

2015

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

of

PIMS 4892

Generating Global Environmental Benefits from Improved Local Planning and Decision-making Systems in Burkina Faso

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A. Basic Project and Finance Data

Project Implementing Partner: Permanent Secretary of National Council for Environnement and Sustainable Development (SP/CONEDD)
GEF Focal Area: Multi-Focal Areas
Country(ies) (BKF) Burkina Faso
Project Start Date: 29-Apr-2014
Planned Project Closing Date: 17-Aug-2015
Dates of Project Steering March 2015
Committee/Board meetings during reporting period:
Total GEF Grant (U\$S) \$ 990,000
GEF Grant Disbursed as of 30 June \$ 0.00 (U\$S):
Total Co-financing (as planned in CEO \$ 2,015,610.00 endorsement request):
Overall Risk Rating
Overall DO Rating
Overall IP Rating

B. Project Contacts and Links

Partner	Contact Name	Email Address
Project Coordinator / Manager	Norbert SIDIBE	norbertsidibe@yahoo.fr
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Aki KOGACHI	aki.kogachi@undp.org
Project Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment and Fishery Resources	
GEF Operational Focal Point	George Yameogo	georges.yameogo@yahoo.fr
Other Partners		
UNDP Technical Adviser		
UNDP Programme Associate		

Project website, etc.	
Links to media coverage	

C. Project Summary

D. Progress toward Development Objective

Objective/Outcome	Description	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target Level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2015
Objective	To generate global environmental benefits through improved decision-support mechanisms and improved local planning and development processes in Burkina Faso.	Impact Indicators: * Percentage of natural resources management projects by the national structures and the grassroots communities integrating obligations under the MEA; * Percentage of formulated/ revised local development plans, integrating environmental concerns and climate change as outlined in the Manual operational * overall increase in capacity development scorecard values for main stakeholders; * reported availability and coordination of provision of better information for environmental planning on central and decentralized level.	* Capacity of the main stakeholders for translating environmental information from Environmental Management Information System (EMIS) into decision-making is low and dispersed over many organisations; * collection and use of updated environmental management information is ad-hoc and feebly coordinated; * Few of natural resources management projects by the national structures and the grassroots communities integrating obligations under the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (est. 5%); * None of the formulated/ revised local development plans, adequately integrate global environmental benefits such as covered in the MEA;	* 50% of stakeholders of National Program for Environmental Information Management (PNGIM) have benefitted from capacity building activity at the systemic, organizational, and individual level for better use of the technical skills and technology transfer for national and decentralized management to produce global environmental benefits (e.g. training and workshops); * 15% of the formulated/ revised local development plans, adequately integrate environmental concerns and climate change; * mid-term and continued availability of technical assistance and if possible investments to ensure the stability of both central and local government structures and decision-making mechanisms, such as the Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Developpement Durable (CONEDD), the Cadres de concertation régionale pour le développement (CCRD) and the Cadres de Concertation Communale (CCC); * Project has contributed to a moderate improvement in the natural resources management projects by the national structures and the grassroots communities integrating requirements under the MEA (30%) in at least 20 communities and 3 regions. * different institutions	2 workshops were organized as follows : The first workshop focused on improvement of information system for better environment management and contributed also to facilitate the data accessibility and dissemination. The workshop mobilized 32 participants including 4 women from partner organizations. The draft protocols (data sharing, dissemination) were adopted at the same meeting. The second workshop was organized to finalize and adopt environmental data sharing mechanism, process of quality control, and validation process of environment product (natural resource, socio-economic, development of policy, geo-natural resources management technologies, etc) The workshop welcomed participation of 34 representatives from different institutions

