for accessing revolving funds to diversify income-generating activities

This service aims to assist the most climate-vulnerable local communities by establishing a financial mechanism to diversify their sources of income. This includes developing procedures and rules for creating renewable funds, as well as criteria and access conditions, involving various stakeholders. A consulting firm was hired for this task during the project's first year of execution. The document has been disseminated during various events and meetings organized within the context of regional and national project-related gatherings, as well as by partners involved in the management of the WAP complex. This regional mechanism will serve as the starting point for implementing Income Generating Activities (IGAs) in each of the three countries.



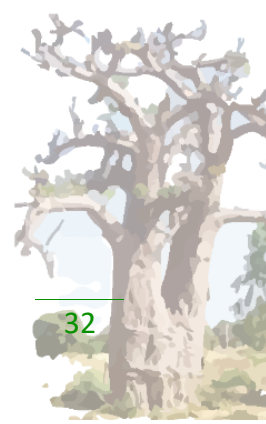
National level undertaken activities:

During the first half of the project's execution, most activities within Component 3, specifically focusing on the national aspect, were primarily centered around the first outcome: enhancing the resilience of communities and ecosystems through tangible adaptation measures. Additionally, a few preparatory activities were initiated for the second outcome of the component. The progress of the activity implementation is outlined below.

- Studies have been conducted on transhumance corridors, water points, and grazing areas to be developed, along with dialogue and validation meetings for the following components: i) Arly and W in Burkina Faso, ii) Pendjari in Benin, and iii) W in Niger. For the study pertaining to W National Park in Benin, the process of recruiting a consulting firm is in its final stages. These studies have allowed the project to propose developments that cater to the needs of target populations and align with the project's expected outcomes. Specific tender documents (DAO) for the proposed developments have been developed. Several meetings have been organized, including a recent workshop for validating the results of the studies and the tender documents related to the types of infrastructure to be developed by the project.



- In Niger, several concrete actions have been completed or are underway. These include:
 - The development and equipping of two existing pastoral wells in the commune of Falmey.
 - The initiation of the development of 200 hectares of grazing areas in the communes of Falmey, Kirtachi, and Kouré.
 - The marking of 50 km of the ECOWAS Corridor N°4, out of the planned 80 km, passing through the communes of Kirtachi and Falmey. The remaining 30 km are already planned.
 - The development of two (2) market gardening sites, each covering an area of one hectare, and their equipping with agricultural and water pumping equipment, benefiting 3 women's groups in Fono Birgui (Falmey) and Ganda Koira (Kirtachi), which have reached a total of 157 households.





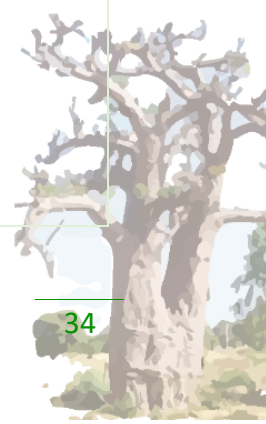
- Awareness campaigns and beneficiary identification campaigns have been conducted in the communities surrounding the WAP in the three countries. These activities have informed and sensitized local populations and municipal partners about the planned activities of the Adapt-WAP project. They have also gathered real needs from these communities and identified beneficiaries for upcoming training sessions on topics such as agroforestry, small-scale irrigation, reforestation, natural resource management, fishing, aquaculture, and the conservation/processing of fish products, among others.
- Training sessions have been organized for producers in the villages surrounding the WAP Complex on techniques related to agroforestry, small-scale irrigation, reforestation, and Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR).
- Training sessions were also organized for fishermen, fish farmers, and fishmongers to improve their fishing and aquaculture techniques, as well as to introduce them to new tools developed by the community. These sessions aimed to enhance the capacity of relevant stakeholders in adopting innovative best practices for managing fisheries resources and aquaculture sites within the complex. Approximately 18 trainers, with 6 from each community, and 45 local producers, with 15 from each community, benefited from this training.



- The fishermen and fishmongers from the communities were provided with kits for the preservation and processing of fishery products. Each kit included the following items: 1 Chorkor smoking oven, 2 isothermal boxes with a capacity of 50 to 200 liters, 2 basins, 2 buckets, 1 mechanical scale with a range of 30 to 50 kg, 3 knives, and 1 cutting machete.

Product 3.1.1 - Transhumance corridors for livestock are developed and rest areas created with the participation of the local workforce.

Activities	Progress status		Products and achievements		Comments
<u>Activity 3.1.1.1</u> - Organize consultation and validation meetings for selected transhumance corridors in the localities/villages crossed.	Benin	50%	Benin	The consultation and dialogue meetings concerned only the Pendjari park, which is the responsibility of APN.	These consultations and dialogue meetings are essential to ensure that the beneficiaries are committed to taking ownership of and respecting the use of the corridors to be set up. It is advisable to obtain written consent from local populations for the choice of routes to be implemented.
	Burkina Faso	100%	Burkina Faso	Consultation and dialogue meetings have been organized.	
	Niger	100%	Niger	Consultation and dialogue meetings have been organized.	
<u>Activity 3.1.1.2</u> - Carry out studies to develop transhumance corridors	Benin	50%	Benin	Studies have been completed and validated for the Pendjari section. For the W, they are in progress.	
	Burkina Faso	100%	Burkina Faso	Studies are completed and validated	
	Niger	100%	Niger	Studies are completed and validated	
<u>Activity 3.1.1.3</u> - Materialize and mark out transhumance corridors in and around the WAP complex.	Benin	0%	Benin	Tender documents have been prepared, but not yet launched.	The Benin government's new strategy for the sedentarization of livestock breeders needs to be taken into account before work can begin on marking out the corridors.
	Burkina Faso	0%	Burkina Faso	Tender documents prepared but not yet launched	
	Niger	80%	Niger	50 Km of the ECOWAS N°4 corridor have been completed	
<u>Activity 3.1.1.4</u> - Building water points and pastures at completed water points	Benin	0%	Benin		
	Burkina Faso	0%	Burkina Faso	Tender documents prepared but not yet launched	
	Niger	70%	Niger	Two water points have been fitted out and equipped	



Product 3.1.2 - Water sources are developed/rehabilitated in the complex with the participation of the local workforce

Activities	Progress status		Products and achievements		Comments
<u>Activity 3.1.2.1</u> - Organize consultation workshops to validate the location of priority water points	Benin	50%	Benin	Consultation and dialogue meetings were organized for the Pendjari area only	These consultations and dialogue meetings are crucial to ensure the engagement of beneficiaries in selecting the locations for the water points to be developed. It is advisable to have written consents from local communities regarding this choice to prevent any potential conflicts later on.
	Burkina Faso	100%	Burkina Faso	Consultation and dialogue meetings were organized	
	Niger	100%	Niger	Consultation and dialogue meetings were organized	
<u>Activity 3.1.2.2</u> - Carry out technical studies for the development of water points	Benin	50%	Benin	Studies have been completed and validated for the Pendjari section. For the W, they are in progress.	
	Burkina Faso	100%	Burkina Faso	Studies are carried out and validated	
	Niger	100%	Niger	Studies are carried out and validated	
<u>Activity 3.1.2.3</u> - Carry out landscaping and equipment work (pumps, solar panels, ponds, etc.)	Benin	0%	Benin	In progress	
	Burkina Faso	0%	Burkina Faso	In progress	
	Niger	20%	Niger	A call for tender for the construction and equipping of a borehole has been prepared.	

Product 3.1.3 - The WAP complex tracks are maintained with the involvement of the local population and joint management structures by HIL

Activities	Progress status		Products and achievements	Comments
<u>Activity 3.1.3.1</u> - Organize a regional technical workshop to validate the tracks to be maintained in the complex	100%		Mapping work has been undertaken, resulting in the establishment of a network of tracks to be developed within the transboundary WAP reserve. The outcomes of these efforts were reviewed during multiple meetings and validated in a regional technical workshop.	Discussions held with the Implementing Entities at the national level in each country have confirmed that this activity cannot be executed due to the prevailing insecurity within the complex. It has been suggested to reallocate the corresponding budget to finance other feasible activities. Each country has put forth proposals that will be revisited in the upcoming section.
<u>Activity 3.1.3.2</u> - Identify and train	0%			<u>'Adjustments and recommendations'</u>

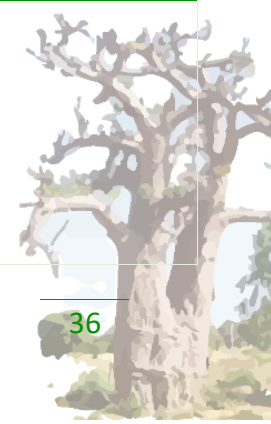
stakeholders in rehabilitation monitoring			
<u>Activity 3.1.3.3</u> - Rehabilitating runways using the HIL method	0%		

Product 3.1.4 - Agroforestry and small-scale irrigation techniques are applied

Activities	Progress status		Products and achievements		Comments
<u>Activity 3.1.4.1</u> - Organize training sessions on agroforestry techniques and small-scale irrigation for farmers in villages bordering the WAP complex.	Benin	0%	Benin		
	Burkina Faso	0%	Burkina Faso		
	Niger	100%	Niger	2 training sessions on agroforestry techniques and small-scale irrigation for 90 producers / farmers, including 27 women.	
<u>Activity 3.1.4.2</u> - Acquire agroforestry plants and make them available to volunteer farmers	Benin	50%	Benin	25,000 agroforestry seedlings produced and made available to beneficiaries in communes bordering the Pendjari.	Two campaigns were missed in Niger and Burkina Faso, as well as the W part of Benin, due to poor planning and lack of preparation.
	Burkina Faso	0%	Burkina Faso		
	Niger	0%	Niger		
<u>Activity 3.1.4.3</u> - Acquire and grant small irrigation equipment to groups of market gardeners	Benin	0%	Benin		
	Burkina Faso	0%	Burkina Faso		
	Niger	100%	Niger	Development of two (2) market gardening sites, each with a surface area of one hectare, and equipping them with agricultural and water-harvesting equipment, for the benefit of 3 women's groups in Fono Birgui (Falmey) and Ganda Koira (Kirtachi), involving a total of 157 households.	

Product 3.1.5 - Activities to promote sustainable fishing in riverside villages

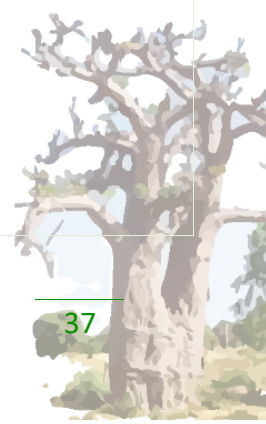
Activities	Progress status		Products and achievements		Comments
<u>Activity 3.1.5.1</u> - Identify and train women fishmongers and processors in the use of new tools produced by the population	Benin	0%	Benin		
	Burkina Faso	0%	Burkina Faso		
	Niger	100%	Niger	18 fishmongers and 18 fishermen from the communes of Falmey, Kirtachi and Tamou were	



				trained in techniques for preserving and processing fish products.	
<u>Activity 3.1.5.2</u> - Equip women fishmongers and processors with fishing equipment and tools (produced by the local population)	Benin	0%	Benin		
	Burkina Faso	0%	Burkina Faso		
	Niger	100%	Niger	18 fishmongers and 18 fishermen from the communes of Falmey, Kirtachi and Tamou were trained in techniques for preserving and processing fish products.	
<u>Activity 3.1.5.3</u> - Identify and train members of fishing groups to improve fishing and fish reproduction techniques	Benin	0%	Benin		
	Burkina Faso	0%	Burkina Faso		
	Niger	100%	Niger	18 trainers and 45 local producers (fishermen) have been trained to improve fishing and fish reproduction techniques.	
<u>Activity 3.1.5.4</u> - Carry out technical studies for the management of fish breeding sites	Benin	0%	Benin		The study was launched at regional level, but as the only bid received far exceeded the budget, it was agreed to carry out these studies at national level. Each country is in the process of establishing the most appropriate approach, favoring the use of government technical services with expertise in the field.
	Burkina Faso	0%	Burkina Faso		
	Niger	0%	Niger		
<u>Activity 3.1.5.5</u> - Implement fishpond and quay development work.	Benin	0%	Benin		
	Burkina Faso	0%	Burkina Faso		
	Niger	0%	Niger		

Product 3.1.6 - Woodlands and pastures are improved and reforested

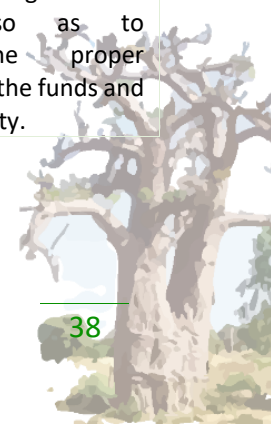
Activities	Progress status	Products and achievements	Comments
<u>Activity 3.1.6.1</u> - Organize national workshops to validate reforestation and grazing areas to be demarcated and restored	Benin 50%	Benin	The national workshops to validate the areas to be reforested and the grazing areas to be demarcated and restored were organized only for the Pendjari region.



