

Additional Documents

to the

UNDP Project Document

Government of **BURKINA FASO**

United Nations Development Programme

Atlas Award ID: 00059960
Project ID: 00075236
UNDP-GEF PIMS #: 3970

Country Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management (CPP/SLM)

PIMS 3970:

Subprogram for the Centre-West Region

- **CEO Endorsement Letter**
- **CEO Endorsement Request**

August 19, 2010

Mr. Yannick Glemarec
GEF Executive Coordinator
United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
304 East 45th St.
FF Bldg., 10th floor
New York, NY 10017

Dear Mr. Glemarec:

I am pleased to inform you that I am endorsing the project proposal entitled ***Burkina Faso: SLM subprogram for the Centre-West Region under the Burkina Faso: Partnership Programme for Sustainable Land Management (CPP), Phase 1***, for \$2,219,594 in financing from the GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF). I understand that this project proposal will be submitted for approval in accordance with the UNDP procedures.

I am endorsing this project on the understanding that the project will meet the following milestones:

- (i) A report on the status of the project at mid-term will be submitted to the Secretariat no later than March 2013; and
- (ii) The closing date of the project grant will be no later than September 2015 and a terminal evaluation/project completion report will be submitted to the Secretariat within 6 months of such closing date.

You are requested to ensure that the GEF Secretariat is informed when each of these milestones has been met. If any milestone is not or will not be achieved, you are requested to inform me as early as possible. After consultations with your Agency, I may agree to revised milestones or recommend to your Agency the cancellation or suspension of the project, and I will communicate to the beneficiary country and your Agency the basis for such a recommendation.

Please ensure that your grant agreements continue to fully reflect this understanding.

I am attaching a copy of the project tracking sheet and review sheet for your records.

Sincerely,



Monique Barbut
CEO and Chairperson
Global Environment Facility

Attachment: GEF Tracking Sheet, GEFSEC Review Sheet

Copy to: Country Operational Focal Point, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee

Land Degradation
OP: Oper Program

PMIS Project ID: 4301
UNDP

GEF Project Tracking System
Project Clearance/Approval

Burkina Faso: SLM subprogram for the Centre-West Region

Authority	GEF Contribution (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)	Requested Action	Signature	Date
PIF Clearance	\$2,219,594	\$10,361,227	<i>no PIF stage, work program approved by CEO on 08-28-2006.</i>		
Program Manager			Recommendation	<u>Jean-Marc Sinnassamy</u>	<i>Michelle Paul 07-20-2010</i>
Team Leader			Clearance	<u>Gustavo Alberto Fonseca</u>	
CEO			Approval	<u>Monique Barbut</u>	
PPG Approval					
PPG Fees					
Program Manager			Recommendation	<u>Jean-Marc Sinnassamy</u>	
Team Leader			Clearance	<u>Gustavo Alberto Fonseca</u>	
CEO			Approval	<u>Monique Barbut</u>	
Work Program Inclusion	\$2,219,594	\$10,361,227	CEO Clearance/Council Circulation		
Agency Fee (at WPI)					
Council Approval					
Endorsement w/o PPG	\$2,219,594	\$10,361,227			
Agency Fee (at CEO Endorsement) \$199,763					
<i>SM 7/24</i> Program Manager			Recommendation	<u>Jean-Marc Sinnassamy</u>	<i>for Michelle Paul 07-20-10</i>
Team Leader			Clearance	<u>Gustavo Alberto Fonseca</u>	<i>for 7/24/10</i>
CEO			Council Notification		
<i>SM 8/19</i> CEO			Approval	<u>Monique Barbut</u>	<i>for 8/20/10</i>

Note: Fee Paid (committed) at Parent level.



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL
PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: 24 June 2010
Re-submission Date:

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID:
GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: 3970
COUNTRY: Burkina Faso
PROJECT TITLE: SLM subprogram for the Centre-West Region
GEF AGENCY(IES): UNDP
OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Ministry for the Environment
GEF FOCAL AREA(S): OP-15
GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): CPP/LD

Expected Calendar	
Milestones	Dates
Work Program (for FSP)	June 2006
GEF Agency Approval	June 2010
Implementation Start	Oct 2010
Mid-term Review	March. 2013
Implementation Completion	Sept 2015

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: Country Pilot Partnership Programme in Burkina Faso

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

To establish a coordinated & decentralized system of sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral land management in the Centre-West region.								
Project Components	Investment, TA or STA**	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing*		Co-financing*		Total (US\$)
				(\$)	%	(\$)	%	
1. Coordination platform	TA	A Coordination platform for sustainable partnerships to enable an integrated approach to sustainable and equitable land management is established in the Centre-West Region	1.1. Revitalized and coordinated consultative frameworks at the regional, provincial, and local level to ensure effective participation of all stakeholders and coordination of SLM activities 1.2. A harmonized monitoring and evaluation system is developed and used by all the players involved in SLM in the region	418,780	17.2	2,018,367	82.8	2,437,147
2. Institutional & policy environment for SLM	TA	An institutional and policy environment which enhances awareness and implementation of sustainable and equitable land management is strengthened in the Centre-West Region	2.1 Institutional reforms aimed at creating a favorable framework for SLM undertaken 2.2. SLM legislative and regulatory texts are developed, made consistent and applied to various levels of the administrative organization 2.3. Key national-level players have the necessary capacities and competencies to enable participatory, decentralized 2.4. Responsibility for management of the decision-making for management of rural resources is effectively transferred to the territorial collectivities	447,120	17.1	2,163,266	82.9	2,610,386

Project Components	Investment, TA or STA**	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing*		Co-financing*		Total (\$)
				(\$)	%	(\$)	%	
3. Promotion of SLM practices	TA	Practices of integrated, sustainable and equitable land management, including innovative practices or appropriate local know-how, are identified and promoted in the Centre-West Region	3.1. Techniques for land use and soil reclamation based on local know-how and innovative practices are promoted and diffused 3.2. SLM best practices are adopted and successful experiences are replicated on a large scale, including Carbon monitoring 3.3. Sustainable financing mechanism for SLM activities developed 3.4. Tools for business and financial managements are diffused among the smallholder. 3.5. Knowledge exchanges in SLM technology transfer between Burkinabé actors and other partners in the sub-region are organized	1,180,134	26.9	3,200,000	73.1	4,380,134
4. Project management				173,560	18.6	760,000	81.4	933,560
Total Project Costs				2,219,594	21.4%	8,141,633	78.6%	10,361,227

* List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively to the total amount for the component.

** TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & technical analysis.

B. FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	<i>Project Preparation (*)</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Agency Fee</i>	<i>Total at CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>For the record: Total at PIF</i>
GEF (3)	–	2,219,594	199,763.46	2,419,357	
Co-financing	–	8,141,633		8,141,633	
Total	–	10,361,227	199,763	10,560,990	

(*) A PDF-B of US\$ 500,000 (including GEF: US\$ 350,000) were used to prepare all 5 CPP subprojects (see Annex D for details)

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING, including co-financing for project preparation for both the PDFs and PPG.

Co financier	Classification	Type	Amount (US\$)	%
ADEPAC	IA	Cash	500,000	6.14
Projet PMF/LCP	Nat Govt	Cash	2,000,000	24.57
PNGT2 (IDA)	Multilat. Agency	In kind	4,081,633	50.13
PASEW (BM)	Multilat. Agency	In kind	1,560,000	19.16
Total			8,141,633	100.00

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY FOCAL AREA(S), AGENCY(IES) OR COUNTRY(IES)

Information not needed as this project relates to a single focal area, a single country and single GEF Agency.

E. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST (US\$)

<i>Cost Items</i>	<i>Total estimated person-week GEF</i>	<i>Budget GEF (US\$)</i>	<i>Other sources (estimation)</i>	<i>Project Total (estimation)</i>
<i>Personnel (*)</i>	390	130,000	460,000	590,000
<i>International consultants (*)</i>	8	20,000	90,000	110,000
<i>Contractual services - companies</i>			-	-
<i>Office supplies, equipment, vehicles and communications</i>		8,000	90,000	98,000
<i>Travel</i>		15,560	100,000	115,560
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		-	20,000	20,000
Total	398	173,560	760,000	933,560

(*) Details in Annex C.

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

<i>Component</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>GEF (US\$)</i>	<i>Other sources (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*	463	229,000	-	73,000
International consultants*	-	-	-	17,500
Total	463	229,000	-	90,500

Note: See details in Annex C and in the ProDoc's budget and budget notes.

G. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

1. Monitoring and evaluation of the project will be adapted from procedures established by UNDP and GEF for Medium Size Projects and will be provided by the CPP team and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) with support from UNDP-GEF. The Logical Framework Matrix provides *performance* and *impact* indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding *means of verification*. These will form the basis on which the project's Monitoring and Evaluation system will be built.

2. The following sections outline the principal components of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and indicative cost estimates related to M&E activities. The *Monitoring and Evaluation Plan* of the project and the CPP will be finalized and presented in the *CPP Inception Report* following a collective fine-tuning of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of CPP staff M&E responsibilities.

3. Given that the CPP National Sub-Program is a central component of the CPP as a whole, that it will be implemented by the staff of the CPP, and that its commencement will mark the operational commencement of the CPP, there will be close integration between the Monitoring and Reporting procedures of the project and the CPP as a whole. At the national level, the overall supervisory responsibility for the program has been

entrusted to the Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie because of the oversight role the ministry already plays in the NAP/CCD process. To this end, the policy management of process, including management of relations with GEF and the Lead Agency UNDP will fall to MECV, or to the SP/CONEDD, or to the national consultation structure (ANGDT) that will be developed toward the end of Phase 1 of the CPP.

4. A National Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development (ONEDD) (Output 1.2 of Outcome 1) will be established to conduct the necessary monitoring and evaluation functions on a permanent basis. In the interim, the National Sub-Program of the CPP will assist in the establishment of an interim Observatory at the level of the CPP Coordination Unit.

Monitoring and Reporting

Project Inception Phase

5. A joint Inception Workshop (IW) will be carried out for the CPP and Project 5. This will involve the full CPP team, relevant government counterparts, co-financing partners, the UNDP-CO and representation from the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit, as well as UNDP-GEF Headquarters as appropriate.

6. A fundamental objective of the *Inception Workshop* will be to assist the coordination team to understand and take ownership of the goals and objectives of the CPP and Project 5, as well as finalize preparation of their respective first *Annual Work Plans* (AWP), on the basis of their respective log frame matrices. This will include reviewing the log frames (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and on the basis of this exercise finalize the *Annual Work Plans* with precise and measurable performance indicators, in a manner fully consistent with expected program and project outcomes and established intermediate and final indicator targets, as depicted in the log frames.