				Burkina Faso will be able to achieve global environmental benefits at a lower transactional cost as well as being able to respond faster and more appropriately to local conservation needs. * reported better access at the sub-regional level to best practices and best available knowledge, ; * key stakeholders report improved coordination, collaboration, and delegation of responsibilities among key agencies and other important organizations.	including 4 women.
Outcome 1	A functioning, sustainable system for collecting, analyzing, storing and making available accurate, and reliable data and information related to all three Rio Conventions, and of direct use by decision-makers.	* ONED is stated as primary source for environmental information for planning by a significant number of international and regional development partners; * strategic financing exists for updated ONEDD from national budget allocation and PNIEDD increased; * increased quality and the quantity and timeliness of reports submitted to conventions; * public states higher awareness of environmental information products.	* The CONEDD is the only high level exchange platform on environmental issues, but its mandate is not largely recognized by other stakeholders. * allocation of resources for global environmental management at the local level is insufficient; PNIEDD could serve as a resources mobilisation instrument, but is not operational; * procedures for including convention obligations in sectoral and decentralised development strategies have been outlined under different projects (NAPA, COGEL, PEI,) but need to be operationalised and broadly dispersed;	* By month 3, the various thematic working groups are set up and initiated; * By month 5, a detailed analysis and recommendations for strengthening the compatibility of ONEDD with other data bases is implemented by DCIME; * By month 5, an assessment of regional EMIS best practices, handbooks and guidelines for environmental mainstreaming is prepared; * By month 6, an assessment of user needs for indicator information is prepared; * By month 8, the working group on compatibility of ONEDD has a TOR for adaptation of the server; * By month 11, the EMIS of data and information management needs to meet Rio Convention targets, including recommendations for streamlining and harmonizing data and information management systems is redesigned and SIEL aligned; * By month 10, the PNGIM members have agreed on the protocols for data collection, sharing, quality	Short summary in terms of Target : -On 9 month, the various thematic working groups are set up and initiated. -On 12 month, project team initiated the mission in Italy to initiate the collaboration with research institution (North-South collaboration with National Research Center in Trieste) regarding data compatibility -Planned for 2016 regarding an assessment of regional EMIS best practices etc -On 9 month, the needs assessment of end-user have been conducted - Planned in Quarter 3 and 4 of 2015 to establish working group on compatibility of