	Burkina Faso	100%	Burkina Faso	National workshops were held to validate the areas to be reforested and the grazing areas to be demarcated and restored
	Niger	100%	Niger	National workshops were held to validate the areas to be reforested and the grazing areas to be demarcated and restored
<u>Activity 3.1.6.2</u> - Carry out development studies for grazing areas	Benin	50%	Benin	Studies have been completed and validated for the Pendjari section. For the W, they are in progress.
	Burkina Faso	100%	Burkina Faso	Studies are completed and validated
	Niger	100%	Niger	Studies are completed and validated
<u>Activity 3.1.6.3</u> - Implement the demarcation and management of grazing areas	Benin	0%	Benin	
	Burkina Faso	0%	Burkina Faso	
	Niger	80%	Niger	200 ha of grazing land under development
<u>Activity 3.1.6.4</u> - Organize training sessions on reforestation and assisted natural regeneration	Benin	0%	Benin	
	Burkina Faso	0%	Burkina Faso	
	Niger	100%	Niger	2 training sessions on reforestation techniques and assisted natural regeneration for 90 producers / farmers, including 27 women.
<u>Activity 3.1.6.5</u> - Implement reforestation and assisted natural regeneration activities for riverside villages	Benin	0%	Benin	
	Burkina Faso	0%	Burkina Faso	
	Niger	0%	Niger	

Product 3.2.1 - Leverage fund set up to diversify revenue sources

Activities	Progress status	Products and achievements	Comments
<u>Activity 3.2.1.1</u> - Develop mechanisms and procedures for accessing leveraged funds for IGA diversification	50%	Revolving fund mechanism study finalized, approved and shared.	The study proposed ways of setting up revolving fund management mechanisms. These mechanisms need to be developed at the level of each country according to its specificities, so as to guarantee the proper management of the funds and their sustainability.
<u>Activity 3.2.1.2</u> - Organize training/information workshops on revolving funds for young people, women and men	0%		
<u>Activity 3.2.1.3</u> - Draw up an operational manual for IGAs	0%		

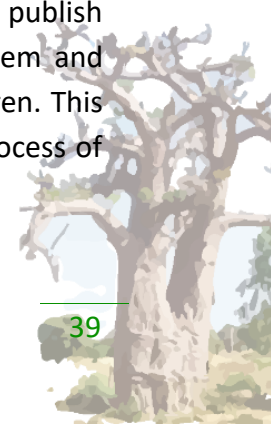


Product 3.2.2 - Supported income-generating activities

Activities	Progress status	Products and achievements	Comments
<u>Activity 3.2.2.1</u> - Identify and train beneficiaries in the various IGAs (agriculture, organic farming, animal husbandry, beekeeping, distillation, NTFP collection, making improved stoves and granaries, etc.).	0%		
<u>Activity 3.2.2.2</u> - Manufacture and disseminate wood-saving equipment and techniques (improved stoves for salt production, processing of fish products and granaries for food products, etc.)	0%		
<u>Activity 3.2.2.3</u> - Acquire and provide vulnerable women with small ruminants (goats, sheep, etc.) and breeding poultry.	0%		
<u>Activity 3.2.2.4</u> - Support women's processing groups through multifunctional processing platforms for non-timber forest products (NTFPs: Shea, Baobab, Moringa, Néré, tamarind, Balanites, Arabic Gum, etc.)	0%	Implementation of these activities is scheduled for the third and fourth years of the project.	Activities relating to this product depend on the implementation of a revolving fund management mechanism that will enable microcredits to be granted to beneficiaries and monitored.
<u>Activity 3.2.2.5</u> - Identify and equip beekeeping promoters to set up beekeeping sites in riverside villages.	0%		
<u>Activity 3.2.2.6</u> - Support women's and youth groups to develop pharmacopoeia and extract oil from aromatic and medicinal plants	0%		
<u>Activity 3.2.2.7</u> - Equip fishermen and fish farmers living in localities bordering the WAP complex	0%		
<u>Activity 3.2.2.8</u> - Build "nature boutiques" to display and sell local products and crafts at park entrances	0%		

Component 4 - Awareness-raising, communication and capacity-building for concerted, integrated and sustainable management of the WAP complex

This last component is dedicated to awareness-raising, communication and capacity-building for various categories of stakeholders. At mid-term, the project was able to develop and publish training modules on climate change adaptation, the multi-hazard early warning system and sustainable land management for decision-makers, extension workers and schoolchildren. This was achieved at regional level with the participation of the 4 NPMU, notably in the process of validating these deliverables.



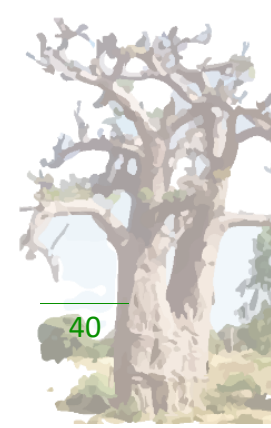
At the national level: Training sessions on Sustainable Land Management (SLM), environmental preservation, and particularly adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change in the communities around the WAP complex were held from March 21 to 22, 2022, in the meeting room of Bangoula in the Tillaberi region.

The trainer training workshop (involving technicians and teachers at the periphery of the W-Niger National Park) focused on climate change (CC), Sustainable Land Management (SLM), Disaster Management (DM), Participatory Communication (PC), environmental issues, and Environmental Education (EE). The two-day workshop allowed participants to exchange and discuss their respective experiences regarding the presented modules.

A total of 25 technicians, including 4 women, were trained as trainers. The trained teachers numbered 30 individuals, including 13 women, accounting for 47% of participants. In the upcoming project activities, the trained teachers will be responsible for passing on the acquired knowledge to students in the communities bordering the W Park. Additionally, five (5) documentary films on the different training sessions were produced.

Product 4.1.1 - Practitioners, technicians and decision-makers involved in the technical aspects of the project are made aware of and trained in environmental issues

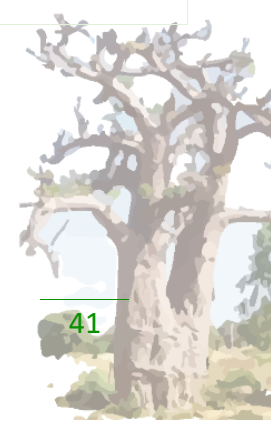
Activities	Progress status	Products and achievements	Comments	
<u>Activity 4.1.1.1</u> - Develop specific training modules for adaptation to CC and SAP-MR	100%	1 training module on adaptation to climate change, 1 training module on multi-hazard early warning systems 1 training module on sustainable land management	These training modules were developed by an international consultancy firm, then validated and made available to all stakeholders.	
<u>Activity 4.1.1.2</u> - Organize thematic training sessions for agricultural practitioners, technicians and extension workers	Benin	0%	Benin	Implementation of these activities is scheduled for the third and fourth years of the project.
	Burkina Faso	0%	Burkina Faso	
	Niger	40%	Niger	
<u>Activity 4.1.1.3</u> - Organize targeted awareness-raising and information sessions for decision-makers in the three countries (simplified training modules)	Benin	0%	Benin	Implementation of these activities is scheduled for the third and fourth years of the project.
	Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso	
	Niger		Niger	



<p><u>Activity 4.1.1.4</u> - Organize three exchange trips/visits, capacity building for park management units on adaptation and MHEWS</p>	<p>30%</p>	<p>An exchange visit, bringing together representatives from the three countries, took place in Benin at the reserves managed by APN. The meeting provided an opportunity to learn more about good adaptation practices, whether for the benefit of ecosystems or the populations who benefit from them, while gathering feedback.</p>	
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Product 4.1.2 People are informed and sensitized

Activities	Progress status		Products and achievements		Comments
<p><u>Activity 4.1.2.1</u> - Design of a communication strategy and action plan, and development of public awareness materials (leaflets, posters, flyers, summaries, documentaries, local radio spots, telephone applications, etc.)</p>	<p>50%</p>		<p>Project communication strategy. Communication tools. Video and radio broadcasts, etc.</p>		<p>The project's communication strategy was one of the first deliverables developed. In addition, various events were organized throughout the project, resulting in the development of several communication products.</p>
<p><u>Activity 4.1.2.2</u> - Organize public awareness and information days on adaptation to CC and MHEWS in the 19 neighboring communes</p>	Benin	<p>0%</p>	Benin		<p>Implementation of these activities is scheduled for the third and fourth years of the project.</p>
	Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso		
	Niger		Niger		
<p><u>Activity 4.1.2.3</u> - Design education modules on climate change, adaptation, risk management and disasters for schoolchildren</p>	<p>100%</p>		<p>An international consulting firm was hired by the RPMU to develop these modules. The modules were developed and validated under regional coordination. The products were made available to the three countries for distribution and use in awareness campaigns.</p>		
<p><u>Activity 4.1.2.4</u> - Organize educational sessions on climate change, adaptation, risk management and related disasters for schoolchildren in the 19 neighboring communes.</p>	Benin	<p>0%</p>	Benin		<p>Implementation of these activities is scheduled for the third and fourth years of the project.</p>
	Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso		
	Niger		Niger		



4.2.2- Mid-term financial situation

The mid-term financial situation is as follows:

At the RPMU's level

Category	Total budget	Total expenditures	%
Component 1	230,000.00	164,598.00	72%
Component 2	1,370,000.00	122,310.00	9%
Component 3	70,000.00	36,851.00	53%
Component 4	390,000.00	85,762.00	22%
Execution cost	661,450.00	411,137.00	62%
Total	3,474,510.00	172,087.00	30%

At the Benin's NPMU level

Category	Total budget	Total expenditures	%
Component 1	62,000.00	3,370.00	5%
Component 2	310,000.00	0	0%
Component 3	2,795,510.00	132,240.00	5%
Component 4	220,000.00	23,539.00	11%
Execution cost	87,000.00	10,938.00	13%
Total	3,474,510.00	172,087.00	5%

At the Burkina Faso's NPMU level

Category	Total budget	Total expenditures	%
Component 1	42,000.00	0	0%
Component 2	310,000.00	0	0%
Component 3	1,195,350.00	128,109.00	6%
Component 4	160,000.00	10,227.00	6%
Execution cost	87,000.00	21,910.00	25%
Total	2,594,350.00	160,246.00	6%

At the Niger's NPMU level

Category	Total budget	Total expenditures	%
Component 1	26,000.00	0	0%
Component 2	310,000.00	562.00	0%
Component 3	1,289,140.00	258,717.00	20%
Component 4	130,000.00	33,961.00	26%
Execution cost	87,000.00	73,639.00	85%
Total	2,594,350.00	160,246.00	20%

Aggregate financial situation

Category	Total budget	RPMU	Benin	B. Faso	Niger	Total expenditures	%
Component 1	360 000,00	164 598,00	3 370,00	0,00	0,00	167 968,00	47%
Component 2	2 300 000,00	122 310,00	0,00	0,00	562,00	122 872,00	5%
Component 3	6 150 000,00	36 851,00	132 240,00	128 109,00	258 717,00	555 917,00	9%
Component 4	900 000,00	85 762,00	23 539,00	10 227,00	33 961,00	153 489,00	17%
Execution cost	922 450,00	411 137,00	10 938,00	21 910,00	73 639,00	517 624,00	56%
Total	10 632 450,00	820 658,00	170 087,00	160 246,00	366 879,00	1 517 870,00	14%

The current situation clearly indicates that the disbursement rate during the mid-term is generally on the lower side. Component 1 of the project stands out as the only one that has successfully achieved a satisfactory disbursement rate. As for Component 4, it has attained a disbursement rate of 17%, a figure that falls notably short of the set targets. Nonetheless, there is considerable room for improvement in this aspect, given that the activities involved, such as training and awareness sessions, are relatively straightforward to execute. Furthermore, it's

worth noting that all the required materials have already been developed, which could facilitate the enhancement of disbursement rates.

Nevertheless, Components 2 and 3 demonstrate a comparatively modest disbursement rate, standing at just 5% and 9% respectively. This highlights a postponement in the financial implementation of these particular Components. However, noteworthy advancements have been made in Niger concerning Component 3. An evaluation of the factors contributing to this lower disbursement rate has been carried out, leading to the implementation of corrective actions. Additionally, recommendations have been put forth to enhance the current situation.

4.3- PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

4.3.1- Work Planning

The planning of activities is done annually based on the approved overall plan in the project document. Each Executing Entity (Regional and National) prepares an Annual Work and Budget Plan (AWBP) and a Procurement Plan (PP) that are submitted for approval to the IE. It should be noted that the IE allows some flexibility in the development of these documents, recognizing their dynamic nature and the potential for revision during the project year. The non-objection process established by the IE allows for a review of activities, assessment of their relevance and contribution to project objectives, and verification of budget alignment with the initial planning.

4.3.2- Monitoring and evaluation systems at project level

The monitoring and evaluation system in place is considered effective and reliable. The actual achievements recorded in the monitoring and evaluation documents were confirmed during the survey conducted with the implementing entities and beneficiaries. The performance of the monitoring and evaluation system facilitated project steering, coordination, and management within a results-oriented framework. This monitoring also met the information needs of various stakeholders, including (i) the project's technical and financial supervisory bodies.

At the country team level, in terms of internal knowledge sharing and database management, we did not come across documents that demonstrate the effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation officers. They should play an active role in on-the-ground operations monitoring by regularly conducting knowledge-sharing missions in the field. The internal monitoring and evaluation units within the environmental agencies of the countries should also assume a role in external and supplementary monitoring by providing regular reports on external monitoring and evaluation.

For enhanced effectiveness, it is proposed that the oversight of activity execution and implementation of recommendations be entrusted to a consulting firm.

4.3.3- Stakeholder commitment

The stakeholders belong to various categories; these include (i) regional and community structures. The project ensures the alignment of its intervention with the sustainable development orientations and strategies of ECOWAS, UEMOA, and CILSS. It's worth noting the research and development entities such as the Agrhyment Regional Center (CRA); (ii) national political structures at the ministerial level. These encompass ministries responsible for finance, agriculture, livestock, water and forests, transportation, etc. They host entities responsible for early warning systems and prevention of natural risks and disasters (national early warning system, Agrosilvopastoral Production Information System, meteorological agencies, etc.); (iii) decentralized services responsible for project and program implementation in regions, as well as deconcentrated and decentralized entities; (iv) territorial collectivities. These include 22 municipalities across the three countries that cover the periphery of the relevant reserves. They

form the basis for the project's AGR execution, etc. (iv) direct and indirect beneficiaries, who are Agrosilvopastoral producers.