7. Additionally, the purpose and objective of the Inception Workshop will be to: (i) introduce project staff with the UNDP-GEF *expanded team* which will support the project during its implementation, namely the CO and responsible Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU) staff; (ii) detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP-CO and RCU staff vis à vis the CPP team; (iii) provide a detailed overview of UNDP-GEF reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements, with particular emphasis on the Annual Program and Project Implementation Reviews/Annual Program and Project Report (PIR/APRs), Tripartite Review Meetings, as well as intermediate and final evaluations. Equally, the IW will provide an opportunity to inform the team on UNDP budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget re-phrasings.

8. The IW will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and program- and project- based conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff and decision-making structures will be discussed again, as needed in order to clarify for all, each party's responsibilities and expected deliverables during the CPP and project's implementation phase.

Monitoring responsibilities and events

9. A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the *Inception Report for the CPP and Project 5*. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews, Steering Committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) program-related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

10. *Day to day monitoring of implementation progress* will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator, based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. The CPP Team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

11. The Project *Coordinator* will fine-tune the progress and performance/impact indicators of the project in consultation with the full project team at the Inception Workshop with support from UNDP-CO and assisted by the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit. Specific targets for implementation progress indicators in Year One, together with their means of verification, will be developed at this Workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the Annual Work Plan. The local implementing agencies will also take part in the Inception Workshop in which a common vision of overall project goals will be established. Targets and indicators for subsequent years are to be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the CPP team.

12. Measurement of impact indicators related to global benefits of the CPP as a whole, and Project 5 in particular, will occur according to the schedules defined in the CPP/National Component Inception Workshop and tentatively outlined in the indicative *Impact Measurement Template* of the CPP. The flow of information between the components and levels of the CPP, to be promoted through this project, is shown in Annex 1. The measurement of indicators specific to the National Sub-Program will be coordinated by a monitoring and evaluation specialist within the CPP Coordination Unit. The regional projects under Phase 1 of the CPP will also have their own respective M&E and reporting procedures, which will be described in more detail in the Project Documents of each respective project.

13. *Periodic monitoring of implementation progress* will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the program proponent, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.

14. *Annual Monitoring* will occur through joint CPP/National Sub-Program ***Tripartite Program/Project Review (TPR) meetings***, which will occur at least once every year. The first such meeting will be held within the first twelve months of the start of full implementation. The program proponent will prepare an Annual Project Report (APR) and submit it to UNDP-CO and the UNDP-GEF regional office at least two weeks prior to the TPR for review and comments.

15. The program and project level APRs will be used as the basic documents for discussions in the TPR meeting. The program proponents will present the APRs to the TPR, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the TPR participants. The proponent will also inform the participants of any agreement reached by stakeholders during the APR preparation on how to resolve operational issues. Separate reviews of each component of the project may also be conducted if necessary. The TPR has the authority to suspend disbursement of the project if performance benchmarks are not met.

Terminal Tripartite Review (TTR)

16. A joint terminal tripartite review for the CPP and National Sub-Program will be held in the last month of the CPP Phase 1. The project proponent will prepare a Terminal Report for the project (separate from that of the CPP as a whole) and submitting it to UNDP-CO and West and Central Africa's Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU) in Dakar. It shall be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the TTR in order to allow review, and will serve as the basis for discussions in the TTR. The terminal tripartite review considers the

implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether it has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learned can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation or formulation.

17. The Project Coordinator in conjunction with the UNDP-GEF extended team will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process.

(a) Inception Report (IR)

18. An Inception Report for the project will be prepared immediately by the Project team following the Inception Workshop. This will include a detailed First Year/Annual Work Plan divided in quarterly time-frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This Annual Work Plan would include the dates of support missions from the UNDP-CO or the Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU) or consultants, as well as time-frames for meetings of the decision making structures of the project. The Report will also include the detailed budget of the project, for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months time-frame.

19. The Inception Report (IR) will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners, in complement to those stated in the Project Document, as needed. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may effect project implementation.

20. When finalized, the IR will be circulated to program partners who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the IR, the UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit will review the document.

(b) Annual Project Reports (APR)

21. The APR is a UNDP requirement and part of UNDP's Country Office central oversight, monitoring and project management. It is a self-assessment report by program/project management to the CO and provides input to the country office reporting process and the ROAR, as well as forming a key input to the Tripartite Program/Project Review. An APR will be prepared on an annual basis by the project team prior to the TPR, to reflect progress achieved in meeting the Annual Work Plans and assess performance of the project in contributing to the intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work.

22. The format of the APR is flexible but should include the following:

- An analysis of performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome
- The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these
- The three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results
- AWP, CAE and other expenditure reports (ERP generated)
- Lessons learned
- Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress

(c) Project Implementation Review (PIR)

23. The PIR is an annual monitoring process mandated by the GEF. It has become an essential management and monitoring tool for project managers and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from ongoing projects. Once the project has been under implementation for a minimum of one year, a PIR will be completed for the National Sub-Program by the program team. The PIR is prepared and submitted annually around July, ideally prior to the TPR. The PIR will then be discussed in the TPR so that the result would be a PIR that has been agreed upon by the project, the executing agency, UNDP CO and the concerned RCU staff member.

24. The PIR will be collected, reviewed and analyzed by the RCU prior to sending it to the focal area cluster leader at UNDP/GEF headquarters. The Land Degradation focal area cluster leader, supported by the UNDP/GEF M&E Unit, will analyze the PIR by focal area, theme and region for common issues/results and lessons. All Regional Technical Advisors and Principal Technical Advisors will play a key role in this consolidating analysis.

25. The focal area PIRs will then be discussed in the GEF Interagency Focal Area Task Forces in or around November each year and consolidated reports by focal area are collated by the GEF Independent M&E Unit based on the Task Force findings.

26. The GEF M&E Unit provides the scope and content of the PIR. In light of the similarities of both APR and PIR, UNDP/GEF has prepared a harmonized format for reference, to avoid duplication of efforts.

(d) *Quarterly Progress Reports*

27. Short reports (100 words) outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly to the local UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF regional office by the project team.

(e) *Periodic Thematic Reports*

28. As and when called for by the Implementing Partner, UNDP or UNDP-GEF, the project team will prepare Specific Thematic Reports, focusing on specific issues or areas of activity. The request for a Thematic Report will be provided to the project team in written form by UNDP and will clearly state the issue or activities that need to be reported on. These reports can be used as a form of lessons learned exercise, specific oversight in key areas, or as troubleshooting exercises to evaluate and overcome obstacles and difficulties encountered.

(f) *Project Terminal Report*

29. During the last three months of the project, the project team will prepare a Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the project, lessons learned, objectives met or not achieved structures and systems implemented, etc. and will be the definitive statement of the project's activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's activities.

(g) *Technical Reports*

30. Technical Reports are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specializations within the overall project. As part of the Inception Report, the project team will prepare a draft *Reports List*, detailing the technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary this *Reports List* will be revised and updated, and included in subsequent APRs. Technical Reports may also be prepared by external consultants and should be

comprehensive, specialized analyses of clearly defined areas of research within the framework of the project. These technical reports will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels.

(h) ***Project Publications*** (project specific-optional)

31. Project publications will form a key method of crystallizing and disseminating the results and achievements of the project. These publications may be scientific or informational texts on the activities and achievements of the project, in the form of journal articles, multimedia publications, etc. These publications can be based on Technical Reports, depending upon the relevance, scientific worth, etc. of these Reports, or may be summaries or compilations of a series of Technical Reports and other research. The project team will determine if any of the Technical Reports merit formal publication, and will also (in consultation with UNDP, the government and other relevant stakeholder groups) plan and produce these publications in a consistent and recognizable format. Project resources will need to be defined and allocated for these activities as appropriate and in a manner commensurate with the project's budget.

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

32. The project, together with the CPP as a whole, will be subjected to one independent external evaluation (after 2.5 years) and a final external evaluation of Phase 1. The Mid-Term Evaluation will be combined, where possible, with mid-term or final evaluations of other projects within the CPP, thereby resulting in substantial cost savings. As the success of the CPP (and therefore of the National Sub-Program in coordinating the CPP) will be measured partly by the sustainability of the impacts of its constituent projects.

(i) ***Intermediate Evaluations***

33. The Intermediate Evaluations will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. The evaluation will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of these reviews will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the remainder of the project term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the evaluations will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for these evaluations will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF and the established standards reflected in UNDP-GEF's Programming Manual.

(ii) ***Final Evaluation***

34. An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting, and will focus on the same issues as the intermediate evaluation. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. This evaluation will be carried out jointly with the final evaluation of the CPP and the final evaluations of the two regional projects for which UNDP is the Implementing Agency. The Final Evaluation will also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and for Phase 2 of the CPP. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

Audit Clause

35. The Government will provide the Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements for the project, and with annual audits of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audits will be conducted by the legally recognized auditor of the Government, or by a commercial auditor engaged by the Government.

LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

36. Results from the project and the CPP as a whole will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums. In addition:

- ◆ The project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNDP-GEF sponsored networks, organized for Senior Personnel working on programs and projects that share common characteristics. UNDP-GEF shall establish a number of networks, such as Integrated Ecosystem Management, eco-tourism, co-management, etc, that will largely function on the basis of an electronic platform.
- ◆ The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned.

37. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identifying and analyzing lessons learned is an ongoing process, and the need to communicate such lessons as one of the project's central contributions is a requirement to be delivered not less frequently than once every 12 months. UNDP-GEF shall provide a format and assist the CPP team in categorizing, documenting and reporting on lessons learned. To this end a percentage of CPP resources will be allocated for these activities.