				<p>control and verification. * By month 11, the first thematic report supporting the State of the Environment of Burkina Faso (REEB) is approved; * By month 13, capacity development plan for SP/CONEDD staff and other stakeholders, e.g., MERH and PNGIM members, , is approved. * By month 14, a public dialogue of at least 50 stakeholder representatives to promote the role of the Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development (ONEDD)held; * By month 16, the Government and other stakeholders align mandates and operational plans of lead agencies and committees (at both national and regional levels) through collaborative workshops and complete revisions; * By month 16, a policy dialogue on the role of ONEDD and Local Environment Information System (SIEL) decentralized planning is convened; * By month 19, the recommended institutional revisions (at both national and regional levels) are validated at national level. * By month 19, a clearing house mechanism within the EMIS for data collection on the 3 Rio conventions is established; * By month 20, MoUs at the highest levels for coordination of collection, sharing, quality control and validation of data to the benefit of the 3 conventions have been established among key database owners. * By month 22, a strategy for communication, and data validation</p>	<p>ONEDD etc -On month 12, interface of SIEL was revised in order to incorporate the aspect of MEA by project team in collaboration with co-SP/CONEDD staff and other finance COGEL project (UNDP?s Local Environment Governance Consolidation Project) -On month 9 , basic agreement on the protocols for data collection, sharing, quality control, and verification has been done -On month 12, a number of consultations were organized during the past 12 months. As a result, , action plan and ToRs for national team were elaborated/validated by national actors. The capacity of staff within the key division to monitor/disseminate environmental data has been enhanced through establishment of North-South collaboration. The asset of this collaboration is inevitable in the improvement of environmental data management. In particular, it will allow increase the capacity for harmonization of data</p>
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				<p>its operational procedures are approved, which includes explicit guidelines for community-based projects; * By month 23, a second thematic report for REEB is prepared; * By month 24, 80% of operational capacity of ONEDD is realised; * By month 24, four (4) national training workshops on EMIS/SIEL convened; * By month 33, four public dialogues on the cross-cutting global environment knowledge materials of the Rio Conventions convened with at least 200 stakeholder representatives from all sectors; * By month 35, a third thematic report for REEB is prepared; * By month 36, the independent final evaluation determines that the ONEDD is on solid ground to raise and allocate funds for the achieving global environmental targets through decentralized decision-making; * At the End of Project (2017), 95% of all databases in Burkina Faso have an operational link with ONEDD for provision and extraction of environmental information; * At the End of Project (2017) project related capacity building efforts are integrated into the National Strategy for Capacity Building and its workplan; * At the End of Project (2017), 40% of stakeholders indicate to have actively used cross-cutting global environment knowledge materials in information exchanges on decentralized management of environmental resources. * At the End of Project (2017), 75% of Stakeholders</p>	<p>compatibility, and the data storage capability which will be very beneficial for end-users. Also, it will contribute significantly to the advancement of data and information management system. Further to this collaboration,, reconfiguration of high performance computer is currently on-going within the division of Ministry of Environment to optimize/diversify the data management tool. 13 offices of Regional Direction of Environment (1 in each of 13 administrative regions, in total 13 RDE in BKF) have received 1 desktop computer and 1 GPS for data collection. In total 13 desktops and 13 GPS have been acquired by project and made at disposal of RDEs. This equipment will serve for data collection (such as natural resource, socio-economical information, geo-information) and transmission of data to National Environment Observatory (ONEDD). In fact, partners at regional level had difficulty assuring data</p>
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				<p>acknowledge the SP/CONEDD as the main platform for stakeholder information exchange and monitoring of sustainable development at national level ;</p>	<p>collection/ transmission due to unavailability of IT equipment. The concept note for Report of National Environmental Status of Burkina Faso (REEB) has been elaborated and presented to PNGIM (environment data collection/dissemination network composed of more than 32 key structures). REEB is one of the most important referential document and tool to monitor environmental status. Elaboration of REEB is obligation for country as a member of international community who adopted multi environmental convention. REEB therefore has become one of the document indispensable to refer to in the decision making in terms of natural resource conservation at all levels. The recruitment process of national consultant team for elaboration of REEB is on-going. 1500 copies of Journal of « Our Environment » have been published. This journal paper assures the visibility of</p>
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					activities of Ministry of Environment in particular, of the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development (SP/CONEDD). This paper is one of the key tools for extensive officers in the field. It also increase advocacy and efforts to lobbying / sensitization of natural resource use at all level.
Outcome 2	institutional capacity to plan and implement development processes that contribute to the implementation of the Rio Conventions and generate global environmental benefits.	* the project has involved large numbers of stakeholder representatives in understanding, developing, and testing best practices for meeting global environmental obligations through decentralized environmental governance; * local development plans (LDP) incorporate global environmental benefits; * number of submissions of local environmental activities for PNIEDD and PNSR financing resulting from LDP * number of demonstration exercises established at community level; * decentralised technical support structures are allocated adequate financial and human resources for their functioning	* Participation of national stakeholders in decentralised management of environmental resources is lacking significantly. * community leaders are aware of the severity of the environmental problems in their locality but no funding/tools to effectively integrate; * convention obligations have not been translated to the local level a body of evidence of successful activities does not exist; * local planning instruments elaborated by NAPA, COGEL, PEI guidelines are not consistently used; * none of the LPD have lead to significant changes in decentralised convention implementation;	* By month 5, convention related modules are elaborated and accompanying training designed on the use of updated guides; * By month 12, 20 pilot cadres de concertation have been trained on the use of the Guide and modules on the commune level and 3 on the regional level; * By month 21, revised Guide and Modules tested in 6 communes in COGEL intervention zone in order; * By month 22, the information and awareness campaign for regional and municipal councils on the Guide and Modules and their utility in developing local plans is started in all regions; * By month 24, at least 240 different stakeholders (of which at least 40% women) have been trained in eight (8) training workshops for local government officials, NGOs, and CBOs on how use the Manual to take into account the global environment when planning for the sustainable	This activity is planned for second year (2016) of project execution.