4.3.4- Reporting

By analyzing the current state of the project's reporting system, it has been observed that all executing entities, whether at the national or regional level, adhere to the quarterly and annual reporting deadlines in accordance with the project's MMOP. The reporting flow is organized efficiently, with reports generated at the country level and then transmitted to the regional executing entity, which consolidates the information to generate an overall report integrating the national components.

The template used for reporting proves to be a suitable tool, enabling the collection of information and data necessary to meet the specific data requirements of the donor. Through this template, it's possible to effectively address various aspects of the project and monitor its progress.

The produced reports provide an overview of the activities carried out, the results achieved, and any potential issues or challenges encountered. This allows stakeholders to assess the project's effectiveness and make informed decisions for its continuous improvement.

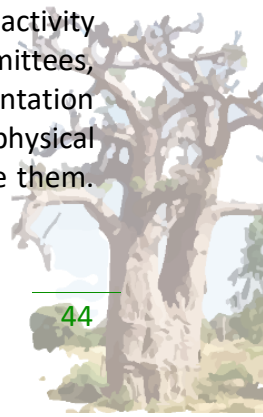
However, vigilance is necessary regarding the quality and accuracy of the reported data. Control and monitoring mechanisms should be established to verify the reliability of the provided information. This will ensure that the reports accurately reflect the true state of the project, which is essential for effective management and informed decision-making.

4.3.5- Communications

This involves examining communication within the project internally among stakeholders and externally with project partners. Internally, communication is facilitated through supervision missions, email exchanges, virtual meetings, document sharing, etc. The flow of information from the field to the NPMU was not smooth due to the absence of supervisory staff in decentralized areas due to insecurity. Additionally, the lack of autonomy (transportation and financial resources) for NPMU hindered frequent field missions for data and information collection. For instance, in Benin and Burkina Faso, only two field missions were organized in each country during the first two years of the project.

Between the NPMU and the regional coordination, due to the health situation imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, communication was conducted through electronic exchanges, online meetings, and document transmission. A meeting plan was established between RPMU and NPMU. Individual meetings between RPMU and each NPMU were followed by a meeting involving all units. These meetings address key issues related to technical execution of activities, administrative and financial management, as well as monitoring and evaluation. It should be noted that the schedule was not strictly adhered to due to the availability of teams engaged in activity execution. Once the health situation improved, country-level missions became feasible.

The Implementing Entity (IE) maintains almost constant communication with the various Executing Entities (EE). Every year, the IE reviews and approves the Annual Work and Budget Plans (AWBP) and Procurement Plans (PP) submitted by the Project Management Units. Communication continues through the review of No-Objection requests submitted for activity execution. The IE also participates as an observer in the project's Regional Steering Committees, taking the opportunity to enhance the teams' capacities in aspects of project implementation management. Finally, annual supervision missions are conducted with all EEs to assess physical and financial progress, identify constraints, and provide recommendations to overcome them.



Memoranda are sent to authorities in each country to inform them of findings and recommendations, seeking their support for implementation.

Given these challenges, the experts recommend a rigorous planning of control and monitoring missions by the RPMU, motivating the teams to enhance their commitment for the successful project implementation, strengthening communication among the NPMU through workshops and result-sharing exchanges. Utilizing local national NGOs for the execution and close monitoring of activities could enhance the implementation efficiency of the project.

Regarding external communication, the same observation applies – many partners specialized in implementing certain project activities are not involved in the project execution. This includes the Directorate General of Pastoral Areas and Developments (DGPAD) of the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as projects like RSPSP and SPDP working on pastoral developments, the national meteorology agency, and national early warning systems (EWS).

However, a communication strategy has been developed. It's evident that this document hasn't been fully embraced by stakeholders. To better utilize this strategy, it's advisable to organize workshops to facilitate stakeholder understanding and appreciation of the communication strategy's significance in all three countries. A notable insufficiency in project visibility on the ground can also be observed.

To revamp communication efforts, a comprehensive strategy for disseminating project results and achievements should be created, utilizing methods such as radio broadcasts, signage, radio and TV spots, and posters to reinforce project awareness among the population. A commitment to enhance communication and timely information sharing between implementation and execution bodies is essential.

At the level of new project intervention municipalities, emphasis should be placed on providing transportation means to the teams and planning awareness missions in the newly identified municipalities that will receive project beneficiaries in all three countries.

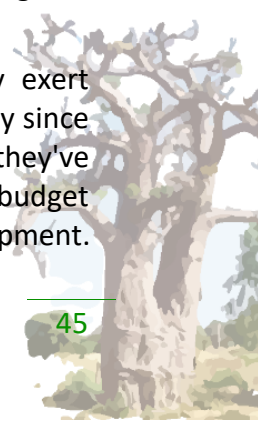
4.4- SUSTAINABILITY

The sustainability of the project's accomplishments relies on the circumstances under which they are achieved. These encompass financial, environmental, institutional conditions, and the beneficiaries' ownership of these outcomes.

4.4.1- Financial risks for sustainability

Unlike other projects where budgets allocated to peripheral support are limited, Adapt-WAP has prioritized the riparian populations. The project's intervention focuses primarily on enhancing the resilience of these riparian communities, aiming for tangible socio-economic benefits. The protected areas within the WAP are embedded within a mosaic of landscapes and agro-systems undergoing significant transformation due to insecurity and the coastal countries' reluctance to allow transhumance in the northern parts of their territories. Notably, Benin has prohibited transhumance within its borders. This environment poses threats to the integrity of protected spaces and habitats, as well as the preservation of their ecological riches. Supporting the economic activities of these populations is a pertinent strategic choice.

Any increase in poverty and vulnerability among these communities will inevitably exert additional pressures on the resources within the reserves. This risk is present, particularly since some populations have migrated from their original communities to new ones where they've been deprived of their means of livelihood. These reasons substantiate the need for budget realignment, considering the potential for inflation to raise the costs of contracts and equipment.



4.4.2- Institutional framework and sustainability governance related risks

The institutional framework that has been established and consensually adopted is robust. However, at the grassroots level in direct contact with the field, this framework has been weakened by the inaccessibility of areas both within the reserves and in the riparian communities of the park. The migration of populations has already exacerbated the existing disconnect with supervisory personnel who have been absent from the reserves for over a year. This risk will shift the project's focus towards centers of displaced populations, particularly in Burkina Faso and to a lesser extent in Niger. In Benin, the risk of disconnection with beneficiary populations is less pronounced.

Local governance structures have also been disrupted and sometimes established outside the project coverage areas, far from the constituents, especially in Burkina Faso. This will have consequences for all activities related to the introduction of climate change adaptation strategies in Community Development Plans (CDPs) and governance. To mitigate the impacts of this risk, it is recommended to organize awareness campaigns in the host communities, initiate activities to enhance coexistence between indigenous and migrant populations by addressing the sharing of socio-economic benefits from the project.

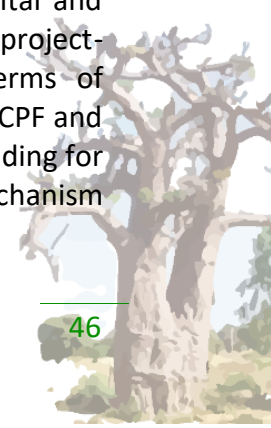
An encouraging factor is the presence of NGOs and associations in these areas, who have a better understanding of the security context and maintain close collaboration with the populations. The challenge is to identify these organizations, assess their expertise and capacities, and establish working protocols with the project for implementing activities in these areas. The aim is to leverage local expertise as the only viable alternative for the project to make progress while staying close to populations whose needs are becoming increasingly urgent.

In this regard, the swift initiation of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) would be welcome, especially as the document outlining "a mechanism for accessing renewable funds for the diversification of income-generating activities in the riparian zones of the WAP complex, Benin-Burkina Faso-Niger" was adopted during the regional workshop held on November 23 and 24, 2011, in Cotonou.

4.4.3- Environmental risks for sustainability

The project falls under Category B of the AF's environmental and social policy. It is implemented in accordance with international and national standards of the three countries regarding national adaptation and action plans, biodiversity management, soil degradation control, environmental management, water and ecosystem management, and poverty reduction, as mentioned in the development plans and strategies of the three countries. The OSS oversight and the local executing entity have ensured that the project, across its four components, adheres to the procedures outlined in the AF's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policy.

The implementation of Environmental and Social Safeguard measures (ESSs) is considered effective. Given its classification as Category B in terms of environmental and social considerations, the impacts are assessed as moderate, localized, and reversible overall. Consequently, appropriate instruments have been developed and disseminated through an inclusive stakeholder consultation process, in line with environmental and social safeguard policies and relevant national regulations. These instruments include the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Compensation Policy Framework (CPF) for project-affected people, and the grievance redress mechanism. Key achievements in terms of environmental and social safeguards include (i) dissemination of safeguard documents (CPF and ESMF); (ii) consultation with all stakeholders for site identification; and (iii) capacity-building for implementing partners, among others. The implementation of the grievance redress mechanism is overseen by the IE.



Considering that the project's environmental and social impacts are currently low due to the inaccessibility of intervention areas, the mission did not identify visible compensation or mitigation actions in the reports. The reports should provide information on ESMS and complaints registered by stakeholders as part of their content.

4.4.4- Other encountered challenges

During the first year of implementing Adapt-WAP's activities, the project encountered several challenges primarily related to the global health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Implementation and executing partners had to address this constraint by finding alternatives to move the project forward. Consequently, project launch, regional study monitoring, and activity coordination were conducted remotely during this period. Coordination meetings were also organized in the three beneficiary countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger) to harmonize the approaches to activity execution. These measures enabled progress in Niger, but Benin and Burkina Faso faced challenges. In Burkina Faso, delays were mainly due to the conditions of the grant agreement coming into effect. For Benin, the involvement of the National Assembly in the project execution process required consultations and extensive discussions. This was accomplished through a financing agreement followed by an amendment between the National Assembly and CENAGREF. To enhance efficiency and catch up on the delays experienced during the project's first year, planning documents such as Annual Work and Budget Plans (AWBPs) and Procurement Plans (PPs) were restructured.

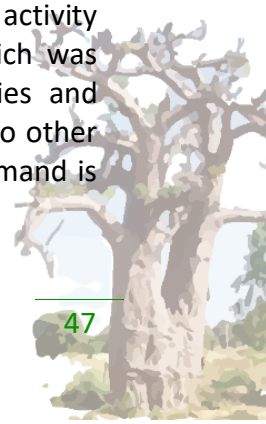
In the second year of project implementation, challenges were administrative, institutional, and security-related, leading to significant delays in activity progress. Regionally, the service contract with the group of consulting firms responsible for designing the Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) was terminated, significantly impacting project advancement. New measures were taken, such as relaunching the implementation of MHEWS with the strategic involvement of the AGRHYMET Regional Center. Nationally, the project was substantially delayed due to several administrative and institutional constraints, particularly in Benin and Burkina Faso, where the procurement process is lengthy and complex. Additionally, security issues rendered some areas of the WAP complex inaccessible, hampering project activities, especially in Burkina Faso. To mitigate these risks, a series of measures were taken in consultation with stakeholders to (i) involve local entities (associations, NGOs, socio-professional groups) already present in the field to facilitate on-ground activities; (ii) create a political synergy across the three countries to address security comprehensively; (iii) relocate certain activities like training and awareness to secure zones; and (iv) restrict government agents' access to high-risk areas.

Moreover, to overcome administrative complexities observed in Burkina Faso and Benin, OSS assumed responsibility for a number of contracts according to its own procurement procedures (procurement of goods and consultancy services).

5. ADJUSTMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1- PROJECT DESIGN

The initial project design remains valid and does not require any changes. The objectives and expected outcomes remain the same. The only significant change pertains to the activity involving the rehabilitation of tracks within the complex zone, the execution of which was compromised by the unfavorable security situation, as described earlier. Authorities and beneficiaries across the three countries agree to reallocate the corresponding budget to other activities that directly benefit communities in the project intervention zones where demand is high. This is outlined in the budget revision section.



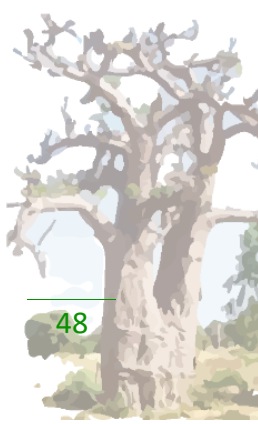
5.2- BUDGET REVIEW

The security situation within the WAP complex and its surroundings has progressively deteriorated since the project's inception. The dominance of armed extremist groups has effectively taken control of the entire region, presenting significant challenges to the project's implementation. Furthermore, the negative impact of this situation has extended to several villages within the peripheral zone of the complex in all three countries. Consequently, many originally planned activities can no longer be executed as intended.