Table 1. Indicative Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Corresponding Budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ Excluding project team Staff time	Time frame
Inception Workshop for National Sub-Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP GEF 	10,000	Within the first two months of National Sub-Programme start up
Inception Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP CO 	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oversight by Project Coordinator; UNDP-CO and UNDP-GEF RCU ▪ Measurements project team staff, or when so warranted specialized expertise/institutions 	To be determined as part of preparation of the Annual Work Plans. Indicative cost 2,000	Annually prior to APR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
APR and PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ UNDP-GEF (RCU/HQ) 	None	Annually
TPR and TPR report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Counterparts ▪ UNDP CO ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-GEF RCU 	None	Every year, upon receipt of APR
Periodic status reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit 	2,000	To be determined by CPP team and UNDP CO
Technical reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ Hired consultants as needed 	2,000	To be determined by CPP Team and UNDP-CO
Independent Mid-Term Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP- CO ▪ UNDP-GEF RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	10,000	At mid-point of project
Final External Evaluation (to be combined with those of the CPP as a whole and of the two regional projects for which UNDP is IA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ UNDP-GEF RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	10,000 (the National Coordination subprogram will support this exercise, as it is meant to be for all the CPP)	At the end of project implementation
Phase 1 Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ External Consultant 	None	At least one month before the end of the project
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MECV ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-CO 		
Lessons learned (to be integrated where possible with those learned in the CPP as a whole and in other CPP projects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit ▪ Specialized partners/institutions 	10,000	Yearly
TOTAL INDICATIVE COST - Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		46,000	

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE THE PROJECT RATIONALE AND THE EXPECTED MEASURABLE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

38. In Burkina Faso, environmental degradation has affected all of the country's regions and has meant recurrent droughts, accelerated degradation of natural resources resulting in the deregulation of numerous services provided by ecosystems, disturbance of rainfall cycles, and increased migratory movement. All of these factors have a negative impact on the economic activity and the well-being of both rural and urban populations.

39. Confronted with this situation, the government made early efforts in an ambitious program-framework to combat desertification that primarily aimed to curb and reverse trends in degradation of natural resources through rehabilitating production capacity throughout the country.

40. However, despite efforts over several decades, goals and expectations have rarely been met. Although some early noteworthy successes have been recorded here and there, overall, no appreciable improvements or visible, sustainable signs have been noted in reversing trends in natural resources degradation.

41. Among the numerous obstacles and barriers responsible for the lack of far-reaching results, practitioners and experts in the field cite the following: the lack of coherence in government action, weak intervention capacity among actors and their compartmentalized work mode, land-tenure insecurity, a rather modest level of investment compared to the stakes, and increasingly marked disengagement of FTPs in favor of the social sectors.

42. The Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management (CPP), a product of the government's strategic vision for sustainable development, fits in with the framework for newly defined objectives to revive the fight against the deterioration of goods and services produced from the environment. Its overall objective is to promote a holistic, integrated, equitable, and sustainable approach to natural resources management, while simultaneously targeting the lifting of institutional, political, technical, socio-cultural, and economic barriers which lie at the root of natural resources degradation, including land resources.

43. The **GEF Council adopted Burkina Faso's CPP on SLM** in August 2006. The Program has five sub-programs: four regional and one national. The technical design started in October 2006, with the support of the respective IAs and the strong engagement and interest of the Government of Burkina Faso, through its National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CONEDD). In accordance with the selected implementation modalities, each of the involved GEF executing agencies is responsible for formulating and implementing of its sub-program, namely: the East Region sub-program by the World Bank, the North Region sub-program by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Boucle du Mouhoun and Central West regions and the National Coordination sub-programs by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

44. **The present proposal is for the Central West Region Sub-Program.** The Central West Region (RCOS) is located on the Central Plateau between latitudes 11° and 13° North and between longitudes 1°30 and 3° West. The region covers a total area of 21,857 km², or 7.98% of the national territory. It is administratively organized in : 4 provinces (Boulkiemdé, Sanguié, Sissili, and Ziro), 38 departments, 4 urban communes, 38 rural communes, and 563 villages.

45. The region's total population was estimated at 1,098,176 inhabitants in 2005, with a growth rate of 1.70% per year. Population density went from 33 inhabitants/km² in 1985 to 50 inhabitants/km² in 2005. The region is relatively poor, with a poverty index of 41.3 in 2003; the region is ranked seventh on a national scale. Some 14.8% of the population lives in extreme poverty (annual income < US\$ 100); 41.3%

have incomes between US\$ 100–200; 24% have incomes between US\$ 200–300; and 19.4% have incomes greater than US\$ 300.

46. Agriculture is the main economic activity in the Central West Region.¹ Livestock farming comes second. In effect, income generated from agriculture and livestock has contributed 52% of total household incomes in 1998, while monetary income from farming made up 54% of income from cash crops (peanuts and cotton), which have benefited from good supervision and organization (particularly for cotton since its introduction to the region). The average yields for cereals production are estimated at 743 kg/ha (millet) to 1143 kg/ha (maize) for cereals, and 810 kg/ha, 772 kg/ha, 880 kg/ha for cotton, peanut, and sesame, respectively. Cash crop production is based on: cotton at 45%, peanut at 54%, and sesame at 0.8%. The Central West Region has significant livestock holdings², estimated at 614,525 cattle, 838,729 sheep, 1,369,595 goats, 132,585 donkeys, or 0.75 TLU³/habitant (38 TLUs/km²) as well as 397,913 pigs, 388 horses, and 5,743,704 chickens. Potential annual production is estimated at 30 million liters of milk, 110,000 tn. of meat, 54 million eggs, 74,000 hides, and 640,000 skins.

47. The principle assets are climate diversity, forest resources, an important water system, and the relative abundance of agricultural and pastoral resources. In total, the region has 2,206,655 ha of forests (or 16% of the country's forests), including 1,437,874 ha of natural forests.⁴ There are six classified forests, totaling 125,850 ha of land area, or 14% of the country's classified forests, which are: the classified forests of Baporo (4,800 ha), Laba (16,750 ha), Koalio (12,000 ha), Tiogo (37,600 ha), Nazinon (22,000 ha), and Sissili (32,700 ha).⁵ The RCOS is also part of the international Volta River Basin, which includes three sub-river-basins: (i) the Central West sub-basin⁶ in the west, (ii) the Nazinon sub-basin in the east, and (iii) the Sissili sub-basin in the south. The combination of this important waterway with the six classified forests and a variety of forest management pilot sites turns this region into a strategic area for the conservation of the global environment by maintaining international aquatic ecosystem functions, contributing to carbon sequestration by forests, and conservation of faunal and plant species. Other activities fall within domains of industry, artisan trades, mining, forestry, fishing, wildlife, environment, and services (tourism, hotel industry, transportation, energy, postal and telecommunications services, etc.). Approximately 95% of all assets come from the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector.

48. Currently, accelerated degradation of the plant cover has been witnessed. Forest resources are gradually decreasing at an accelerating rate. The situation is more urgent in Ziro and Sissili where agribusiness is practiced and forests are over-used (the region supplies the country's capital with 40% of its firewood and charcoal). In the northern part of the region, shortage in arable land has caused migration toward the south (to the Sissili and Ziro provinces). These population displacements, motivated by the search for fertile land, are often massive and lead to anarchic deforestation in the provinces where migrants settle. Rising levels of land degradation in the cotton zone and poorly adapted farming methods (bush fires, anarchic clearing) are physical manifestations and practices that threaten agriculture in this region. Degradation of the plant cover has a direct impact on the wildlife resources.

49. Promising experiments in land planning and participatory forest management have been undertaken in the region since the 1990s. Currently, seven forests are under autonomous participatory management,

¹ Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization. Regional Strategic Framework in the Fight Against Poverty, Synthesis Report, Ouagadougou, March 2003, 104 p.

² DRA, 2007. 2006–2008 Three-year Activity Plan.

³ Tropical Livestock Unit, represented by an average cow of 250 kg.

⁴ FAO, 2000.

⁵ Data provided by the Regional Directorate of Environment (DREVEC). They are also mentioned in Regional Strategic Framework in the Fight Against Poverty.

⁶ The largest river in the country.

including two classified forests, covering an estimated total land area of 238,032 ha.⁷ This forest conservation effort promotes the existence of rich and varied wildlife dispersed throughout the region's forest zones.

50. As stated above, the region houses sites that are strategically sensitive areas for the local, national and global environments. These strategic spaces are classified and managed forests, banks along waterways, and intensely cultivated land. These spaces are increasingly threatened by intense migratory pressures combined with extensive agro-pastoral farming systems. The main threats are synthesized in the table below.

⁷ Data provided by the Regional Directorate of the Environment and Standard of Living (DRECV) or the Central West.

Table 2. Synthesis of threats and their root causes

Threats	Root Causes
Continuous soil degradation	Water and wind erosion
	Extensive agro-pastoral production systems
	Intensive forest exploitation to supply Ouagadougou in wood energy/coal
	Itinerant crops
	Intense agro-pastoral pressures (migrants and agribusiness)
Lowered fertility of cultivated land	Constant use of cultivated fields
	Poorly adapted cultural and animal-production practices
	Restoration techniques that are poorly adapted to producers' capacities
	Disregard for soil's agronomic capacity
	Unawareness among producers about technological packets
Late bush fires	Village hunting
	Careless smokers
	Traditional beekeeping
Conflicts linked to use of natural resources	Agricultural use of grazing land and access corridors to water and pastures
	Extensive livestock farming
Deforestation/clearing	Low level of involvement in forest management from communities living along rivers
	Illegal and abusive use of forest resources (wood, coal, fodder, etc.)
	Agro-pastoral trespassing
Siltling-up of streams and rivers	Failure to observe the 100-meter protected strip of land
	Lack of restoration measures for degraded riverbanks
Pollution of water systems	Poorly adapted use of chemical inputs (technologically inappropriate)
	Use of prohibited chemical products
Loss of plant diversity in agro-ecosystems	Systematic cutting of all plant species during clearing
	Poorly adapted farming techniques

51. The long-term solution to the sustainable improvement of the productivity of natural resources in the Central West Region is the provision of essential legal, regulatory, technical and investment actions that will help remove the threats listed above. The barriers that can preclude an immediate achievement of this long-term solution are :

52. Lack of coherence in government SLM interventions and insufficient land-use planning and coordination between actors: There are several initiatives as well as promising dynamics in progress in the Centre Ouest region, which are expected to generate environmental and socio-economic benefits. The predominant dynamics currently in progress are: (i) the process of integrated decentralization, which began in 2006 with the election of bodies for territorial collectivities; (ii) launching development on the national master plan for land management and developing planning tools at the regional, provincial, or communal level;13 (iii) synergetic implementation of action plans related to multilateral conventions and agreements on the environment (biodiversity, combating desertification, climate change, persistent organic pollutants, integrated management of water resources, etc.); and (iv) the initiative to strengthen national capacities for national and global environmental management. They are also active projects and programs which are contributing to natural resources management like the MFP, the PNGT2, the PABSO, Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Network Support Project (PAFASP); Small Village Irrigation Project (PPIV), Natural Resources Management Project (PGRN) etc. All these programs are intervening in the Centre West region and implement activities interesting SLM but without coordinating their interventions. Also, several actors are intervening in the SLM in the Centre West region. Deconcentrated State-run services of the Ministry of Environment (MECV), Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fisheries (MAHRH), Ministry of Animal Resources (MRA), Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD), The Ministry of Economy and Development (MEDEV), The Ministry of Finance and Budget, and the Ministry for Secondary Education and Scientific Research (MESSRS) and local authorities have mandates for SLM

that are often overlap each other. Non-governmental organizations (CREDO, ADIS, AMUS, OCADES, etc.), associations, and local cooperation partnerships are also invested in combating desertification in the region. This plurality of actors and projects makes coordination of activities difficult, increases transaction costs, creates conflicts of interest, and the land users often end up with contradictory development messages. The lack of coordination in their intervention has been recognized by the experts and practitioners in the field as a major barrier to SLM and the main reason of no appreciable improvements or visible, sustainable signs in reversing trends in natural resources degradation despite efforts over several decades. This CPP sub-program will help to establish a regional forum and partnership mechanism in order to build consensus on key SLM issues, including monitoring and evaluation of land use practices, and facilitate land-use coordination and planning mechanism at regional, provincial and local levels.