				<p>development of their communities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * By month 24, a mechanism for periodic concertation with those agents responsible for monitoring progress of the overarching development strategies such as SCADD and PNRS and relevant development has been established. * By month 26, three (3) national training workshops held about the updated Guide and Modules for a total of at least 120 different stakeholders; of which at least 40% are women; * By month 26, two (2) demonstrations of best practice approaches demonstrated in each of the pilot communities; * By month 26, at least 15 women groups have been introduced to new income generating activities to be integrated into the LPDs; * By month 26, at least 160 stakeholder representatives have participated in a resource mobilization workshop in each of the pilot communities; * By month 30, 25 (20 community plan and 3 regional plans) LDPs are endorsed by the CCC and CCR for whose community they have been developed; * By month 30, at least 72 periodic meetings organised for the approval of policies, strategies and development plans elaborated in the environmental and forestry sector and having implications for the local level; * By month 31, three (3) best practice policy dialogues in each of the pilot communities with participation of at least 20 council members and other stakeholders; * At the End of Project (2017), Guide and modules 	
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				<p>for GEB producing LPDs validated in parliament to ensure effective trickle down of natural resources management in line with convention obligations and an effective capillary rise of information needed for convention reporting * At the End of Project (2017), environmental governance frameworks strengthened for 23 local authorities (3 regions and 23 communes); * At the End of Project (2017), at least 4 internationally recognized successful demonstration exercises established in each of the targeted communities; * At the End of Project (2017), 35 % of local environmental stakeholders indicate to have participated in LDP development; * At the End of Project (2017), a set of clear operational guidelines and innovative financing tools strengthen the systemic capacities needed to ensure the long-term legitimacy, resilience, and sustainability of decentralized governance of the global environment</p>	
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E. Progress in Implementation

Project Outcomes	Description	Outputs Reported as of 30 June 2015
Outcome 1	A functioning, sustainable system for collecting, analyzing, storing and making available accurate, and reliable data and information related to all three Rio Conventions, and of direct use by decision-makers.	
Outcome 2	institutional capacity to plan and implement development processes that contribute to the implementation of the Rio Conventions and generate global environmental benefits.	N/A

General Comments:

Number of meetings/workshop organized allowed to adopt draft protocol and mechanism for collecting and sharing data and information related to the three Rio conventions. This participatory process helped to formalize the various means of collaboration and facilitated the establishment of sustainable system for data collecting/sharing data and information to the various actors of the environment (ONEDD, PNGIM, AME, Local Authorities ...). This formalization of environmental data collect/transmission/dissemination of amongst different structures have given solid confidence amongst different structures of PNGIM, ONEDD and local authorities. In addition to that, followings are key output achieved during this PIR period ; - IT equipments have been purchased and put it disposal of focal point of 13 regions ; - North-South collaboration has been initiated between DCIME and CNR Trieste in Italy regarding compatibility of data base/sharing system ; - Significant advancement of elaboration of REEB (Action plan and ToRs have been finalized and ready to implement)

F. Ratings and Comments on Project Progress

Project Progress toward Development Objective

Role	2015 Rating	2015 Comments
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	Despite the events that marked the start of the project life including the political troubles, the departure of the first coordinator and the late implementation of the new project team, we can say that the results that led to this day are satisfactory. Indeed it can be noted progress in the management information systems because of the cooperation protocol adoption of mechanisms and standards of production and trade data, reconfiguring the server. Further developing the REEB which is a reference document for both SP&CONEDD that Burkina Faso is well underway and scheduled to be completed in November, 2015.
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	Given the political instability, the project implementation did not meet the target set for 2015. However, collaboration with UNDP and SP/CONEDD and acute awareness of importance of this project in the implementation of RIO convention, project team has managed to initiate number of important initiatives in the period concerned by present PIR.
Project Implementing Partner		
GEF Operational Focal point		
Other Partners		
UNDP Technical Advisor		