Considering the aforementioned and the outcomes of the project's mid-term evaluation, the evaluation mission recommends a budget revision as follows:

- Reallocate a budget of \$220,000 from Outcome 2.1.2 to Outcome 2.1.1 for the design and development of the Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS), including preliminary studies and regional validation workshops. This adjustment is necessary due to a significant underestimation of the initial budget during the project's design phase. This amount represents a portion of monitoring equipment (weather stations, physio-meters, sensors, piezometers, etc.), as well as tools and equipment for disseminating alert messages, that were initially planned to be acquired and installed within the WAP complex zone. The decision to reduce the number of monitoring stations was collectively made by authorities from the three countries to safeguard these assets from potential destruction by terrorist groups. Only a limited number of monitoring stations and tools will be acquired, while ensuring their installation in the safest areas. This approach aims to strike a balance between operational needs and the mitigation of risks related to the security situation in the region.
- Reallocate a budget of \$450,000 from Outcome 3.1.3 to Outcome 3.1.2 and Outcome 3.2.2. The rehabilitation of tracks within the WAP complex zone is no longer feasible due to the critical security situation mentioned above. In consultation with national UGPs and affected communities in all three countries, it has been agreed to reallocate this budget as follows:
 - Allocate \$180,000 for Benin and \$110,000 for Niger to Outcome 3.1.2 to support the development and rehabilitation of water points. The allocated funds will be used to implement initiatives aimed at improving water infrastructure, ensuring access to clean drinking water, and enhancing water resource management practices.
 - Allocate \$160,000 for Burkina Faso to Outcome 3.2.2 to support income-generating activities for women and youth. The allocated funds will be used to implement initiatives promoting entrepreneurship, vocational training, and access to financial resources for women and youth, with the aim of improving their livelihoods and contributing to inclusive and sustainable growth.

It should be noted that an identification and mapping study of tracks to be rehabilitated has already been conducted and approved under Outcome 3.1.3. This work will remain valid and available for the countries and can be implemented as part of other initiatives once the security situation is restored, possibly with prior updates.



6. CONCLUSIONS

The main conclusions focus on the mid-term evaluation results, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to the outcomes, lessons learned, and best practices. These points are discussed below.

Mid-Term Evaluation Results:

This mid-term evaluation should be regarded solely as a guiding document after three years of project implementation. The merit of this work lies in posing pertinent and objective questions to access ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness, coherence, and efficiency of actions in achieving the project's objectives. The operational goal is to enhance the resilience of WAP ecosystems and populations in a sustainable manner, accompanied by a functional and effective multi-risk early warning system. The reorganization of Component 2 to apply the principle of subsidiarity in a context of growing insecurity with varying degrees across countries seems to be a crucial choice. While a regional approach is indeed appropriate for certain aspects, it remains undeniable that the multi-risk early warning system primarily operates at the local level. This requires support from appropriate national structures that draw upon years of accumulated experience. Such structures are essential for ensuring the sustainability of impacts and actions at legal, institutional, and organizational levels.

This approach will enable countries to implement their strategic choices in the early warning and prevention of climate-related risks and disasters. They can also implement their response plans at the operational level. At the community level, this approach strengthens the regional vision of agro-climatic alerts and risk prevention by pooling available resources.

The approach of climate change adaptation and resilience of ecosystems and populations, centered around local communities, is highly original. This unique experience, facilitated by the FAO and OSS, is expected to yield results that will be appreciated and scaled up in the sub-region. Despite ongoing challenges, investigations have highlighted insecurity as the major obstacle.

What's crucial is for decision-makers and relevant structures within the monitoring and evaluation framework to promptly determine the alternatives proposed for an effective project revival without delay. This involves accelerating the implementation of the multi-hazard early warning system (MHEWS), providing support to national early warning system structures, and lastly, the inclusion of IDPs.

Strengths and weaknesses related to project results:

The strengths are evident and highly diversified, while the threats can be summarized as health and safety situations.

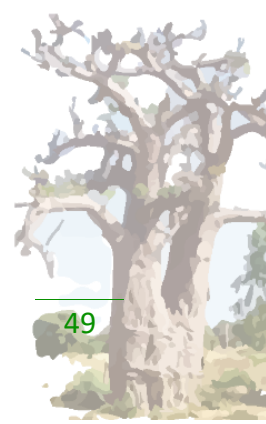
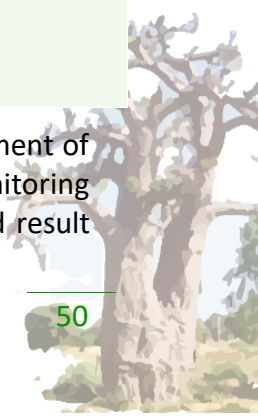


Table 1 - Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong commitment and availability of the teams from the 3 NPMUs; - Strong commitment of national authorities to advance the project; - Existence of agreements between the OSS and the States; - Existence of bodies to ensure coordination and implementation of the project at regional and national levels; - Existence of a methodological guide for integrating climate change (CC) and adaptation into the planning and management tools of the WAP complex; - Existence of a mechanism for establishing renewable funds for diversifying income-generating activities; - Existence of a set of training modules on CC, sustainable natural resource management, disaster management, and EWS for various categories of stakeholders (decision-makers, technicians, managers, extension workers, and students); - Existence of an adopted WAP complex adaptation plan (CAP); - Existence of management tools (procedures manual, complaints management mechanism, project implementation manual, agreements between the OSS and the countries, guidance on NOAs, etc.); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Late project start - Non-designation of a dedicated project focal person - Unfamiliarity with administrative procedures - Non-compliance with certain contractual obligations - Low level of institutional and beneficiary project ownership - Insufficient communication and consultation between implementing entities - Inadequate implementation of the recovery plan - Non-implementation of the mechanism for establishing renewable funds for diversification of income-generating activities (IGAs) - Lack of resource persons to support gender and environmental and social safeguard issues - Tight 4-year timeframe given the project's ambition and challenges - Absence of supervisory personnel in forest reserves and certain project areas - Non-adherence to NOA request deadlines
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of OSS as an important partner providing support in climate change adaptation for ecosystems and populations - Willingness of displaced populations to receive various forms of assistance from the project to enhance the resilience of vulnerable households - State structures seeking partnership support for project implementation in local communities - Several inaccessible grassroots social structures have created social protection needs for populations - Availability of local development associations to support the project (endogenous skills) and their organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insecurity in the intervention areas - COVID-19 pandemic - Massive displacement of populations living near the parks

As we can observe, the strengths of the project are closely linked to the strong commitment of stakeholders in project execution, the existence of an effective coordination and monitoring mechanism for the project, as well as suitable tools to ensure monitoring, control, and result



capitalization. The financial support from AF with the assistance of OSS presents a significant opportunity for states and populations in view of the food challenges and sustainable management of emerging ecosystems related to climate change.

The weaknesses are primarily related to the project's delayed start due to institutional difficulties that emerged during the establishment of NPMU and the limited ownership of the project by stakeholders, along with inadequate communication among stakeholders. As for the threats, they are primarily related to health and security issues, leading to massive displacement of populations and exacerbating the vulnerability and poverty of the households affected.

The project's design followed national and regional procedures. It was conducted in a collaborative manner and engaged technical structures of ministries responsible for the environment and other relevant ministries (water, agriculture, livestock, energy, security, social affairs, etc.) that are connected to the components of the Adapt-WAP project, along with experts appointed by OSS and AF, as well as relevant individuals. The design was therefore structured through a participatory and inclusive process, taking into account regional and national scales and field intervention areas. The relevance of the objectives is clear, and the challenges that arose during implementation should not undermine the methodological rigor of the approach.

The project's design also considered the major directions outlined in policy and strategy documents related to rural development, specifically climate change adaptation and the resilience of populations and ecosystems. This approach is formalized in the grant agreements signed by respective authorities and FAO. Despite difficulties related to administrative slowness and sometimes lengthy procedures, the commitments made on both sides are adhered to.

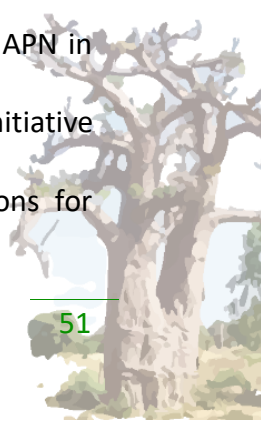
Regarding Component 2, the "all-regional" approach overshadowed the operational aspects that take place at the country and field levels. Insecurity also worsened implementation challenges. The proposed solutions should effectively contribute to resuming the process of implementing the Multi-hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) by reinstating the role and position of national structures in risk and disaster prevention caused by climate change and anthropogenic activities.

At the regional level, efforts should focus on connecting databases between past projects (ECOPAS, PAPE, etc.) and the Adapt-WAP project. The goal is to ensure the continuity of a database by integrating the specifics of the Adapt-WAP project, especially those related to population resilience and the establishment of the Multi-hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS).

Regarding the Adapt-WAP project, the established monitoring and evaluation system has facilitated the production of essential documents from preparatory phases to monitoring and supervisory missions. The reports and supervisory memos from OSS and the RPMU, along with recommendations, have also provided relevant input on procedural issues, progress of activities in the field, catching up on delays caused by terrorism and COVID-19, synergy with similar projects, expedited ANO's approvals, etc. The emergency plan for activity relaunch is a commendable step. Close follow-up on the implementation of recommendations should be explored. This proposition should enable a swift flow of information from beneficiaries to the NPMU and from the NPMU to the RPMU and the IE.

Best practices:

- Strong involvement of stakeholders in project design and implementation
- Involvement of specialized partners for implementing certain activities, such as APN in Benin and CRA at the regional level
- Burkina Faso's contribution to financing part of the execution costs is a positive initiative that will facilitate achieving project results
- Virtual meetings with national teams have yielded important recommendations for project implementation



- Cross-country consultations enable better utilization of achievements made in implementing any given activity
- Annual supervisory missions conducted by the IE at the country level, along with the RPMU support missions, help identify potential difficulties and propose practical solutions to PMUs, which can enhance the project's performance. These missions also provide opportunities to enhance the project team's capacity in terms of management (planning, monitoring and evaluation, procurement, contract management, financial management, etc.).

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

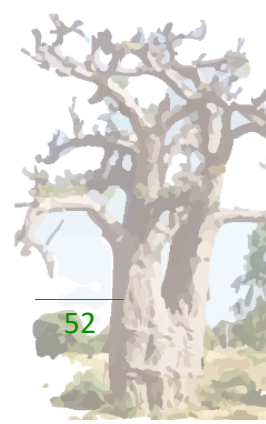
Analysis of the results and difficulties encountered in implementing the Adapt-WAP project has enabled to draw lessons, identify good practices and make recommendations that can be used to guide the remaining 2 years of the project with a view to improving results.

Project implementation:

- Involve the national structures for Early Warning System (EWS) management and risk and disaster prevention (EWS, ANAM, agro-silvopastoral production information systems, etc.). These national structures are best suited to carry out operational activities in various countries.
- Engage specialized partners in natural resource management (agriculture, animal production, water), including RSPSP, SPDP, MEKROU, etc., to establish collaborative partnerships for the implementation of certain project activities.
- Incorporate all measures to ensure sufficient autonomy (vehicles, equipment, IT tools, office refurbishment, etc.) for teams to enhance their efficiency in being present with beneficiaries in the field.
- Ensure adequate and regular presence of RPMU in supporting beneficiary countries.
- Define targeted technical support objectives for NPMU to provide solutions to specific problems faced by countries in conducting activities.
- Reduce the workload of NPMU members to allow them to dedicate more time to project activities.
- Provide awareness and training in areas hosting Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to strengthen the social integration of the project.
- Provide support to indigenous populations in their socio-economic activities and the development of agro-pastoral spaces to enhance peace and social cohesion between IDPs and host populations.

Project monitoring and evaluation:

- Enhance communication between implementing and executing entities to enhance case handling (No-Objection procedure, information exchange, implementation of recommendations).
- Employ local firms for closer monitoring to enhance the effectiveness of project implementation.
- Streamline indicators by distinguishing between intermediate and primary indicators, and decrease the overall number of indicators.
- Engage national structures in data collection and transmission.
- Consider adjusted indicators for project implementation.



Reinforcing the project's initial benefits:

- Provide financial support to municipalities for implementing territorial development and managing health and security crises. This involves budgetary assistance to these municipalities to carry out their experiences gained within the project, as well as being more attentive as beneficiaries to support the displaced populations (PDI) for their better integration in host areas.
- Continue training populations through financial support to specialized partners. These organizations conduct daily training and awareness actions for various target groups within the project. They possess knowledge about their intervention zones.
- Expedite the implementation of Income-Generating Activities (IGAs) for beneficiaries, enabling them to apply the knowledge acquired during the training sessions.

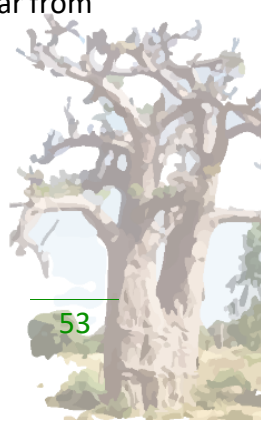
Suggestions for future directions:

The security crisis has led to unprecedented forced displacement of populations living near parks and national reserves. The countries involved in the project, notably Niger, Benin, and Burkina Faso—countries with limited resources—have had to address the urgent need to provide multisectoral assistance to thousands of people. The humanitarian responses that have been undertaken have not adequately met the priority needs of these internally displaced persons and sometimes more vulnerable host communities. Indeed, these individuals lack various forms of support, often resulting in precarious situations in terms of food, healthcare, and nutrition. Additionally, migrations have caused conflicts between natives and migrants, farmers and herders, and even among indigenous populations due to the distribution of natural resources. This situation has the potential to undermine already fragile social cohesion and further overcrowd host areas. There are now additional pressures on natural resources and a rapid growth of areas with high concentrations of human and animal populations, leading to an increase in poorly serviced neighborhoods lacking basic social services where populations are already living in precarious conditions.

In the project area, particularly in Burkina Faso, there has been a migration of populations from peripheral communities near the W and Arly Parks towards the western communities of the region in search of temporary refuge. In Benin, attacks in the northern part of the country have also caused displacement towards the southern part of the country, while in Niger, populations have fled from the bordering municipalities near the park.