53. Policy, institutional and financial barriers

There are a large number of laws, strategies, texts and action plans (e.g. regulations on the Land Tenure Reform Act, the NAP/CCD) that rule at national, regional and sectoral levels. They overlap and seem to exist as conceptual tools, rather than serving as mechanisms to act, facilitate processes and oversee issues in SLM and NRM. Some have become obsolete as pressures in the rural area have mounted. Also, laws are not enforced well enough in the field due to lack of resources and strong institutional capacities. Indeed, a very low level of knowledge about legal and regulatory laws related to natural resources management by actors has been reported. For example, there is no real tangible progress in the field of land tenure insecurity. Appropriate systems of land tenure/secure resource access rights for range management have yet to be developed. Also, efforts for appropriation of these laws are sectoral, with each actor unaware of any laws related to other connected sectors. Another policy barrier raised by the key stakeholders is the weak mainstreaming of SLM in regional development policies and programs (CCDR, CRAT, CDR, CCAR, etc.). In addition, many institutions are active in the field of rural development, but poorly coordinated, with fragmented and sectoral approaches and rarely sharing lessons. In addition, these institutions have very limited operational and technical capacities and skills in SLM. It makes coordination of activities difficult, increases transaction costs, and creates conflicts of interest. There is, also, no institutional body in the region that is able to oversee and guide the entire field of SLM. This especially refers to thinking in terms of chains (e.g. causes and effects), in terms of scales, in terms of monitoring and evaluation of interventions, and in terms of engaging multiple stakeholders. In top of this, there is not appropriate funding mechanism that could help to secure financial resources needed to finance practical research and farmer-led innovations, for investments in SLM and to fund smallholders' activities for land management. SLM is weakly integrated in national and regional institutions budgets. The CPP will help to create a regional authority for SLM, to better include SLM in regional programmatic frameworks and to help to address the other main institutional, policy, legal, and capacity constraints to SLM in the region of Centre West.

54. Insufficient knowledge and financial capacities to promote SLM practices : Farmers and farmers associations lack sufficient capacities to practice sustainable productive agriculture; community users of forest and rangeland resources have insufficient capacities needed for sustainable management of these resources; the public agricultural extension service and civil society entities working in agricultural extension frequently have insufficient capacities for participatory, adaptive extension of SLM systems for agriculture; and *technical services* (national government, decentralized governments and even NGOs) are weak and reach erratically the population. There is no capitalization on gained knowledge and diffusion of knowledge and lessons learned, thus hampering the sustainability or replicability of previous SLM experiences and good practices. Indeed, several projects dealing with SLM have been or are under implementation in the Centre West region. It is about the following projects : Second National Land Management Program (PNGT2); Local Development Project for Sanguié and Boulkiemdé Provinces (PDL/SAB); Regional support program for the traditional energy sector (initial phase of RPTES); Energy

Sector Support Program, Omega Phase (PASE Ω); National Multifunctional Platform Program to eradicate poverty; Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Network Support Project (PAFASP); Small Village Irrigation Project (PPIV); Rice Network Support Program (PAFR); Support for Citizen's Action Development (ADPAC); Program for water resources valorization in the Koudougou diocese intervention zone (VAREK) ; Planning Project for the Shoals in the South West and Sissili (PABSO); Natural Resources Management Project (PGRN) etc. While these projects have developed knowledge and generated lessons, but these experiences have not been capitalized and are not currently disseminated. Additionally, the lack of secure and sustainable funding for the necessary investments to prevent and address problems that arise in the environment and natural resources management seriously limits the impacts of actions undertaken in the field. This sub-program will contribute in the development of SLM capacities in the institutional, CSOs and farmers' level and help to identify best SLM technologies and promote their diffusion in the region.

55. Support to removing the above barriers constitutes the essential rationale for the present project and forms the basis for its objectives.

56. The National Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management is based on the principle that numerous projects and programs invested in land management already exist in the country. Its primary objective is not only to lead physical actions in the field, but also to confront the main obstacles and barriers that limit the performance and impact of sustainable land management projects and programs currently underway in the country. For the Centre West region, the mains barriers that limit the efficiency of SLM programs are: (i) Lack of coherence in government SLM interventions and insufficient land-use planning and coordination between actors s; (ii) Policy, institutional and financial barriers; (iii) Insufficient knowledge and financial capacities for SLM practices_.

57. The CPP sub-program for the Centre West region mainly aims to bring in added value to efforts for: (i) the establishment of an interactive and effective partnership between all actors to provide a foundation for common action to combat land degradation; (ii) improving the quality, coherence, and efficacy of government policies, strategies, and programs in the region; (iii) capitalization and valorization of “knowledge and know-how” in the area of SLM, particularly by integrating biophysical, socio-economic, and legal frameworks.

58. The **main objective of** this subprogram is to establish a coordinated and decentralized system of sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral land management in the Centre-West region.

59. The specific objectives of the sub-program are:

SO 1: Develop and implement an intersectoral partnership platform for improved coordination and an integrated approach to sustainable and equitable land management in the Centre West region.

SO 2: Promote an enabling regional institutional and political environment for improved consideration and implementation of sustainable land management.

SO 3: Promote integrated, sustainable, and equitable land management practices including practices that are innovative or based on local knowledge in the region.

60. The sub-program aims to launch a process of integrated management of natural resources involving all stakeholders who are responsible for combating land degradation and the damage it causes. The expected impacts are the development of a technical, organizational, institutional, political, and legislative environment that will bring about rehabilitation of degraded land and its protection in the Centre West region. The key principles of this intervention are partnership, innovative techniques for restoration and sustainable use of land, joint management of natural resources, and participation of all stakeholders.

61. The subprogram will be implemented in three phases over fifteen years. Efforts during the first phase (five years) will primarily be focused on strategic natural resources located in the southern part of the region (Sissili and Ziro provinces). During Phases 2 and 3, lessons and best practices will be capitalized on and replicated—on a larger scale in similar conditions—while gradually enlarging the intervention sites. Several other projects could then be developed with support from several bilateral and multilateral partners. The subprogram’s outcomes and outputs are described below.

Outcome 1: A Coordination platform for sustainable partnerships to enable an integrated approach to sustainable and equitable land management is established in the Centre-West Region (GEF = US\$ 418,780; co-financing = US\$ 2,018,367).

The project, through this outcome, will aim at fostering dialogue, partnerships and coordination of SLM activities at regional and local levels. It will equally develop and ensure adoption of a single monitoring and evaluation system for SLM among different stakeholders in the Centre West region.

Output 1.1 Revitalized and coordinated consultative frameworks at the regional, provincial, and local level to ensure effective participation of all stakeholders and coordination of SLM activities. The objective of this output is to facilitate the coordination of all the SLM related activities in the Centre West region in order to have a regional SLM action plan coordinating all the SLM related activities of the initiatives implemented in the Centre West region. This coordination process will also coordinate with the strategies currently implemented or planned by Burkina Faso to respond and reduce climate change impacts in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector.

62. The GEF contribution will provide support for these consultative frameworks to hold consultation and coordination meetings on specific problems related to land management, in addition to efforts already made or envisaged by the PNGT and the World Bank Second Phase Community Based Rural Development Project (CBRDP II) within the framework of their institutional support to the decentralization and rural development process.

63. Activities include: (i) creating and sustaining a regional SLM committee (RSLMC) that will facilitate the partnership, consultation and coordination among all the consultative framework and others actors dealing with SLM in the region; (ii) strengthening technical and operational capacities for the regional SLM committee for its operationality and subsequent deployment; (iii) supporting the RSLMC in formulating regional SLM action plan (involving all the SLM related activities of the initiatives, programs and plans in the region), regional investment framework, and other common tools including a regional climate change adaptation investment plan to make natural resources management in the region consistent and coherent; and (v) establishing mechanisms for motivation and healthy emulation between actors in the area of SLM, particularly within local platforms.

64. The partnership mechanism will help the region to have a common interpretation and a collective vision of SLM that will, among others, provide the Burkina Faso Country Strategic Investment Framework with information on the necessary investment for advancing SLM in the Central West Region.

Output 1.2 A harmonized monitoring and evaluation system is developed and used by all actors involved in SLM.

65. The objective of this output is to make the harmonized monitoring and evaluation system developed by the coordination sub-program operational and used by all actors involved in SLM in the Centre West region. Indeed, in the framework of the initiative Terrafrica and the CPP whole program, all the activities dealing with SLM must be monitored by using the harmonized monitoring & evaluation system developed by the CPP coordination sub-program and following Terrafrica guidelines. Developing common goals, targets, and ways to measure progress toward them, and share lessons from them among actors, is at the heart of any serious multi-sector effort to improve

the quality and quantity of investment. Indeed, a harmonized M&E systems at the SLM regional program level can strengthen knowledge management, benchmarking, and guide design and implementation of individual investment operations on the ground. This in turn helps strengthen the regional SLM coordination, enhances alignment around shared goals and the shared vision for SLM, and reinforces trust among actors and importantly, supports implementation and coordination.

66. The requested GEF contribution will enable specific improvements in the “ecological monitoring” component, which will be made consistent with the existing monitoring-evaluation mechanisms. The activities include: (i) refining the baseline situation, based on consensual criteria defined at the national level at three demonstration sites⁸ selected for the pilot phase; (ii), defining common goals, targets and indicators for the regional SLM action plan (iii) offering training activities and materials related to the harmonized monitoring and evaluation system to the actors involved in SLM in the Centre West region; and (iv) facilitating diffusion of data through the Regional Environmental Information Center (CRIE) and any other channel that is deemed viable.

Outcome 2: An institutional and policy environment which enhances awareness and the efficiency of sustainable and equitable land management initiatives is developed in the Centre West region. (*GEF = US\$ 447,120; co-financing = US\$ 2,163,266*).