Project Progress in Project Implementation

Role	2015 Rating	2015 Comments
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	Given the initial stage of project implementation, overall results achieved in the period concerned for present PIR is satisfactory. Despite of political/institutional constraints, IT equipment requisition was smoothly conducted and made a disposal of entire 13 regions in Burkina Faso. Also, initiation of North-South collaboration to strengthen IT capacity, and basic agreement on the environment data collect/dissemination with key actors/institutions were one of the key achievement.
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	Project team managed to overcome difficulties given the unpredicted institutional challenge and achieved results within the limited time. For the following reason, UNDP CO rate is satisfactory : Despite of institutional problems encountered in the beginning of project, project team was rapidly put in place and only a month later the first steering committee was organized to validate the annual work plan. Prior to this, all the IT equipment as well as office materials/vehicle have been purchased by UNDP procurement team. In order to accelerate the project implementation, a number of consultation amongst UNDP and key implementing agencies have been organized.
Project Implementing Partner		
GEF Operational Focal point	Satisfactory	Despite the difficulties at the project initial phase, the project team has successfully managed the challenge and achieved satisfactory results.
Other Partners		
UNDP Technical Advisor		

G. Project Planning

Key project milestone	Status	Original Planned Date (Month/Year)	Actual or Expected Date (Month/Year)	Comments
Inception Workshop	delayed/completed	January - 2014	January - 2015	The project inception has acknowledged the delay due to administrative process (official project

				creation within MERH, establishment of Steering Committee and formalization of project coordinator appointment)
Mid-term Review	on schedule	6 - 2016	-	
Terminal Evaluation	on schedule	June - 2017	-	

H. Critical Risk Management

Critical Risks Type(s)	Critical Risk Management Measures Undertaken in 2015
	No critical risks identified.

I. Environmental and Social Grievances

Related environmental or social issue	Grievance was not related to an environmental or social issue.
Status	
Significance	
Detailed description	

J. Communicating Impact

Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.
The efforts deployed in the strengthening capacity of members of PNGIM facilitates the elaboration of data collection/dissemination. In Burkina Faso, with high dependency on the use of natural resource (80% of active population is engaged with agro-sylvo-pastoral activity), incorporation of environmental information/data in the decision making is crucial for improvement of people's live. Concrete examples will be available at the second year as project will pilot activities at local level.
What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?
Discussion initiated with members of National Programme for Environmental Information Management (PNGIM) on the data collection/dissemination and consensus made on the draft protocol for collaboration are the key factors to enhance capacity of data production and improvement of information management system.
Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.
In terms of North-South collaboration, a partnership was initiated between the Trieste National Research Centre in Italy and the project team. This collaboration helped to strengthen the IT capacity to better manage the use of high performance server to assure the accessibility/stockage/dissemination of environmental information for decision makers/planners at all level.

K. Partnerships

Partners	Innovation and Work with Partners
Civil Society Organisations/NGOs	2 NGOs are member of PNGIM collaborating actively in the collect/sharing of environmental information/data.
Indigenous Peoples	
Private Sector	Private sector plays an important role as a member of PNGIM and active participation in the various meeting and workshop during the period concerned by present PIR.
GEF Small Grants Programme	
Other Partners	

L. Progress toward Gender Equality

Has a gender or social assessment been carried out this reporting period?	No
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If a gender or social assessment has been carried out what where the findings?	
Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?	No
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and improving the empowerment of women.	

General Comments

The project does not specifically target gender. However, the gender aspect will be one of the key concern in the promotion of activities at local level natural resource utilization/planning. To do so, adequate support will be provided to local authority.

M. Annex 1 - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

Highly Satisfactory (HS): Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

Satisfactory (S): Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.

Moderately Satisfactory (MS): Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits.

Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives.

Unsatisfactory (U): Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.

Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

Highly Satisfactory (HS): Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

Satisfactory (S): Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only few that are subject to remedial action.

Moderately Satisfactory (MS): Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.

Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.

Unsatisfactory (U): Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.