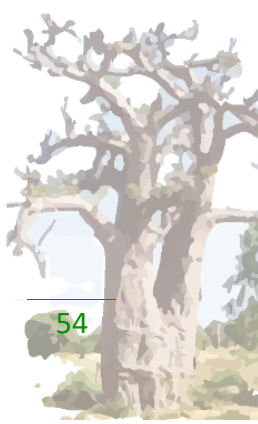
The situation is thus very concerning and precarious for these populations, characterized by shortages of food, lack of clean drinking water, essential medicines, and land for agro-silvopastoral activities, as well as the means to engage in income-generating activities. Women and youth are the most affected, and the livelihoods of these populations are under significant strain. The overwhelmed host municipalities are also unable to provide adequate support, as decentralized and local governance structures have been destroyed in several communities near parks and reserves.

The Adapt-WAP project, which has been assisting these populations for the past 2 years, has already achieved significant results, although they remain relatively modest given the aforementioned challenges. Adapt-WAP serves as a stepping stone to alleviate at least some of the suffering experienced by the displaced individuals and the municipalities seeking stability. The ongoing project activities are overall relevant, but the results achieved so far are still far from addressing the accumulating emerging challenges.



Given this situation, we recommend the following actions:

- Implement the proposed budget restructuring to account for new orientations in host areas for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), ensuring that infrastructure developments consider production activities and the implementation of income-generating activities (IGAs).
- Implement measures to involve national structures responsible for managing protected areas and multi-hazard situations, allowing them to contribute effectively and share their expertise in natural resource management in the context of climate change.
- Request a two-year extension of the project to ensure the achievement of project results.
- Strengthen activities aimed at improving the resilience of populations through development, training, and awareness actions, particularly within Component 3.



ANNEXES

Annex 1 – Mid-term assessment terms of reference



Projet Adapt-WAP

Intégration des mesures d'adaptation au changement climatique dans la gestion concertée du Complexe Transfrontalier W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP)

Bénin, Burkina Faso et Niger

TERMES DE REFERENCE POUR L'ÉVALUATION À MI-PAROURS DU PROJET

RECRUTEMENT D'UN CONSULTANT OU D'UN GROUPE DE CONSULTANTS

Adapt WAP

[AC/OSS/ADAPT-WAP/XXX.]

Avril 2022

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1 INTRODUCTION

Le complexe transfrontalier W-Arly-Pendjari, plus connu sous le diminutif « WAP », est un complexe de parcs transfrontaliers partagé par trois pays : le Bénin, le Burkina Faso et le Niger. Classé au patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO depuis juillet 2017. Il est considéré comme l'un des plus vastes et des plus importants continuums d'écosystèmes terrestres, semi-aquatiques et aquatiques encore indemnes de la ceinture de savanes ouest-africaines. Le complexe WAP constitue un réseau d'aires protégées en interface entre, d'une part, le milieu naturel, et d'autre part, le milieu socio-économique des zones riveraines. Il se caractérise par une diversité biologique considérable, qui contribue au développement économique et social de la région.

Malheureusement, le complexe fait de plus en plus face aux effets du dérèglement climatique qui entravent le développement de la zone déjà soumise à plusieurs défis et une pression continue exercée sur ses ressources naturelles. C'est dans cette perspective que l'Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS), en concertation avec les entités responsables de la gestion de ces parcs au niveau des 3 pays, ont conçu et développé le projet régional intitulé « Intégration des mesures d'adaptation au changement climatique dans la gestion concertée du complexe transfrontalier WAP » (Adapt-WAP) avec le financement du Fonds pour l'Adaptation (FA). Son objectif consiste à renforcer la résilience des écosystèmes et à améliorer les conditions de vie des populations du complexe WAP (W-Arly-Pendjari) face au changement climatique à travers l'établissement d'un Système d'Alerte Précoce multirisques et la mise en œuvre de mesures concrètes d'adaptation.

Depuis le lancement officiel d'Adapt-WAP en avril 2020, l'exécution du projet a connu des difficultés, notamment d'ordre sanitaire, sécuritaire et institutionnel. Les présents Termes de Référence sont élaborés dans le cadre du processus d'évaluation à mi-parcours de ce projet. Cette évaluation à mi-parcours sera menée en tant qu'évaluation externe, gérée par l'OSS et menée par un/des consultant(s) externe(s). Elle sera conduite d'une manière participative selon laquelle les principales parties prenantes seront consultées tout au long du processus de la revue. Les méthodes d'évaluation quantitatives et qualitatives seront utilisées pour déterminer les réalisations du projet par rapport aux résultats et impacts attendus. Les risques liés à l'atteinte des résultats et des objectifs du projet seront également évalués. L'objectif de l'évaluation est également d'identifier les actions correctives nécessaires et de formuler des recommandations pertinentes en vue de modifications éventuelles de la conception du projet et de sa direction.

Il est vivement recommandé au(x) consultant(s) d'entretenir une communication étroite avec l'équipe du projet et (de même pour les autres parties prenantes) et de promouvoir l'échange d'informations tout au long de la phase de mise en œuvre de la revue afin de permettre une meilleure appropriation des résultats.

Les résultats de cette évaluation permettront de guider l'OSS, de même que les entités d'exécution dans la planification et la mise en œuvre des activités de la période restante du projet.

2 PRESENTATION DU PROJET

Pays	Bénin, Burkina Faso et Niger
Project Title	Intégration des mesures d'adaptation au changement climatique dans la gestion concertée du Complexe Transfrontalier W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) – Adapt-WAP
Donneur	Fonds pour l'Adaptation - FA
Entité de Mise en Œuvre	Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS)
Entités d'Exécution	Bénin : Centre National de Gestion des Réserves de Faune (CENAGREF) Burkina Faso : Office National des Aires Protégées (OFINAP) Niger : Direction Générale de l'Eau et des Forêts (DGEF)
Budget	USD 11,536,200
Période	2020-2024

Le projet régional Adapt-WAP a pour objectif général de renforcer la résilience des écosystèmes et d'améliorer les conditions de vie et les moyens de subsistance des populations au sein du complexe WAP dans un contexte de changement climatique très défavorable, par le biais d'un système d'alerte précoce multirisques relatifs aux sécheresses, inondations et incendies, et la mise en œuvre de mesures concrètes d'adaptation. Ce projet consolidera également la synergie entre les trois pays bénéficiaires (Bénin, Burkina Faso et Niger) en renforçant la gestion durable et participative du complexe et de ses ressources naturelles, mais aussi en contribuant à la résolution des différents conflits induits par le changement climatique. D'une manière plus générale, le projet ADAPT-WAP vise principalement quatre objectifs spécifiques :

- Améliorer les documents de référence stratégiques, c'est-à-dire les plans de développement et de gestion, en y intégrant les questions relatives au changement climatique ;
- Augmenter la résilience des populations grâce à un système d'alerte précoce et à la fourniture d'informations pertinentes et opportunes sur la survenue d'événements météorologiques extrêmes dans le complexe WAP et ses zones adjacentes ;
- Améliorer la résilience des écosystèmes et les moyens de subsistance des populations par le développement d'infrastructures (corridors de transhumance, abreuvoirs, structures anti-inondations, etc.) ;
- Assurer la durabilité des mesures d'adaptation par la mobilisation et la sensibilisation des bénéficiaires et des partenaires pour maîtriser les outils développés et exécuter les activités planifiées.

Pour atteindre ces quatre objectifs, et sur la base de résultats d'analyse de la vulnérabilité des écosystèmes et des populations et des menaces connexes identifiées, les interventions ont été organisées en quatre composantes décrites ci-dessous. Les différentes composantes du projet régional ADAPT-WAP adoptent une approche intégrée et cohérente associant les aspects institutionnels, environnementaux, sociaux et économiques.

Composante 1 : Intégration des aspects de changement climatique dans la gestion du complexe WAP

Le complexe WAP présente un intérêt particulier pour l'écorégion ouest-africaine en raison de son importance écologique et parce qu'il offre un habitat à une faune et une flore diversifiée. Malgré les menaces liées aux impacts du changement climatique et à la pression croissante des populations riveraines sur les ressources naturelles, le complexe WAP reste l'un des principaux écosystèmes soudanais bien conservés. Des initiatives nationales et des projets/programmes régionaux ont été mis en œuvre pour fournir aux gestionnaires du complexe WAP des outils de gestion communs (Plan directeur de développement) et des outils de gestion spécifiques des aires protégées (Plans de développement et de gestion). Malgré l'étendue de ses risques pour les écosystèmes et la vie des populations riveraines, le changement climatique n'est pas suffisamment pris en compte dans les outils de gestion du complexe WAP. A cette fin, cette première composante vise à soutenir les acteurs nationaux et locaux à travers une approche qui intègre les préoccupations environnementales et climatiques et identifie des mesures visant à protéger, sauvegarder et gérer le changement climatique. Dans le cadre du projet, diverses études destinées à intégrer des mesures concrètes d'adaptation dans les plans complexes du WAP disponibles sont/seront réalisées (Plan Directeur d'Aménagement, Plans d'Aménagement et de Gestion et Plans Communaux d'Aménagement).

Composante 2 : Conception et mise en œuvre d'un Système d'Alerte Précoce Multirisques (Sécheresse, Inondations et risques associés)

Les catastrophes naturelles sont l'une des menaces les plus graves affectant l'intégrité des écosystèmes et la sécurité des populations riveraines du Complexe WAP. La mise en place d'un Système d'Alerte Précoce opérationnel, fiable et efficace est l'objectif majeur de cette composante. Un plan de contingence sera mis à la disposition des différents utilisateurs et parties prenantes pour réduire les impacts négatifs des aléas dus au changement climatique. Afin d'établir un SAP efficace et durable, il est important d'impliquer la communauté locale dans l'identification et la diffusion des risques. La méthodologie à appliquer dans le domaine WAP est la combinaison des différentes méthodes de gestion des risques (traditionnelle et moderne).

Composante 3 : Amélioration de la résilience des écosystèmes et des populations et les moyens de subsistance des utilisateurs par la mise en œuvre de mesures d'adaptation concrètes

L'impact du changement climatique sur les ressources naturelles et les moyens de subsistance des populations est un fait dans le Complexe WAP. Les activités de cette troisième composante se concentrent sur des mesures concrètes d'adaptation à mettre en œuvre dans les localités limitrophes du complexe WAP afin de réduire la vulnérabilité des communautés au changement climatique. Une partie des ressources allouées sera utilisée pour développer et mettre en œuvre les infrastructures et équipements des plans de contingence pour atténuer les impacts des risques climatiques sur les populations. Des actions visant à diversifier les moyens d'existence et la mise en place de structures de mobilisation et de préservation des ressources seront également développées dans les zones les plus vulnérables. Ces mesures d'adaptation et actions à entreprendre par le projet permettront de maintenir l'équilibre écologique du complexe WAP et d'améliorer la capacité d'adaptation et de résilience de la population locale. Les thèmes clés sur lesquels se concentreront les travaux sont les écosystèmes naturels (écosystèmes aquatiques, sols, forestiers et pastoraux) ainsi que les pratiques sociales actuelles telles que la transhumance, le surpâturage, l'exploitation forestière illégale et d'autres pratiques induisant la dégradation des écosystèmes. Des mesures d'amélioration des infrastructures pour les

agriculteurs, les pêcheurs et les éleveurs, les aménagements sylvopastoraux et un système tournant seront également soutenus.

Composante 4 : Sensibilisation, communication et renforcement des capacités pour une gestion concertée, intégrée et durable du Complexe WAP

L'atteinte et la pérennité des résultats du projet sont conditionnées par l'amélioration du comportement des acteurs et des bénéficiaires et leur assimilation, des enjeux et problèmes liés au changement climatique. A ce titre, cette composante est dédiée à la sensibilisation, la communication et le renforcement des capacités des acteurs. Elle comprend des activités transversales qui couvriront un large éventail de thèmes et appuiera plusieurs activités afin d'assurer une bonne maîtrise et appropriation des intrants et des résultats du projet. Outre les plans traditionnels de renforcement des capacités, une partie des activités de cette composante est orientée vers l'élaboration d'une stratégie de gestion des connaissances et d'un plan de communication et de sensibilisation multi-acteurs qui sera utilisé par les gestionnaires et instances de gestion de projet.

3 BUT ET OBJECTIFS DE L'ÉVALUATION A MI-PARCOURS

Conformément au document du projet, l'évaluation à mi-parcours, objet de cet appel d'offre, vise à évaluer les progrès réalisés par rapport aux produits et résultats visés. Les éléments de réussite et/ou d'échec, les leçons apprises, les mesures correctives seront identifiées et examinées en vue de réajuster l'approche de mise en œuvre pour l'atteinte des objectifs quantitatifs et qualitatifs escomptés d'ici la fin du projet.

L'évaluation à mi-parcours doit évaluer entre autres :

- Le niveau de réalisation du projet ;
- Les produits et les résultats des deux premières années ;
- La qualité et la pertinence de la mise en œuvre y compris la gestion financière ;
- Les hypothèses émises lors de la phase de préparation, notamment les objectifs et les indicateurs convenus, par rapport aux conditions actuelles ;
- Les facteurs et barrières affectant la réalisation des objectifs, et
- Le système de suivi-évaluation et sa mise en œuvre.