Output 2.1 Institutional reforms aimed at instituting a favorable framework for SLM are undertaken.

67. The GEF contribution will be used to do institutional reforms aiming to create a favorable environment to promote partnership and create consistency between approaches and tools for land management. The most relevant institutional reforms will be carried out at the national level. This will involve ensuring that the necessary provisions exist to responsibly replicate these reforms (approaches, tools, and bodies) at the regional level. The identified activities consist of: (i) creation of regional mandate for supervision and coordination of the implementation of regional activities for SLM, (ii) strengthening capacities of the various regional actors in SLM, aimed at adequate integration of CCD priorities and SLM principles in the Local Development Plans and in all planning tools, particularly the Regional Land Management Master Plan (SRAT), the Regional Development Plan (PRD), the 4 Provincial Land Management Master Plans (SPATs), and the 38 Communal Development Plans (PCDs); (iii) training members of all committees that are in charge of monitoring the development of these SLM planning tools; and (iv) supporting the emergence of competent regional structures to promote equitable land management, particularly in areas where conflicts arise around access to and control of natural resources.

Output 2.2 Laws and regulations related to SLM are improved, standardized, and enforced at the various levels of administrative organization by the various actors.

68. The activities will be implemented in coordination and complement the activities of the component C of the CBRDP II on Rural Land Tenure Reform, which will support: (a) consensus building activities for the proposed land tenure policy and reform; (b) the elaboration of land tenure law and application texts associated with its implementation; and (c) the development of an action plan for the implementation of the law. The planned activities are to: (i) support the emergence of local conventions⁹ regarding natural resources management; (ii) improve (in support of the decentralization process) and disseminate the available laws and facilitate their enforcement, particularly those dealing with improving land-tenure security, decentralization, and integrated management of water resources, wildlife and forest resources, and pastoral activities. An integrated communication strategy will be developed for this purpose, i.e. local channels of communication, community radio, translation into the predominant languages, theatre forum, television spots, etc. Other activities include: (iii) capitalizing experience from the application of laws and regulations in the field in order to assess the relevance of certain laws and initiate the

⁸ (i) Agro-pastoral area of Sapouy (Ziro province); (ii) the Sissili classified forest and its influence zones, including the pastoral area of Yallé (Sissili province); and (iii) the Bognounou forestry improvement area and its periphery.

⁹ A local convention is a set of local rules written in accordance with existing regulations (laws and regulations) organizing the exploitation of the natural resources in an ecosystem and, therefore, the preventing and managing the conflicts related to management of natural resources. It must get a consensus among all users signed by one or several competent authority.

required revision of these laws (workshops, , consultation of actors from the pilot areas); and (iv) analyzing particular problems (cotton, agribusiness) and setting up adapted job descriptions in collaboration with the national sub-component.

Output 2.3: The actors will be provided with the necessary capacities and skills¹⁰ for participatory, decentralized and climate change adapted sustainable land management.

69. The identified activities are to: (i) develop and test tools for training, planning, and participatory monitoring and evaluation of SLM, and climate change adaptation activities (guide, manual, training module); (ii) organize training sessions for trainers at different levels (environmental citizenship, advocacy/negotiation, management, organizational principles, SLM principles); (iii) train community councils and commissions responsible for the environment and for local development of territorial collectivities about their roles, responsibilities, and tools in the area of SLM, adaptation to climate change and environment, etc.; (iv) support implementation of a Rural Land-Tenure Service in some of the pilot area's communes; and (v) set up a regional eco-museum and a regional museum environmental information center to disseminate information and raise awareness about the impacts of land degradation, the indigenous SLM knowledge, best SLM technologies and practices from other areas, and the benefits of SLM for the development of the region

Output 2.4 Responsibility for management of and decision making in rural resources management is efficiently transferred to the territorial collectivities (regions and rural and urban communes).

70. The local stakeholders will be provided with necessary capacities and skills for participatory, decentralized, and sustainable NRM, including SLM, at the various levels of the region's administrative organization. The subprogram will finance, among others, as follows: wide-scale training to public, NGO and community actors, elaboration of necessary training materials and NRM tools, organizational support for the region's administration to absorb NRM roles, elaboration of community-level NRM rules, support to the creation of community-level NRM committees, fostering environmental citizenship and advocacy/negotiation skills, support to local environmental initiatives (such as may be an eco-museum or a regional environmental information center), support the territorial collectivities to mobilize the necessary resources that will allow them to fully exercise their transferred NRM responsibilities in the decentralization framework, formulate and implement forest management plans, and develop management plans for the protected areas

Outcome 3: Promote integrated, sustainable, and equitable land management practices including practices that are innovative or based on local knowledge and taking in account the climate change risks. (GEF= US\$ 1,180,134; co-financing = US\$ 3,200,000).

Output 3.1: Techniques for land use and soil restoration based on local knowledge and innovative practices are promoted and diffused.

71. These techniques will be synchronized with the strategies currently implemented or planned to respond to and prevent climate change impacts and will closely involve the research sector (University, National Research Centers). The project will, thus, take profit of the lessons and good practices learnt from the UNDP/Burkina Faso project for "Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso"¹¹. The sub-program's targets are to intervene in 50,000 ha of forest land; 35,000 ha of pastoral zone, 10 000 ha of river banks, 5 000 ha wetlands and 10,000 ha of Agro biodiversity and 10,000 ha of peripheral areas for fauna protection (ZOVIC). These techniques will be identified and validated in the

¹⁰ Technical, institutional, financial, organizational, and human negotiation/dialogue.

¹¹ This project newly approved by the GEF has several provision that will help on the achievement of the CPP objectives

framework of the National Coordination subprogram and the TerrAfrica's Platform tools. Indeed, one of the coordination sub-program roles is to draft a technical and financial referential on technological innovations/best practices in SLM in order identify, test and validate the best SLM technologies and support the sub-programs to adapt and diffuse them in their areas of implementation.

72. Several key activities have been identified for this output. They are to: (i) formulate MBV (Micro Bassin Versant or Micro Watersheed) land use and management plans; (ii) identify, improve/adapt and diffuse good or innovative practices (approaches) including technologies and practices to adapt to climate change; (iii) organize training sessions on promising technologies at various levels; (iv) conduct demonstration tests for best practices in land management at the three pilot sites (based on MBV management plans); (v) facilitate monitoring-evaluation and participatory capitalization; and (vi) support the development of a biofuel network, particularly through the cultivation of promising species (*Jatropha curcas*, etc.) by supporting the multifunctional platforms (MFPs) to eradicate poverty. The MFP program aims to reduce poverty in the rural and peri-urban areas of Burkina Faso by promoting access, especially by women, to the modern energy services which are essential for economic growth and wellbeing. In Burkina Faso, UNDP worked with the government to address this reality by implementing the National Multifunctional Platform Program in the fight against poverty. The multifunctional platform consists of a diesel engine and various associated tools: grinding mills, huskers, alternators, battery chargers, pumps, welding stations, and carpentry equipment. It can also be used to distribute water and electricity. This simple machine assists women with long and laborious chores, and allows them time to generate new income streams

73. Additional activities are to: (ix) develop and implement an operational plan for research-action for knowledge production, conversion of social realities and improving individual and collectives' skills on SLM. Validated by all actors, this research-action plan will be based on a wide range of agricultural experiences in Burkina and other developing countries including indigenous knowledge, which illustrates how practitioners have responded to the SLM and climate change challenges; (x) facilitates SLM knowledge and skills sharing among the farmers in the region; and (xi) organize a contest for innovative techniques and technologies in each region.

Output 3.2 A sustainable funding mechanism is implemented and funds SLM activities.

74. The planned activities are firstly to facilitate opening a specified funding source within the Permanent Development Fund for Territorial Collectivities (FPDCT)¹² to fund farmers' initiatives and innovations (subsidies). This aims to ensure that producers have access to scientific research while fully encouraging the spirit of creativity and valuing indigenous practices as well as capitalizing on best practices. Secondly, it will evaluate the existing funding systems in order to identify the most suitable mechanism to provide continuous funding for actions in sustainable and equitable natural resources management in the region that is consistent with the national mechanism to be established. In addition, this output will seek new sources of private investment finance. In addition to information dissemination the CPP will ensure that financial mechanisms are in place enabling resource users to leverage funds for innovative SLM initiatives. These will particularly target resource users in communal lands, which due to lack of collateral are unable to obtain credit through formal banking channels. Interventions will seek amongst other things to educate investors regarding the potential offered by promising development opportunities compatible

¹² This account will complement and amplify the impacts of the Local Development Fund (FDL) envisaged in the PNGT2 and by other partners.

with SLM objectives, providing information, and offsetting the transactions costs associated with deal flows, including matching capital with investment opportunities.

Output 3.3 Exchanges are organized to share SLM technologies between Burkinabé actors and other partners in the sub-region.

75. Since Burkina Faso is considered a pilot country for the implementation of the CPP concept, it is apropos to share experiences with a maximum of international actors. This will concern diffusing and scaling down achievements and lessons learned on a regional scale, which will be consolidated at the national level and diffused at the international level through the following activities: (i) presenting communications on achievements during national or international forums or workshops; (ii) organizing study trips in the region, on the national and sub-regional level; (iii) regularly updating the regional page of the CPP Web site; and (iv) developing opportunities for exchanges on managing trans-boundary resources, particularly within the framework of the PAGEV/IUCN and under the aegis of the authority of the Volta River Basin.

Expected global, national, and local benefits

76. The principal role of this subprogram will be to catalyze the actions in progress in the Centre West region in order to initiate a genuine process of sustainable land management in the region. Thus, the incremental benefit of this sub-program will also be the added value related to promoting the program approach, partnerships, and approaches that integrate natural resources management and strengthen actors' capacities and knowledge in the Centre West region.

77. By facilitating the coordination and planning of SLM initiatives in the Centre-West region, the sub-program will increase their efficiency. In strengthening the policy and institutional environment, the sub-program will also create a favorable environment to promote partnership and create consistency between approaches and tools for land management. The sub-program will promote the wide use of SLM technologies in the Centre-West region and discourage bad practices that led to land and forests degradation in the Centre-West region. Thus, this sub-program will help in preventing losses of the ecosystem integrity that would occur in the absence of the intervention, and promote maintenance of vital ecosystem functions, conservation of biodiversity, sequestration of carbon and the conservation and restoration of ecosystems productive potential, at small, medium and large (landscape) levels. This will lead to the conservation and the restoration of agricultural, forest, and pastoral soils, water resources, and biodiversity at regional and global level. These **global environmental benefits** include the stabilization and the preservation of the integrity of the specific ecosystems of the region which are of importance for the global environment (Nazinon Valley, classified forests, wetlands and pastoral areas). Indeed, the banks of the region's two main rivers, the classified forests, and the wetlands will be managed in a sustainable way. The region houses six classified forests, totaling 125,850 ha of land area, or 14% of the country's classified forests, which are: the classified forests of Baporo (4,800 ha), Laba (16,750 ha), Koalio (12,000 ha), Tiogo (37,600 ha), Nazinon (22,000 ha), and Sissili (32,700 ha)¹³. The Centre West Region is also part of the international Volta River Basin, which includes three sub-river-basins: (i) the Central West sub-basin¹⁴ in the west, (ii) the Nazinon sub-basin in the east, and (iii) the Sissili sub-basin in the south. The combination of this important waterway with the six classified forests and a variety of forest management pilot sites turns this region into a strategic area for the conservation of the global environment by

¹³ Data provided by the Regional Directorate of Environment (DREVEC). They are also mentioned in Regional Strategic Framework in the Fight Against Poverty.

¹⁴ The largest river in the country.

maintaining international aquatic ecosystem functions, contributing to carbon sequestration by forests, and conservation of faunal and plant species. By putting 50,000 ha of forest land; 35,000 ha of pastoral zone; 10,000 ha of river banks; 5,000 ha of wetlands; 10,000 ha of agro biodiversity areas and 10,000 ha of peripheral areas for fauna protection under permanent SLM system, the Centre West subprogram will promote the stabilization and the preservation of the integrity of the specific ecosystems of the region. These advantages will promote the regeneration of ecosystem functions such as habitat restoration, improved nutrient recycling, an improved buffer effect against floods and toxins, habitat protection and rehabilitation, and better climate regulation with an impact on methane and carbon emissions.

78. The **national and regional benefits** are related to alleviating rural poverty, restoring the land's productive capacity, conflict management, and rational management of natural resources. Creating an enabling institutional environment and interventions that serve as demonstration sites will permit adoption of proven practices on a national level, thus offering a better chance for sustainable human development in Burkina Faso.

B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:

79. The Centre West Region sub-program has the same goal, objectives, and expected results as the national program to which it contributes. The program goal is to “Combat land degradation and poverty in Burkina Faso through sustainable, decentralized, and equitable natural resource management.” Its main objective is to “help Burkina Faso sustainably improve the productivity of rural resources through the adoption of an integrated holistic approach that will meet its Millennium Development Goals related to reversing the current trends of loss of environmental resources

80. By achieving its goal and objectives, the CPP and the Centre West Region Subprogram will contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the following Burkina priorities:

- The Strategic Framework to Combat Poverty (PRSP) aiming to reconcile the necessities of structural reform and economic recovery with objectives for increasing the incomes of the poor and income transfers to the poorest of the poor. The PRSP will establish the reference framework from now on for all development plans and programs for Burkina Faso.
- The National Action Program to Combat Desertification (NAP/CCD), aiming to contribute to the establishment of sustainable development in the country through capacity-building for local authorities and ensuring active participation by collectivities and local groups in the actions to combat desertification and to mitigate the effects of drought.
- The Policy Letter on Decentralized Rural Development (LPDRD), adopted in 2002, centers its actions on the environment in the “promotion of sustainable and decentralized management of natural, animal, and fishery resources by co-management and concession mechanisms, through the creation of development and participatory management plans for forests, water bodies and wildlife protection areas, as well as training, organization and empowerment of local communities, monitoring of the evolution of forest, wildlife, and fishery resources, the fight against bush fires as well as an array of measures which aim to preserve natural resources.”
- The Regulations for the Land Tenure Reform Act (RAF), developed in 1984 and reviewed several times to become the Land Tenure Reform Act. It defines the National Public Lands (Domaine Foncier National - DFN) and organizes the authorities responsible for its management. The RAF seeks the empowerment of village communities to manage natural resources and rural lands, and to

implement development programs. The RAF in particular has set up Village Land Management Commissions (CVGTs), the desired expansion of which across the entire country has faced several constraints.

- The Rural Development Strategy (SDR) was developed at the end of 2003. Its overall objective is to ensure continued growth of the rural sector in order to contribute to the fight against poverty, strengthening of food security and promoting sustainable development. The SDR is meant to (i) increase agricultural, livestock, forest products, game, and fishery production through improved productivity; (ii) Increase revenues from diversification of economic activities in rural areas; (iii) Strengthen the links between producers and markets; (iv) Ensure sustainable management of natural resources; (v) Improve the economic conditions and the social status of women and the youth in rural areas; (vi) Empower rural populations to be development actors.
- Established in 1992, the National Land Management Program (PNGT) is a National Program endowed with capacity for organizing land use. The second phase of the program (PNGT 2) has been operational since 2001 and covers the entire country.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH GEF STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

81. The CPP, the implementation of which will be supported through the current project, will contribute to GEF focal area on land degradation, its purpose being that ‘Burkina Faso improves the productivity of its rural resources by adopting a sustainable, integrated and holistic approach for reversing the depletion of environmental resources and alleviating poverty’, which is in keeping with the focal area objective of ‘mitigating the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the structure and functional integrity of ecosystems through sustainable land management practices as a contribution to improving peoples livelihoods and economic well being’. The adoption of a programmatic-level approach offers advantages such as reduced transaction costs, opportunities for leveraging additional investments, reduced risk of duplication of efforts, opportunities for constructive synergies between projects and donors, and more effective and efficient targeting of investments.

82. The Ecosystem Evaluation conducted within the Millennium framework (2005) identifies the following services provided by the ecosystems: (i) regulation of the supply of food, water, timber, and fiber; (ii) cultural and spiritual services with aesthetic and economic value; (iii) support for soil formation, photosynthesis, and the nutrient cycle; and (iv) alleviating climate hazards.

83. These ecosystem services contribute to the global environment through carbon sequestration and retention, conservation of genetic resources, improved productivity, agro ecosystem elasticity, and reduced demographic instability. The Burkina Faso CPP, and this sub-program will contribute to these universal environmental benefits through the following types of activities, which comply with the GEF Operational Program 15¹⁵ on Sustainable Land Management (SLM): (i) sustainable management of forests and wooded regions; (ii) sustainable agriculture; (iii) sustainable management of prairies and pastureland; and (iv) integrated management of watersheds (“landscape approach”).

84. The current government policy, identified in the PRSP and NAP/CCD, recognizes close connections within the nexus: combating desertification, sustainable development, and poverty reduction. Real convergence and coherence exist between this nexus and the main objective of the GEF Operational Program 15 (OP15), which aims “to mitigate the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the structure and functional integrity of ecosystems through sustainable land management practices as a

¹⁵ While the project is now aligned with the GEF 4 focal area on land degradation, the CPP had been designed and approved during GEF 3 under OP 15. Some references to OP 15 will therefore be maintained where the equivalent is not available in GEF 4’s focal areas strategy.

contribution to improving people's livelihoods and well-being." This coherence is further emphasized within the framework of new priorities defined in the fourth GEF funding cycle (GEF4).

85. The GEF's new #1 strategic priority (promoting structural changes and overcoming political, technical, institutional, and financial obstacles) is consistent with specific objectives #1 and #2 of the Centre-West sub-program and the whole Burkina Faso's CPP objectives. This involves developing a platform for intersectoral partnership and promoting a favorable policy and institutional environment for the adoption and implementation of sustainable land management in Burkina Faso.

86. The new GEF strategic priorities #2 and #3 (large-scale demonstration and diffusion of innovations and good practices in SLM) are consistent with Centre-West sub-program strategic objectives 3 and the whole CPP Strategic Objective, which aims to promote innovations among farmers and move toward creating an exchange of about knowledge and best practices among farmers, scientists and other practitioners both at the national and regional levels.

87. The new GEF strategic priority #4 (promotion of intersectoral synergy and an integrated management approach for pond ecosystems in SLM) is consistent with all three of the CPP and its sub-programs specific objectives.

D. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

88. UNDP and IFAD worked as "co-leaders" during the first phase of PDF B preparatory stage to assist the government of Burkina Faso to develop the CPP framework, so that the comparative advantages of both institutions could be brought to bear. The implementation of the CPP framework however, has expanded to include other GEF Agencies, notably: WB, UNEP and AfDB.

89. IFAD is engaged in rural poverty alleviation through direct investments aiming at achieving concrete change in the livelihoods of the projects' target groups. In Burkina Faso, over more than 20 years, IFAD interventions have accumulated significant experience in poverty reduction, namely in marginal rural areas, through soil protection and rehabilitation, and through water and soil conservation. IFAD's long standing experience and its ongoing programs thus represent an essential strategic support to the CPP in terms of investment and implementation. IFAD is the IA for the CPP Regional in the North.

90. The WB is assisting the Government of Burkina with the PNGT project, the new phase of which is just getting underway in July 2007. The WB is also the IA for the CPP Regional Project in the East. A close partnership is expected to be developed between the CPP and PNGT2 for greater synergy in the area of sustainable land management. In particular, and in the areas where the two programs will coincide (during each phase), the PNGT2 will focus on the baseline activities related to local area development, social services, and capacity building for rural stakeholders.

91. The WB is leading the Second Phase Community Based Rural Development Project which aims to support the Recipient's rural communes in planning and implementing local development activities in a participatory and sustainable manner. The Project contributes to the second phase of the National Program for Decentralized Rural Development. The main components of this project are: a) Strengthened capacity for decentralized rural development; b) Local Development Financing, which will support the financing of rural communes' and villages' investment programs; and c) Rural Land Tenure Reform, which will support consensus building activities for the proposed land tenure policy and reform, the elaboration of land tenure law, and the development of an action plan for the implementation of the law. This project will support the implementation of the Centre-West Region subprogram. The WB is also assisting NEPAD in the implementation of the TerrAfrica Initiative, for which Burkina Faso has been selected, with the Government's concurrence, as one of the pilot programmatic countries. It is expected that lessons learnt

from the CPP process in Burkina will inform the development of other programmatic approaches under the TerrAfrica Initiative. It is also expected that knowledge products to be generated by TerrAfrica will enrich the implementation of the CPP.

92. The AfDB is assisting the Government of Burkina with several ongoing projects, where the most relevant to the CPP is the Sustainable Forest Management project. The project expects to improve forest management, increase rural incomes, improve human capital, improve health conditions, build schools, and improve female livelihoods. The AfDB considers Burkina Faso as one of its priority countries.