4 APPROCHES ET METHODOLOGIE

L'évaluation à mi-parcours doit fournir des informations réelles, fiables et utiles justifiant aussi bien les réussites que les échecs. A cet effet, cette évaluation doit suivre une méthodologie consultative et participative qui engage les différentes parties prenantes à tous les niveaux (local, national et régional). Un certain nombre d'outils pourraient donc être utilisés et se présentent comme suit :

4.1 Examen documentaire

L'évaluation débute par une prise de connaissance du contenu du projet, ses objectifs, résultats et activités ainsi que sa stratégie de mise en œuvre et son budget à travers un examen minutieux des documents pertinents. Il s'agit notamment du document du projet comprenant les annexes, les accords de don, le manuel de mise en œuvre du projet, le rapport de démarrage du projet,

les cartes des sites du projet, les rapports d'activités (trimestriels et annuels), les rapports de suivi et évaluation, les Termes de Références, les produits et livrables tels que les guides, prospectus et brochures, documentaires, articles, etc. De plus le consultant pourra se référer aux Premier Rapport de Performance (PPR) soumis au FA ainsi qu'à l'ensemble des aide-mémoires élaborés suites à toutes les missions d'évaluation et de supervision conduites par l'entité de mise en œuvre.

L'ensemble des documents susmentionnés sont disponibles, au SE de l'OSS et au niveau de toutes les entités d'exécution, et seront accessibles et mis à la disposition de l'évaluateur.

4.2 Réunions approfondies et entrevues semi-structurées

Des réunions approfondies et des entretiens semi-structurés sur la base d'un guide d'entretiens seront organisés avec toutes les catégories d'acteurs impliqués dans la mise en œuvre du projet.

Le guide d'entretien semi-structuré inclura les points de discussion des différentes réunions. Ce guide sera soumis à l'approbation préalable du Secrétariat Exécutif l'OSS avant de commencer les réunions.

La mission d'évaluation s'entretiendra prioritairement avec les responsables dans les différents pays (Bénin, Burkina Faso et Niger) et au niveau de l'OSS.

4.3 Visites de terrain

Des visites de terrain doivent être effectuées pour consulter les communautés ciblées par le projet. Les données seront recherchées à travers un large éventail de mécanismes participatifs incluant des discussions de groupes, des enquêtes, des entretiens semi-structurés et des réunions approfondies avec des membres de la communauté et des groupes socioprofessionnels au niveau des communes riveraines du complexe WAP.

Enfin, il convient de noter que le rapport de l'évaluation à mi-parcours du projet ADAPT-WAP doit décrire l'approche complète adoptée.

5 PORTEE DE L'ÉVALUATION A MI-PARCOURS

Le consultant pourra évaluer l'avancement du projet à travers les quatre catégories suivantes.

5.1 Stratégie du projet

a) Conception et pertinence du projet

- Revoir les enjeux abordés par le projet et les hypothèses sous-jacentes ;
- Examiner l'impact de toute hypothèse incorrecte ou de tout changement dans le contexte sur l'atteinte des résultats du projet, comme indiqué dans le PRODOC Evaluer la pertinence de l'approche globale par rapport aux objectifs du projet ;
- Réévaluer la conception du projet et la cohérence de ses stratégies et activités, ainsi que les interconnexions entre les composantes ;
- Examiner la pertinence de la stratégie du projet : offre-t-elle le moyen le plus efficace d'atteindre les résultats attendus/visés ? Les enseignements tirés d'autres projets pertinents ont-ils été correctement intégrés dans l'exécution du projet ? ;

- Evaluer si le développement du projet et les objectifs immédiats, les résultats spécifiques et les activités menées par le projet sont conformes aux besoins et aux attentes des bénéficiaires ;
- Examiner comment le projet aborde les priorités des trois pays et leur appropriation ;
- Examiner si le concept du projet est conforme aux priorités et plans nationaux de développement des secteurs clés abordés ;
- Revoir les processus de prise de décision et principalement si les points de vue et opinions des différentes parties prenantes sont pris en compte lors de l'exécution du projet ;
- Identifier les recommandations nécessaires s'il y a des domaines de préoccupation majeurs.

b) Cadre de résultats/cadre logique

- Vérifier si les objectifs et les résultats ou les composantes du projet sont clairs, pratiques et réalisables dans les délais impartis ;
- Examiner si les progrès réalisés jusqu'à présent ont conduit ou pourraient à l'avenir aider à catalyser des effets bénéfiques sur le développement (c.-à-d. génération de revenus, égalité des sexes et autonomisation des femmes, amélioration de la gouvernance, etc.) ;
- Veiller à ce que les aspects plus larges du développement, de l'environnement, de la société et du genre du projet soient suivis efficacement.

5.2 Résultats du projet

- Examiner les indicateurs du cadre logique par rapport aux progrès réalisés vers les objectifs de fin de projet ;
- Comparer et analyser le suivi des résultats du Fonds d'Adaptation (FA) dans le rapport sur la performance du projet (PPR1) la situation de référence avec celle juste avant la mi-parcours ;
- Identifier les obstacles restants à la réalisation de l'objectif du projet dans le reste du projet ;
- Identifier les moyens par lesquels le projet peut étendre davantage ces avantages, en examinant les aspects du projet qui ont déjà été couronnés de succès.

5.3 Mise en œuvre du projet

a) Modalités de gestion

- Examiner l'efficacité globale de la gestion du projet comme indiqué dans le document de projet. Des changements ont-ils été apportés et sont-ils efficaces ? Les responsabilités et les liens hiérarchiques sont-ils clairs ? La prise de décision est-elle transparente et prise en temps opportun ? Recommander des axes d'amélioration ;
- Evaluer l'efficacité du montage institutionnel et des structures de gestion mises en place aux niveaux national et régional : y a-t-il besoin de renforcement des UGPs ? De mettre en place des points focaux additionnels ? ;
- Examiner la qualité des partenaires d'exécution et recommander des domaines d'amélioration.

b) Planification du travail

- Examiner les retards dans le démarrage et l'exécution du projet, identifier les causes et examiner s'ils ont été résolus ;
- Evaluer si les processus de planification du travail sont axés sur les résultats. Sinon, suggérer des solutions alternatives pour réorienter la planification en fonction des résultats escomptés ;
- Examiner l'utilisation du cadre de résultats/cadre logique du projet en tant qu'outil de gestion et passer en revue tous les changements qui y ont été apportés depuis le début du projet.

c) Finances

- Examiner la gestion financière du projet, avec une attention particulière à l'aspect rentabilité et coût-efficacité des interventions du projet ;
- Evaluer les options de modifications apportées aux affectations de budget à la suite de combinaisons/complémentarités budgétaires et examiner le caractère approprié et la pertinence de ces révisions ;
- Vérifier si le projet dispose des contrôles financiers appropriés, y compris en matière de rapports et de planification, qui permettent de prendre des décisions éclairées concernant le budget et d'assurer la fluidité de l'utilisation des fonds.

d) Systèmes de suivi et d'évaluation au niveau du projet

- Passer en revue les outils de suivi actuellement utilisés : Fournissent-ils les informations nécessaires ? Impliquent-ils des partenaires clés ? Sont-ils alignés ou intégrés aux systèmes nationaux ? Utilisent-ils les informations existantes ? Sont-ils efficaces ? Sont-ils rentables ? Des outils supplémentaires sont-ils nécessaires ? Comment les rendre plus participatifs et inclusifs ?
- Examiner la gestion financière du budget de suivi-évaluation du projet : Des ressources suffisantes sont-elles allouées au suivi-évaluation ? Ces ressources sont-elles allouées efficacement ?

e) Engagement des parties prenantes

- Analyser l'approche de gestion du projet, si elle a développé et exploité les partenariats nécessaires et appropriés avec les parties prenantes directes et indirectes ?
- Evaluer l'approche participative et l'appropriation nationale : Les acteurs gouvernementaux locaux et nationaux soutiennent-ils les objectifs du projet ? Continuent-ils à jouer un rôle actif dans la prise de décision du projet qui soutient la mise en œuvre efficace et efficiente du projet ?
- Participation et sensibilisation du public cible : Dans quelle mesure l'implication des parties prenantes et la sensibilisation du public ont contribué aux progrès vers la réalisation des objectifs du projet ?

f) Rapports

- Evaluer comment les modifications de gestion apportées ont été signalées et partagées avec les acteurs concernés ;
- Evaluer dans quelle mesure les équipes de projet et les partenaires entreprennent et remplissent les exigences de rapport du Fonds pour l'Adaptation) ;

- Evaluer comment les leçons tirées du processus de gestion ont été documentées, partagées avec les partenaires clés et intériorisées par les partenaires.

g) Communications

- Revoir la communication interne du projet avec les parties prenantes : la communication est-elle régulière et efficace ? Y'a-t-il des parties prenantes clés exclues de la communication ? Existe-t-il des mécanismes de rétroaction lorsque la communication est reçue ? Cette communication avec les parties prenantes contribue-t-elle à leur prise de conscience des résultats et des activités du projet et à l'investissement dans la durabilité des résultats du projet ?
- Examiner la communication externe du projet : des moyens de communication appropriés sont-ils établis ou en cours d'établissement pour exprimer les progrès du projet et l'impact prévu au public (y'a-t-il une présence sur le Web, par exemple ? Ou le projet a-t-il mis en œuvre des campagnes de sensibilisation appropriées ?) ;
- Rédiger un paragraphe d'une demi-page qui résume les progrès du projet vers les résultats en termes de contribution aux bénéficiaires du développement durable, ainsi que les bénéficiaires environnementaux mondiaux.

h) Genre

- Examiner dans quelle mesure les questions liées au genre ont été considérées dans la mise en œuvre du projet ;

i) Risques

- Examiner les impacts de la pandémie sur l'avancement des activités du projet et les modalités de gestion des actions régionales avec toutes les restrictions sanitaires imposées ;
- Evaluer les risques qui ont entravé la bonne exécution des activités du projet y compris d'ordre sécuritaire dans la zone du complexe et les mesures qui ont été prises par les entités d'exécution pour les surmonter ;
- Analyser les aspects d'accessibilité au Parcs et aux zones riveraines et proposer les actions de mitigations ou les solutions alternatives adéquates. Et cela en concertation avec les entités d'exécution et les autorités nationales concernées.

5.4 Durabilité

- Valider si les risques identifiés dans le document du projet sont appropriés et à jour. Si non, expliquez pourquoi ;

a) Risques financiers

- Evaluer la probabilité que les ressources financières et économiques ne soient pas disponibles une fois l'assistance du Fonds pour l'Adaptation (FA) terminée (considérer les ressources potentielles provenant de plusieurs sources, telles que les secteurs public et privé, les activités génératrices de revenus et d'autres financements qui seront des ressources financières adéquates pour soutenir les résultats du projet).

b) Risques socio-économiques

- Analyser les risques sociaux ou politiques pouvant affecter la durabilité des résultats du projet. Quel est le risque que le niveau d'appropriation des parties prenantes (y compris l'appropriation par les gouvernements des trois pays et d'autres parties prenantes clés) soit insuffisant pour permettre la pérennité des résultats/avantages du projet ? Les différentes parties prenantes clés voient-elles qu'il est dans leur intérêt que les bénéfices du projet continuent ? Le public/les parties prenantes sont-ils suffisamment sensibilisés à l'appui des objectifs à long terme du projet ? Les leçons apprises sont-elles documentées par les équipes de projet sur une base continue et partagées/transférées aux parties appropriées qui pourraient apprendre du projet et potentiellement le reproduire et/ou l'étendre à l'avenir ?

c) Risques liés au cadre institutionnel et à la gouvernance

- Examiner les cadres juridiques, les politiques, les structures de gouvernance et les processus susceptibles de compromettre la pérennité des avantages du projet. Lors de l'évaluation de ce paramètre, examiner également si les systèmes/mécanismes requis pour la responsabilité, la transparence et le transfert des connaissances techniques sont en place.

d) Risques environnementaux

- Evaluer les risques environnementaux et sociaux susceptibles de compromettre la pérennité des résultats du projet.
- Evaluer les risques environnementaux et sociaux, les impacts et les actions d'atténuation entreprises par les entités d'exécution en ce qui concerne les activités du projet.

PRINCIPALES CONSULTATIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS

L'équipe de l'évaluation à mi-parcours doit inclure une section du rapport présentant les conclusions basées sur les résultats. Les recommandations doivent être des suggestions concises pour une intervention critique qui sont spécifiques, mesurables, réalisables, exploitables et pertinentes. Un tableau de recommandations doit être inséré dans le résumé du rapport (y compris les responsables et les délais de mise en œuvre).

NOTATION

Le consultant fournira la notation des résultats du projet et de brèves descriptions des réalisations associées dans un tableau récapitulatif dans le résumé exécutif du rapport.

6 RESULTATS ET LIVRABLES ATTENDUS**6.1 Calendrier**

Phase	Description	Nombre de jours
0	Examen documentaire du projet – documents connexes	4
1	Rédaction et soumission du rapport de démarrage	4
2	Collecte de données, réunions, consultations et visites sur le terrain	13
3	Rapport des principales conclusions et recommandations provisoires lors des visites sur le terrain	7
4	Projet de rapport de l'évaluation à mi-parcours	5
5	Rapport final de l'évaluation à mi-parcours	2
Total		35 h/j

6.2 Livrables

Les documents/événements suivants seront requis aux échéances proposées :

- Rapport initial de l'évaluation à mi-parcours qui clarifie les objectifs et les méthodes d'évaluation à mi-parcours. Il doit contenir le cadre d'évaluation, les objectifs de revue à mi-parcours affinés, la méthodologie d'évaluation détaillée, le plan de travail et les dispositions logistiques pour les visites de terrain ;
- Rapport et présentation PowerPoint avec les principales conclusions et recommandations provisoires lors de la collecte de données et des visites sur le terrain ;
- Atelier(s) de débriefing avec les parties prenantes pour discuter des conclusions, des leçons et des recommandations proposées ;
- Participation à la mission de supervision organisée et conduite par l'OSS dans son rôle d'Entité de Mise en Œuvre ;
- Projet de rapport d'évaluation à mi-parcours en **français** : projet de rapport (en utilisant les lignes directrices sur le contenu décrit à l'annexe) ;
- Rapport final d'évaluation à mi-parcours en **anglais et français** : finaliser le rapport avec les commentaires des parties prenantes et les réponses de la direction.