93. UNEP as a GEF Implementing Agency, has several ongoing and planned GEF projects that are of relevance to the CPP and has supported their inclusion in this programmatic framework. Two of these programs have direct relevance, and have been included in the financial envelope of the CPP. The most important of these is the regional African Desert Margins Programme (Phase 2). The International Waters project for the Volta River Basin is also of relevance, especially as 90% of the land mass of Burkina Faso lies in that Basin.

94. The Government of Burkina Faso and UNDP has prepared a project titled “Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso”. The objective of the project is to enhance Burkina Faso’s resilience and adaptation capacity to climate change risks in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector. This resilience will notably be enhanced in Central West, Namatenga and Oudalan Provinces. In order to achieve this Objective, the project will deliver the following outcomes: (i) Capacity to plan for and respond to climate changes in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector improved; (ii) Risk of climate induced impacts on agro-sylvo-pastoral productivity reduced through the understanding, testing and adoption of best practices through a community-centred approach; and (iii) Lessons learned and best practices from Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 are collected and disseminated. This project will help to overcome the climate change risks for the Centre West Region subprogram, which will replicate the lessons learnt and best practices from this climate change adaptation project.

95. The partnership linking CPP/Burkina to the GEF Small Grants Programme in Burkina Faso (GEF/SGP) will have two dimensions: the financing of CBOs and NGOs located in the priority pilot activity sites, and of large scale replication of successful projects to combat land degradation that were financed by the GEF/SGP. The SGP National Program for Burkina Faso has a strong land degradation component, estimated at least at 60% of the GEF budget.

96. The UNCCD’s Global Mechanism, in conformity with its mandate, will play a key role in facilitating resource mobilization and in promoting partnerships. In Burkina Faso, this role has already been concretely operationalized within the context of the OP NAP/CD and by mainstreaming the fight against desertification in the PRSP.

E. DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL REASONING OF THE PROJECT:

97. Despite various interventions from several actors intervening in the Centre-West Region, land-degradation problems persist and translate into losses in productivity for the various ecosystems while posing increasingly serious threats to the region’s biodiversity. Among the numerous obstacles and barriers responsible for the lack of far-reaching results, practitioners and experts in the field cite the following: (i) inconsistencies in actions and approaches to support communities, indicative of inadequate dialogue between the key actors, resulting in sectorial strategies for development and lack of adapted tools; (ii) the low level of SLM integration into land planning for the region, provinces, and communes; (iii) the low level of monitoring the impact of actions in natural resources management and capitalizing on gained knowledge and lessons learned (lack of reliable “memory”); and (iv) lack of consistent and regular funding for actions in natural resources management.

98. Without this GEF support, sustainable land management in the Centre West Region will not be implemented in the coherent and consistent way and risks not receiving all the attention necessary to implement tools and work methods that will ensure its genuine integration into regional practices. The region includes areas that are simultaneously strategic and sensitive for the national, regional and global environment. The region houses six classified forests, totaling 125,250 ha of land area, or 14% of the country's classified forests, which are: the classified forests of Baporo (4,800 ha), Laba (16,750 ha), Koalio (12,000 ha), Tiogo (37,600 ha), Nazinon (22,000 ha), and Sissili (32,700 ha).¹⁶ The Centre West Region is also part of the international Volta River Basin, which includes three sub-river-basins: (i) the Central West sub-basin¹⁷ in the west, (ii) the Nazinon sub-basin in the east, and (iii) the Sissili sub-basin in the south. The combination of this important waterway with the six classified forests and a variety of forest management pilot sites turns this region into a strategic area for the conservation of the global environment by maintaining international aquatic ecosystem functions, contributing to carbon sequestration by forests, and conservation of faunal and plant species. Without the GEF support, these strategic and sensitive areas risk to severely suffer from present state of affairs and will no longer be able to supply the important ecosystems goods and services they are providing

99. The GEF grant will be a catalyst for actions in progress to initiate the genuine process of sustainable land management in the region. The added value is the promotion of the program approach, partnerships, and approaches that integrate natural resources. The project will generate benefits that are not only national and regional but also global. The global benefits include the stabilization and conservation of the integrity of specific ecosystems (such as classified forests and pastoral areas). The functions and services of these ecosystems will be maintained. Natural resources will be conserved, the plant cover restored, and the biological diversity and habitats, better preserved. National and regional benefits are also related to alleviating rural poverty, restoring the productive capacity of land, easing conflict management, and fostering the rational management of natural resources. Creating an enabling institutional environment and interventions that serve as demonstration sites will permit adopting proven practices on a national level, thus offering a better chance for sustainable human development in Burkina Faso.

¹⁶ Data provided by the Regional Directorate of Environment (DREVEC). They are also mentioned in Regional Strategic Framework in the Fight Against Poverty.

¹⁷ The largest river in the country.

F. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED AND OUTLINE RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

100. The achievement of Outcome 1 (A coordination platform for sustainable partnerships to enable an integrated approach to sustainable and equitable land management is established) is subject to the following assumptions:

- **All of the strategic partners show a high level of commitment to and ownership of a coordinated approach to SLM in Burkina Faso.** The risk of that this assumption will not be met is considered to be *low* as the CPP will take specific steps to increase awareness of the integrated nature of land degradation and the need to act in a coherent and coordinated manner to ensure that SLM becomes widespread in Burkina Faso.

101. Achievement of Outcome 2 (An institutional and policy environment which allows a better awareness and implementation of sustainable and equitable land management is created) is subject to the following assumptions:

- **The players, especially top managers in the ministries and NGOs, agree to change the “way of doing business” and to learn new techniques.** The risk associated with this assumption is considered *low* since they will take numerous steps to build consensus and ownership of the activities and approaches.
- **A consultative and consensual approach is adhered to by all key players and guides the Country Partnership Program (CPP).** The risk that this assumption will not be met is *high* based on past experience and the current political environment in Burkina Faso. However, the CPP will mitigate/manage this risk by establishing a system of incentives/motivations for exemplary agents and sanctions for those who block the process. Strong national leadership will help build consensus among key players.

102. The achievement of Outcome 3 (Practices of integrated, sustainable and equitable management of land, including innovative practices or, where appropriate, is based on local know-how, are identified and disseminated) is subject to the following assumptions:

- **The Government shows a high degree of and timely commitment to the transfer resources and competencies within the decentralization framework.** The risk that this assumption will not be met is moderate but will be mitigated by the CPP which will contribute to institutional capacity building of actors in the decentralization process.

103. There are two additional external assumptions on which the achievement of the Objective depends :

- **The existence of continued high level policy commitment and leadership accorded to SLM in Burkina Faso.** Again, the project will take specific steps to raise awareness of the importance of LD and the benefits of promoting SLM; with the result that the risk associated with this assumption is considered to be *low*.
- **Climatic changes will not be so severe as to prohibit SLM.** Climate change is not controllable on a country level and thus the risk associated with this assumption is *high*; however, research and innovative and accessible techniques for farmer and herders to adapt to climate change will be pursued under the CPP.

G. EXPLAIN HOW COST-EFFECTIVENESS IS REFLECTED IN THE PROJECT DESIGN:

104. The issue of cost effectiveness has been carefully considered throughout the project design. Cost efficiencies will be assured by: (i) improving institutional effectiveness, thus ensuring that the impact-per-unit investment is improved; (ii) promoting coordination of SLM intervention and taking advantage of other SLM and adaptation to climate change initiatives and practices in the sub-region; and (iii) benefiting from the National Coordination subprogram's support and advice.

105. An obvious alternative to this project would have been to focus on mainstreaming SLM considerations into the agricultural and/or environmental sector. Such an approach could have involved looking at the agricultural and pastoral causes of land degradation. This will not ensure the efficiency of interventions. The programmatic and partnership approach optimizes synergies between sector interventions at a national level. In the longer-term, the community-centered approach to land management being promoted will reduce the recurrent costs of SLM activities and enhance the prospects for success.

PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

106. The project will be carried out in compliance with the UNDP's National Execution (NEX) modalities through the system described below. The project will be implemented under the aegis of the regional governor and a delegation of High Commissioners from the provinces. Technically, this function will be entrusted to the DRECV.

107. Steering for the entire program will be ensured by a national steering committee in which each region will be represented. However, keeping with the spirit of the LPDRD and the decentralization process (actor accountability), the regional partnership platform (CCRD) will take on the role of Regional Coordination Committee (RCC) to ensure full participation from local actors (producers, transformers, and traders) and local officials (local administrators, decentralized ministerial bodies, etc.) in the implementation of the subprogram. The RCC will meet twice per year to discuss, among other things, directions and activities, to examine the progress of project implementation in the region, and to strengthen harmonization and consistency of interventions in the region.

108. Other consultative frameworks will be used as technical bodies, based on their specific attributions. These are the CRAT for issues related to land use management, the CR/CPSA for issues related to agricultural policies, the Inter-Ministerial Water Monitoring Committee (CISE) for issues related to water, etc.

109. Daily execution of the subprogram will be entrusted to a small coordination unit, composed of a Coordinator, a SLM practitioner and an administrative/financial assistant (a summary of their respective responsibilities is found in Annex C). This unit will be hosted in a regional structure, to be decided on the basis of capacities and in accordance with the overall launching of the CPP. The choice for institutional anchorage for the subprogram team will be based on the following: (i) proposals made in the initial document approved by the GEF; (ii) capacity to mobilize institutional partners; (iii) the technical capacity, to promote cost-efficiency in strengthening capacity for the operator (budgetary limitations); (iv) the level of complementarity between ongoing actions and the CPP (based on GEF incremental cost); and (v) government and UNDP procedures for project management.

110. A senior officer with proven qualification and skills in integrated management of natural resources will be recruited and integrated into the local implementation agency team, aimed at ensuring daily execution of the project. He or she must also be dynamic and possess excellent communication skills. This team will be supported by an expert in land use practices who possesses proven skills in local planning.


111. In keeping with the spirit of the CPP, the content of the sub-program corresponds to a priority project in the region at this stage. The DRECV will ensure permanent technical assistance (ecological monitoring, technical support, possible recruitment of experts, etc.). Support from the APEFE will result in strengthening specific skills in the DRECV. Collaboration framework protocols will be established with other deconcentrated technical services.

112. In order to accord the GEF proper recognition for its financial support, a GEF logo should be placed near the UNDP logo on all relevant publications related to GEF projects, and among others, on project equipment and vehicles purchased with GEF funds. Any quotation taken from a GEF-funded project publication should also be accompanied by appropriate reference to GEF.

PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF:

Not applicable: The PDF-B was approved under GEF-3 and a PIF was not submitted for this project.