Certains entretiens ou réunions peuvent être effectués en vidéoconférence pour tenir compte de la situation sanitaire liée à la pandémie de la CoVID-19.

Tous les livrables sont soumis à la validation de l'OSS dans le respect du planning des tâches confiées à l'évaluateur.

7 ARRANGEMENT DE GESTION, FORMAT ET CALENDRIER

7.1 Dispositions institutionnelles

La responsabilité principale de la gestion de cette évaluation à mi-parcours revient à l'entité de mise en œuvre qui est l'OSS. Elle est donc chargée de contracter le consultant.

7.2 Exigences relatives au rapport qualité

Les recommandations de qualité dans le rapport d'évaluation doivent répondre aux critères suivants : (1) des recommandations basées sur les constatations et les conclusions du rapport, (2) les recommandations doivent être claires, concises, constructives et pertinentes pour l'utilisateur visé, (3) les recommandations doivent être réalistes et réalisables (y compris les responsables et les délais de mise en œuvre).

7.3 Lieu d'affectation

La mission se déroulera entre Le Bénin, le Burkina Faso et le Niger et pourrait impliquer des déplacements au niveau des parcs du complexe WAP, à savoir :

- Le parc W du Bénin et la Pendjari et/ou les communes limitrophes ;
- Le parc W du Burkina Faso et de Arly et/ou les communes limitrophes ;
- Le parc W du Niger et/ou les communes limitrophes ;

Une visite au siège de l'OSS où l'UGPr est hébergée serait également possible.

La localisation détaillée des sites d'exécution du projet sera fournie lors de la phase de démarrage.

8 COMPETENCES ET QUALIFICATIONS REQUISES

L'équipe d'évaluation doit avoir l'expertise et les qualifications suivantes parmi ses membres :

Chef d'équipe :

- Avoir un minimum de BAC+5 ou un MASTER en sciences agricoles, environnement, gestion des ressources naturelles, sciences sociales ou autres domaines étroitement liés ;
- Expérience significative (10 ans ou plus) dans des domaines liés à l'agriculture, à l'environnement, au changement climatique et à la gestion des ressources naturelles dans des régions similaires ;
- Expérience significative (10 ans ou plus) dans la conception et/ou la mise en œuvre de projets liés au changement climatique, à la résilience/adaptation et/ou au développement durable ;
- Expérience significative (5 ans ou plus) dans l'évaluation/révision de projets ;
- Des expériences spécifiques qui démontrent la connaissance du cycle d'un projet financé par un fonds mondial tel que le fonds pour l'adaptation, le fonds pour l'environnement mondial, le fonds vert pour le climat, autres sont un atout ;
- Compréhension du contexte de développement des pays du projet serait un net avantage.
- Aucune implication préalable dans la mise en œuvre des activités du projet sous revue ;

- Excellentes compétences linguistiques en français et en anglais (communication orale et rédaction de rapports) ;
- Solides compétences analytiques ;
- Excellentes compétences en matière de rédaction de rapports ;
- Excellentes aptitudes à la communication et aux entretiens ;
- Capacité avérée à fournir des résultats de qualité dans des délais stricts.

Membre(s) de l'équipe :

- Avoir un minimum de BAC+5 ou un MASTER en sciences agricoles, environnement, gestion des ressources naturelles, sciences sociales ou autres domaines étroitement liés ;
- Au moins 8 ans d'expérience dans les domaines liés à l'agriculture, à l'environnement, au changement climatique et à la gestion des ressources naturelles dans des régions similaires ;
- Expérience significative (10 ans ou plus) dans la conception et/ou la mise en œuvre de projets liés au changement climatique, à la résilience/adaptation et/ou au développement durable ;
- Expérience significative (5 ans ou plus) dans l'évaluation/révision de projets ;
- Aucune implication préalable dans la mise en œuvre des activités du projet sous revue ;
- Excellentes compétences linguistiques en français et en anglais (communication orale et rédaction de rapports) ;
- Solides compétences analytiques ;
- Excellentes compétences en matière de rédaction de rapports ;
- Excellentes aptitudes à la communication et aux entretiens ;
- Capacité avérée à fournir des résultats de qualité dans des délais stricts.

9 MODALITES DE PAYEMENT

Le niveau d'effort global estimé est de 35 Hommes/jours réparties sur 60 jours ouvrables. Le paiement sera effectué par le SE de l'OSS sur le compte indiqué par le consultant lors de la validation des travaux demandés.

Le consultant se rendra dans les trois pays (Bénin, Burkina Faso et Niger) à raison de 5 jours par pays dans le cadre de la mission. L'OSS prendra en charge les billets d'avion, les frais de déplacement sur place, l'hébergement et les indemnités journalières à la hauteur d'un montant forfaitaire de 3 500 USD.

Les entités d'exécution (au niveau national et régional) et le SE de l'OSS seront chargés d'assurer la liaison pour fournir tous les documents pertinents, organiser des entretiens avec les parties prenantes et organiser des visites sur le terrain.

9.1 Calendrier des paiements

Le paiement de la consultation se fera en trois tranches, comme suit :

- a) 10 % à l'approbation du rapport de démarrage de l'évaluation à mi-parcours détaillant la méthodologie à adopter ;
- b) 40% à la soumission et de la validation de la version provisoire du rapport d'évaluation à mi-parcours ;

- c) 50% à la validation du rapport final de l'évaluation à mi-parcours.

NB : L'évaluation de ces différents rapports se fera en interne par les experts du SE de l'OSS.

10 MODALITES DE CANDIDATURE ET DATE LIMITE

10.1 Dossier de candidature

Le dossier de candidature doit comprendre les éléments suivants :

- Curriculum Vitae signé (modèle fourni par l'OSS) avec les coordonnées de 3 clients pour lesquels vous avez rendu de préférence le service similaire ;
- Note méthodologique (3 pages maximum) décrivant l'approche à utiliser par le consultant pour l'exécution de la mission comprenant un programme de travail qui précise les activités, les dates et le calendrier ;
- Deux échantillons/rapports écrits en français et en anglais ;
- Trois lettres de références professionnelles, contrats, certificats, etc.

Important

- Le consultant ne peut pas avoir participé à la préparation, à la formulation et/ou à la mise en œuvre du projet (y compris la rédaction du document de projet) et ne doit pas être en conflit d'intérêts avec les activités liées au projet.
- Le document de projet est téléchargeable via le site du Fonds d'adaptation : <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/integration-climate-change-adaptation-measures-concerted-management-wap-transboundary-complex-adapt-wap-benin->

10.2 Date limite de soumission

Les candidatures complètes doivent être soumises par courrier électronique à l'adresse suivante: procurement@oss.org.tn, au plus tard le xx/xx/xxxx à 23:59 heures, heure de Tunis avec la référence suivante dans la ligne d'objet :

[AC/OSS/ADAPT-WAP/XXXX : Consultant(s) pour le projet ADAPT-WAP-EMP].

Les candidats intéressés doivent soumettre tous les documents décrits dans le point intitulé "dossier de candidature " pour l'éligibilité de leurs candidatures. Les candidatures féminines sont encouragées.

Les demandes de clarification doivent être envoyées aux adresses e-mail suivantes : khaoula.jaoui@oss.org.tn et ghazi.gader@oss.org.tn.

ANNEXE : LIGNES DIRECTRICES SUR LE CONTENU DU RAPPORT EMP (A TITRE INDICATIF)

- I. **Informations de base sur le rapport** (*Titre du projet, ID OSS et ID projet FA, délai et date du rapport, région et pays inclus dans le projet, entités d'exécution/partenaire et autres partenaires du projet, consultant, remerciements...*)
- II. **Table des matières**
- III. **Acronymes et abréviations**
 1. **Résumé analytique (3-5 pages)**

Renseignements sur le projet, description du projet, résumé de l'avancement du projet, tableau récapitulatif des notes et des réalisations, résumé concis des conclusions, tableau récapitulatif des recommandations...
 2. **Introduction (2-3 pages)**

Objet et objectifs de l'évaluation à mi-parcours, portée et méthodologie : principes de conception et d'exécution, approche et méthodes de collecte de données, limites de la mission, structure du rapport de l'EMP...
 3. **Description du projet et contexte historique (3-5 pages)**

Contexte de développement : facteurs environnementaux, socio-économiques, institutionnels et politiques pertinents pour l'objectif et la portée du projet, problèmes que le projet abordera : menaces et barrières ciblées, description et stratégie du projet : objectif, réalisations et résultats attendus, description des sites de terrain, modalités de mise en œuvre du projet : brève description du conseil d'administration du projet, modalités clés des partenaires de mise en œuvre, etc, Calendrier et jalons du projet, Principales parties prenantes : liste récapitulative
 4. **Résultats (12-14 pages)**
 - Stratégie du projet (Conception de projet, cadre de résultats/cadre logique...)
 - Résultats (Analyse des résultats, obstacles à l'atteinte de l'objectif du projet...)
 - Mise en œuvre du projet (Modalités de gestion, planification du travail, finance, systèmes de suivi et d'évaluation du projet, engagement des parties prenantes, produits et livrables, communication, risques...)
 - Durabilité (Risques financiers et socio-économiques, cadre institutionnel et risques de gouvernance, risques environnementaux...)
 5. **Conclusions et recommandations (4-6 pages)**
 - **Conclusions** détaillées et objectives (fondées sur des preuves et liées aux résultats de l'évaluation à mi-parcours) qui mettent en évidence les forces, les faiblesses et les résultats du projet
 - **Recommandations** (Actions correctives pour la conception, la mise en œuvre, le suivi et l'évaluation du projet / Actions de suivi ou de renforcement des premiers bénéficiaires du projet / Propositions d'orientations futures soulignant les principaux objectifs)
 6. **Annexes**

Annex 2 - List of interviewees

N°	Name & surname(s)	Structure	Job title	Contacts
Burkina Faso				
01	BALIMA Pascal	MADEE	Member Ruuga	70 16 75 24/70 63 75 73 Pascalbalima70@gmail.com
02	BANDE Hamidou	Breeders	Chef ROUGA (Togo, Ghana, Benin, Niger, BF, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Tchad)	70 28 67 97
03	BANGA Yempabou	DPEEVCC Diapaga	Water and Forestry Officer	71 62 55 32/70 28 71 07 Bangayempabou5@gmail.com
04	Boukaré OUEDRAOGO	OFINAP	Curator Arly	boukareouedraogo86@yahoo.fr
05	COMPAORE Prospert	OFINAP	Project Manager	compaoreprospert@yahoo.fr
06	DIENDERE Joseph	Agriculture Ministry	Production and layout manager	70 07 75 18 Diendios77@gmail.com
07	DOAMBA Benoit	OFINAP	GM/Coordinator Adapt WAP	benoitdoamba@hotmail.com
08	IDANI/ YOUGBARE W. Maimouna	RECOPA	Monitoring and evaluation manager	70 14 66 38 Maimounayougbare2@gmail.com
09	KOMBERE Bernard	Regional Counsel	SG/CR-EST	64 00 52 54
10	LANKOANDE Bedo Alain	RNB/Est	Executive Director	70 70 37 52 alainlankoande@yahoo.fr
11	LOFA/Mme	Ministry of Post Primary and Secondary Education	Environmental department	70 74 12 98
12	LOMPO Diamoadi	RECOPA	RECOPA Technical Coordinator	75 21 30 44 diamoadij@gmail.com
13	NATAMA Kayaba Francis	MENAPL	DR of Primary Education	70 41 03 41/62 62 62 39 francisnatama@yahoo.fr
14	NATAMA Souguidia	SCOOP-PVFE	Nursery gardener	71 13 51 84 nsonguidia@gmail.com
15	NIKIEMA P. Joseph	Agriculture Ministry	DR Agriculture	70 27 25 95 patarbtalekdj@gmail.com
16	OUEDRAOGO Harouna	Environmental Ministry	Director of the Environment, Inspector of Water and Forests	70 31 88 79/68 56 19 96 65 26 38 68 Haroun_oued@yahoo.fr
17	OUEDRAOGO Ibrahima		Fada weather station coordinator	ouedibra@gmail.com 71 87 05 62
18	SAWADOGO Emmanuel	OFINAP	RTB/W	emmanuelawadogo17@yahoo.fr
19	THIOMBIANO Lankoandia	CODD/Burkina Association	Executive Director	70 73 30 63/57 00 64 51 lankoandia@yahoo.fr
20	TIENDREBEOGO Pascal	Ministry of Post Primary and Secondary Education	DR for post-primary and secondary education	70 10 92 91/76 67 10 75 ptiendre4@gmail.com
21	TRAORE Daouda	OFINAP		taore_daou@yahoo.fr
22	YAMEOGO Nongma	OFINAP	Accountant	yameogonjoseph@yahoo.fr
23	ZEIDA Saidou	MENAPL	DGEF/Niamey	76 38 74 38 saidouzeida@gmail.com
24	ZERBO Abdoulaye	OFINAP	DAF	zerboabdalha@yahoo.fr
25	ZOUNGRANA	Breeding	HR director	63 44 05 20 hamidouzoungrana@yahoo.fr
26	SIMPORE Aristide	Min in charge of agriculture	EWS Chief service	Aristote-b@yahoo.fr 70 72 37 40
27	BARGO Mohamed	Min in charge of agriculture	National EWS	70 69 03 28
28	RIMA Djeneba	Min in charge of agriculture	National EWS	77 55 74 55
29	WOUNGRANA Joel	Min in charge of transport	GD/ANAM	joezoung@yahoo.fr 70 33 99 39
30	SAWADOGO Windyam Lazare	Min in charge of transport	ANAM	sawadogolazare@gmail.com 70303163
31	OUEDRAOGO Aimé Evariste	Min in charge of transport	ANAM	aimesonoued4@yahoo.fr 78 45 24 84
32	BAKI Gregoire	Min in charge of transport	ANAM	grebaki@yahoo.fr 70 77 67 90
33	SINARE Karim	Min in charge of transport	ANAM	sinarekarim@gmail.com 71 01 72 55
34	SORE Souleymane	Min in charge of transport	ANAM	soresouleymane@gmail.com 70 59 97 22
35	TRAORE Lancina	Min in charge of transport	ANAM	lassopremier@gmail.com 70 62 90 98
36	DIASSO Ulrich	Min in charge of transport	ANAM	udiasso@gmail.com

Termes de Référence pour l'Évaluation à Mi-Parcours (EMP) du Projet ADAPT-WAP

37	DANGO Alfred	Min in charge of transport	ANAM	76 17 76 00 dango.alfred@gmail.com
Niger				
01	BARAKA Malam B.	DFC/AP Niamey	Program manager	+227 98 54 26 66
02	DJIBBO Adamou	Projet Adapt Wap	Accountant	+227 96 31 63 63 djibriladam@gmail.com
03	HAMA Guida	Commune de Falmey	DDH/Falmey	+227 96073074
04	IBRAHIM Madougou	Ministère de l'environnement/Niamey	Project Manager	+227 96986138 ibrahim_madougou@yahoo.fr
05	IDE Hassane	Commune de Falmey	Mayor	+227 96 87 58 39
06	ISSAKA ABDOU Idrissa	DFC/AP Niamey	Program manager	+227 96101116
07	MAHAMAN Elh Issoufou	Directeur de l'environnement	Falmey	+227 96 660267
08	MAMANE Balla	Adapt Wap	PM/Adapt Wap	+227 96 97 67 30
09	OUEDRAOGO Moumouni	Projet Adapt Wap	Consultant, member	+226 70 63 75 73
10	SAIDOU Hama	Commune de Falmey	DDE/LCD/F	+227 96278673
11	SAMNA Abdoul Karim	ONG	COGEZO/Niger	+227 96 96 95 23
12	SARAMBE Carole	project Adapt Wap	Consultant assistant	+226 70 08 12 26
13	SARAMBE Paul	project Adapt Wap	Consultant/chef de mission	+226 70 08 12 26
14	SEYNI Oumarou	Conservateur/ADJ	Conservator	+227 84 59 25 30
Benin				
01	ABDEL AZIZ M T Baba Moussa	CENAGREF	General Manager	+229 94 14 84 30
02	AKPONA Hugues	African Parks Network, Johannesburg	General Manager	huguesa@africanparks.org +229 97 57 14 58
03	CHRISTOPHE	Directeur du Parc W/Benin	Parc manager	+229 90 01 80 09
04	DIBOMA Sam	African Parks Network, Johannesburg	Regional finance director Africa	+229 67 30 35 50samuel@africparks.org
05	EGOUNLETY Rachida	CENAGREF	Accounting officer	+29 97 40 23 44
06	FRANCISCO Jeannot	AVIGREF	Executive Secretariat	+229 90859878
07	FRANK Rachidat	APN	Manager technician	huguesa@africanparks.org +229 97 57 14 58
08	HEDEGBETAN Georges	Recruited agent	Technical Assistant	+229 66 02 49 75
09	LORI Hanakiri	APN	Technician. Pendjari	huguesa@africanparks.org +229 97 57 14 58
10	NOUHOEFLIN Benoit	CENAGREF	Project Manager	+229 67648788
11	SAMBO ALOU Yssoufou	AVIGREF2	Director, Peripheral Actions	+229 96 06 57 34
OSS/IE/RPMU				
01	AMADOU Youssouf	OSS/RPMU	Sustainable Development	youssef.amadou@oss.org.tn +216 71 206 633 +216 71 206 636
02	BELHAMRA Aziz	IE	Implementation Support Expert	+216 22 89 51 75 aziz.belhamra@oss.org.tn
03	GADER Ghazi	IE	Chief Rural Engineer	ghazi.gader@oss.org.tn +216 71 206 633 +216 71 206 636
04	JAOUI Khaoula	OSS/IE	Climate Finance /GRN	khaoula.jaoui@oss.org.tn +216 71 206 633 +216 71 206 636
05	KRAIEM Youssef	OSS/ RPMU	Accountable	youssef.kraiem@oss.org.tn
06	MAR Ndeye Fatou	OSS/ RPMU	Geographer/GIS and NRM specialist	fatou.mar@oss.org.tn

Annex 3 - List of reviewed documents

N°	References	Document titles
01	OSS (Jan. 2022) 2p Cotonou	Compte rendu de réunion technique (Benin, Burkina Faso et Niger).
02	Adapt-WAP. 8p	Rapport de la réunion technique d'échange et de concertation avec les unités d'exécution.
03	OSS (2018). 17p.	Rapport sur le cout et la rentabilité du projet « cout-efficacité. Action – Conseils pour le Développement Durable (ACDD).
04	OSS (2021). 9p.	Manuel de formateur en Education Environnementale (EE). Assistance technique « Institut Develop., Etude conseils Formation.
05	OSS (2021-9.4). Adapt-WAP. 20p.	Modules de formations sur la communication participative pour le développement. Assistance technique Institut Develop : Etudes conseils formation.
06	OSS (2022-9.1). Adapt-WAP. 7p.	Mission d'élaboration de modules de formations et d'éducation environnementale sur l'adaptation au changement climatique et la gestion des risques de catastrophes (2022 à 2023). Assistance technique Institut Develop : Etudes conseils formation.
07	OSS (avr. 2018) 63p +annexes.	Rapport analyse et évaluation de la vulnérabilité de la population et des écosystèmes face au changement climatique. Action – conseils pour le développement durable (ACDD).
08	OSS (avr. 2018). 161p + annexes.	Rapport d'étude d'impacts environnemental et social du projet d'intégration des mesures d'adaptation au changement climatique dans la gestion concertée des parcs de l'entente du complexe transfrontalier WAP. Assistance technique, Action – conseils pour le développement durable (ACDD).
09	OSS (avr. 2018). 44p +annexes.	Rapport sur l'infrastructures et les équipements nécessaires pour le SAP à acquérir et à mettre en place dans le cadre du projet Adapt-WAP. Assistance technique d'action – conseils pour le développement durable (ACDD).
10	OSS (avr. 2018). 26p.	Rapport sur l'intégration du genre dans les activités du projet Adapt-WAP. Action – conseils pour le développement durable (ACDD).
11	OSS (Avr. 2021). Avr. 2020 avr. 2021. Excell	Document d'évaluation de la mise en œuvre du projet.
12	OSS (avr. 2021). 135p + annexes.	Situation de référence du projet ADAPT WAP Livrable 3. Sud conseils Sarl. Etudes, Assistance, Conseils dans les secteurs agricoles et environnementales.
13	OSS (avr. 2022). Adapt-WAP. 153p.	Elaboration d'un mécanisme d'accès aux fonds renouvelables pour la diversification des activités génératrices de revenus dans les zones riveraines du complexe transfrontalier W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) Benin - Burkina Faso – Niger.
14	OSS (avr. 2022). Adapt-WAP. 53p + annexes.	Guide méthodologique pour l'intégration de l'adaptation au changement climatique dans les outils de gestion du complexe transfrontalier W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP). Benin Burkina Faso Niger.
15	OSS (avr. 2022). 128p.	Plan d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique du Complexe transfrontalier W-Arly-Pendjari (PACC - WAP). Benin -Burkina Faso – Niger.
16	OSS (Déc. 2021). Adapt-WAP. 100p.	Modules de formations et d'éducation environnementale sur l'adaptation au changement climatique et la gestion des risques de catastrophes. Institut Develop. Action – conseils pour le développement durable (ACDD).
17	OSS (Déc. 2021). 41p	Manuel de mise en œuvre du projet (MMOP).

Termes de Référence pour l'Évaluation à Mi-Parcours (EMP) du Projet ADAPT-WAP

18	OSS (Déc. 2021-9.2). Adapt-WAP. 147p.	Modules de formations et d'éducation environnementale sur l'adaptation au changement climatique et la gestion des risques de catastrophes. Assistance technique Institut Develop : Etudes conseils formation.
19	OSS (Déc. 2021-9.5). Adapt-WAP. 79p.	Modules de Formation sur l'adaptation au changement climatique et la gestion des risques de catastrophes naturelles. Assistance technique « Institut Develop, Etude conseils Formation.
20	OSS (Déc. 2021-9.6). 9p.	Manuel de formateur en éducation environnementale (ee). Assistance technique « Institut Develop, Etude conseils Formation.
21	OSS (Déc. 2021-9.7). 7p.	Mission d'élaboration de modules de formations et d'éducation environnementale sur l'adaptation au changement climatique et la gestion des risques de catastrophes. Plan de formation. Assistance technique « Institut Develop, Etude conseils Formation.
22	OSS (Févr. 2022). 3p.	Minutes de réunion régionale de suivi des activités du projet, tenue en ligne.
23	OSS (janv. 2019). Adapt-WAP project, full document: 149p + annexes	Agreement: The « Integration of Climate Change Adaptation Measures in the concerted Management of the Transboundary complex: Adapt-WAP” Project in Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger between THE ADAPTATION FUND BOARD and OBSERVATOIRE DU SAHARA ET DU SAHEL.
24	OSS (Janv. 2019). 162p + annexes	Document complet du projet OSS-ADAPT-WAP.
25	OSS (janv. 2022. 2p.	Minutes de réunion mensuelle de coordination (UGPr/UGPn- Benin et l'EMO) tenue en ligne.
26	OSS (mai. 2022) 49p + annexes	Deuxième rapport technique annuel du projet couvrant la période du 01/04/2021 au 31/03/2022.
27	OSS (mai. 2022)	Rapport financier annuel couvrant la période du 08/11/2019 au 31/03/2022, 10p + annexes.
28	OSS (nov. 2021-9.3). Adapt-WAP. 16p.	Manuel de formation des adultes en adaptation au changement climatique, système d'alerte précoce multirisque la gestion des catastrophes naturelles, gestion durable des terres, et en communication.
29	OSS (oct. 2021) 19p + annexes	Septième rapport financier couvrant la période du 01/10/2021 au 31/12/2021.
30	OSS (oct. 2021) 22p + annexes	Septième rapport technique couvrant la période du 01/10/2021 au 31/12/2021.
31	OSS (oct. 2021) 34p + annexes	Sixième rapport financier couvrant la période du 01/07/2021 au 30/09/2021.
32	OSS (oct. 2021) 19p + annexes.	Sixième rapport technique couvrant la période du 01/07/2021 au 30/09/2021.
33	Adapt-WAP (OSS, juin 2022). 17p + annexes.	Revue à mi-parcours de la période 2020-2022. Rapport de démarrage avec l'appui technique des consultants Paul SARAMBE et Moumouni OUEDRAOGO.
34	OSS (janv. 2019). Adapt-WAP project, full document: 149p + annexes.	Agreement: between THE ADAPTATION FUND BOARD and SAHEL and SAHARA OBSERVATOIRE.
35	OSS (avr. 2018). 63p + annexes	Rapport analyse et évaluation de la vulnérabilité de la population et des écosystèmes face au changement climatique. Action – conseils pour le développement durable (ACDD).
36	Adapt-WAP. 12p	Aide-mémoire de la mission au Benin, du 2 au 9 juillet 2022. Collecte et analyses préliminaires des données au Benin.
37	Ajakpa J.B. (2003). CENAGREF, Tanguiéta, Benin, 50p.	Inventaire de l'avifaune du Complexe du W et de la vallée du Niger (Benin).

38	Bouche et al. (2003). 118P.	Recensement aérien total de l'écosystème « W »-Arly-Pendjari-Oti-Mandori-Kéran (WAPOK). Rapport provisoire, MIKE-UE-ECOPAS-AFD. Ouagadougou, Burkina Fasso.
39	Bouche P. et al. (2012). 39 p.	Inventaire aérien de l'écosystème W-Arly-Pendjari,
40	Bouché Ph., LUNGREN C.G, Hen B. et Omondi P. (2004). 95p.	Recensement aérien total de la faune dans l'écosystème naturel Po Nazinga Sissili (PONASI) Burkina Faso. CITES-MIKE.
41	Bouché Ph., Lungren C.G, Hien B. et Omondi P. (2004a). 114p.	Recensement aérien total de l'Ecosystème W-Arly-Pendjari-Oti-Mandouri-Kéran (WAPOK). CITES-MIKE, ECOPAS, POUCOF, Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger, Togo.
42	CENAGREF (2016). 158 pages + annexes. Cotonou, Benin.	Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion Participatif de la Réserve de Biosphère de la Pendjari. Programme d'Appui aux Parcs de l'Entente, Component 2.
43	CENAGREF (2016). 128 p.	Plan d'aménagement et de Gestion de la Réserve de Biosphère Transfrontalière du W/ Benin 2016-2025, rapport provisoire.
44	ECOPAS, 2005. 19 p.	Système de suivi-écologique pour le Parc Régional du W – Component Niger, Rapport final.
45	OSS (221). 3p.	Orientations sur les demandes de non-objection pour les activités de passation des marchés.

Annex 4 - Illustration photos