PART V: AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

<p>This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO Endorsement.</p>	
<p> <i>John Hough</i> UNDP-GEF Deputy Executive Coordinator GEF Agency Coordinator</p>	<p>Project Contact Person: Josep A. Garí Regional Technical Advisor UNDP / Energy and Environment Group</p>
<p>Date: 24 June 2010</p>	<p>Tel.: +221 33 869 0639 Email: josep.gari@undp.org</p>

ANNEX A. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline (project start)</i>	<i>Target Values</i>	<i>Sources of Verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
GOAL (CPP): To combat land degradation and contribute to poverty reduction through sustainable and equitable land management while preserving ecosystem functions					
OBJECTIVE: To establish a coordinated & decentralized system of sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral land management in the Centre-West region.	Number of SLM interventions that are planned and implemented collaboratively among different stakeholder types	No partnership or coordination mechanisms for SLM in place in the region	Existence in the region of a sustainable and efficient coordination mechanism for sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral land management interventions leading to the coordination and joint planning of at least of 75% of SLM interventions in the region at the end of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Project report • Event's reports • Beneficiary/stakeholders surveys • Coordination mechanisms meeting minutes 	The existence of continued high level policy commitment and leadership accorded to SLM in Burkina Faso Climatic changes will not be so severe as to prohibit SLM
	Level of adoption and integration of SLM principles by key regional-level institutions, policies, and strategies	Regional program frameworks have not integrated SLM priorities and principles.	The regional programmatic frameworks (CCDR, CRAT, CDR, CCAR, etc.) include SLM priorities and principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Field visits • Stakeholders' surveys • Regional frameworks documents 	
Outcome 1: A Coordination platform for sustainable partnerships to enable an integrated approach to sustainable and equitable land management is established in the Centre-West Region	Existence of a regional SLM action plan validated by the platform and coordinating 75 % of the SLM related activities of all the projects and initiatives implemented in the region,	While several consultation framework and institutions dealing with SLM exist in the region, there is no coordination between them	The regional partnership platform for SLM including all the local authorities, project and others actors is functional and coordinate and link 75% of the activities related to SLM in the region through a multiyear regional action plan and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Coordination mechanism establishment and meeting reports • Stakeholders' surveys 	All of the strategic partners show a high level of commitment to and ownership of a coordinated approach to SLM in Burkina Faso

	The number of SLM initiatives that have adopted the common goal and targets of the harmonized M&E system and agreed to use it for monitoring their achievements	There is no synergy among the actions and investment related to SLM in the region	75% of SLM initiatives in the region shared the common goal and targets of the harmonized M&E system and contribute to its achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects reports • Partnership platform meeting reports • Institutional reports • Official documentation • Regional action plan 	
Strategy	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline (project start)	Target Values	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Outcome 2: An institutional and policy environment which enhances awareness and implementation of sustainable and equitable land management is strengthened in the Centre-West Region	A regional authority for SLM is created and have a multiyear functioning budget	Regional Authority dealing with SLM does not exist	A Regional Authority for SLM representing the ANGDT at the regional level with the necessary means (financial, institutional & regulatory) for its efficient functioning is created	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal document creating the RA • National budget for 2013 	The players, especially top managers in the ministries and NGOs, agree to change the “way of doing business” and to learn new techniques A consultative and consensual approach is adhered to by all key players and guides the Country Partnership Program (CPP)
	Proportion of legal, institutional, & capacity constraints to SLM in the region identified in the frame of the national coordination subprogram that are solved through legal and regulatory reform	No mechanism to identify constraints and address them in place	at least 50% of constraints identified in the frame of the national coordination subprogram are solved through legal, institutional and regulatory reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final evaluation • Project reports 	
	Number of regional programmatic frameworks (CCDR, CRAT, CDR, CCAR, etc.) revised to include SLM principles	Several regional programmatic framework don't or weakly include SLM in their mandate	All the regional programmatic framework include SLM in their activities and through the regional coordination mechanism coordinate their SLM activities	Programmatic framework - AWP	
Outcome 3: Promote practices of integrated, sustainable and equitable management of land which includes innovative practices or is based on local knowledge	Surfaces of farm land, pastoral areas, river banks and wetlands under SLM systems Percentage of farmers applying successfully experienced and adapted innovative technologies for SLM in the region	Few, if any (to be determined at project start)	and put 50,000 ha of forest land; 35,000 ha of pastoral zone, 10 000 ha of river banks, 5 000 ha wetlands and 10,000 ha of Agro biodiversity and 10 000 ha of peripheral areas for fauna protection under permanent SLM system 50 % of targeted farmers are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Stakeholders' surveys • Final Evaluation 	The Government shows a high degree of and timely commitment to the transfer resources and competencies within the decentralization framework

			applying SLM in their fields		
	% increase in Carbon stocks (soil and plant biomass)	Baseline to be determined at project start	20% increase in soil and plant carbon stock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field studies • Monitoring reports 	
Outcome 4: Adaptive management, monitoring and evaluation, and project management	Numbers of annual work plans and budgets (AWPB) and project implementation reviews (PIRs) which adequately take into account the results of M&E	0	5 AWPBs and 5 PIRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of AWPBs and PIRs 	
	Number of practical SLM documents produced and widely disseminated by CPP <i>(e.g. best practices, field guides, local innovations, lessons learned, leaflets, radio series)</i>	Few and poorly disseminated	At the end of the subprogram, at least 8 good-quality documents and 12 IEC products are elaborated by various organizations jointly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documentation 	

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF)

GEF Comments (12th July)	UNDP Responses
Section 74: please revise the text on global environment benefits.	This section has been redrafted to improve its clarity and increase its consistency in the CEO endorsement Request (now section 77) and the UNDP Prodoc (sections 92 and 93).
Section 36: is it reasonable to affirm that no issue has been identified during project preparation, and all implementation risks are low and manageable? The five year time of preparation needs a minimum of explanation, and any mechanism or management decision will be welcome to avoid such uncomfortable situations for all partners (country, GEF secretariat, partners, and agency) in the future and for the implementation of the CPP .	<p>Indeed, no major issue was identified during project preparation. But some implementation risks were identified (see section F of the CEO endorsement request (on the risks) and table 7 of the Prodoc), but they are manageable.</p> <p>On the other hands, the five year time of preparation was mainly due to the complexity of developing five sub-programs in harmony, as well as challenges in the country and among the implementing agencies during this period. Fortunately, the government of Burkina Faso has strengthened the mandate of the CONEDD (National Committee for Environment and Sustainable Development) which now will coordinate all the SLM subcomponent. Also, the CONEDD Permanent Secretary is the GEF OFP and the CONEDD is hosting the UNCCD Focal Point. This will facilitate the coordination of all SLM initiatives in the country and ease the implementation of the CPP. (Please see the annex D, page 35, of the Request for CEO Endorsement)</p>
The principle to have a Principal Technical Advisor paid half on the management costs and half on a technical component needs to be justified.	The Coordinator (or PTA), will have two (2) roles: (i) coordinating the regional subprogram; and (ii) providing technical inputs in the implementation of project components 1 and 2. These two roles are justified by the limited scope of the project, which focuses in only one region, has a budget of about \$2 millions and will have 5 years of implementation. Accordingly, the costs for the Coordinator (PTA) will be shared as following : half to management component and half to technical components (charged to component 1 only for administrative simplicity)

ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT

NOTE: Please see project budget and budget comments in ProDoc for details

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ person week</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Tasks to be performed</i>
For Project Management				
Local *				
Regional coordinator & institutional/policy advisor (50% of time as coordinator. The other 50% concerns its time dedicated to policy advise and are paid under the Technical Assistance component.)	500	130	65,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * represent the Central West component; implement the guidelines defined by prodoc; schedule and coordinate activities in accordance with the Work Plans adopted by the UGP ; supervise and lead the Management Unit of the Central West component; efficiently and transparently elaborate and execute/manage financial and material resources of the national component; * have implemented the provisions of the administrative and financial procedures manual by all those involved in the component; * ensure the taking into account of all the GDT activities within the framework of the execution of the Central West CPP/B component; * facilitate the process of capitalising experiences and draw from them lessons to be submitted for assessment to the ANGDT and steering committee; * initiate and support collaborative partnerships; * ensure interactive communication between the other CPP/B Components, the follow-up scientific committee and the CPP/B Steering committee; * ensure the implementation of audit recommendations; * regularly report to the CPP/B steering committee and guarantee the efficiency of the CPP/B Central West component reporting system to enable the latter adopt efficient measures for steering the CPP/B;
Administrative & Financial Assistant (100% GEF)	250	260	65,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * assist the Coordinator in the implementation of financial and administrative procedures (drafting and monitoring employment contracts, leaves, missions, absences, etc.) * implement accounting and management tools in accordance with generally accepted and implemented principles and taking into account the standards required by the UNDP; * participate in the execution of the annual budget of project activities and handle the practical organisation and overall tracking of the activities in collaboration with the Project Management, notably when such activities involve several partners, as well as the drafting of agreements/terms of reference; * produce financial statements and budget monitoring reports in accordance with forecasts and prepare the financial reports required by UNDP in order to ensure their prompt submission in keeping with the provisions of the project document; * assist the national coordinator in drawing up annual, quarterly and monthly forecasts; * handle the administrative management of personnel hired under the project; * ensure the management of the administrative tasks assigned him/her by the national coordinator (vehicle fleet, maintenance, repair and keeping of a register on this; management of office supplies, keeping of an inventory of equipment, reception and processing of mails, etc ; * assist the national coordinator in ensuring the proper

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ person week</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Tasks to be performed</i>
				conduct of project audits.
For Technical Assistance				
<u>Local (individual)</u>				
Regional coordinator & institutional/policy advisor (50% time for institutional/policy advise)	500	130	65,000	Technical inputs in the implementation of project outputs 1 and 2, including establishing and feeding the regional coordination platform for SLM, supporting WSLM partnerships, M&E capacities for SLM, advising and catalysing institutional, regulatory and strategic reforms, and support broad capacity-building of SLM stakeholders in the region
SLM best-practices expertise support, advice & oversight	350	260	91,000	Support the coordination team in the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitor the execution of the activities retained within the framework of the implementation of the Project and along these lines institute a monitoring /evaluation system that integrates indicators of the logical framework of the component in close collaboration with the various partners concerned and come up with a report on this; - participate in the various evaluations and audits as well as monitor the implementation of recommendations ; - where necessary, contribute to the URC's capacity building activities and take part in the various meetings on the life of the component (technical and scientific committee, steering committee, tripartite reviews) and handle the secretariat in collaboration with the administrative and financial expert ; - participate in designing the M&E system and its operation in the region through - participate in the scheduling of field visits and produce the related reports; - participate in the preparation of the various reports on the execution of the project (quarterly reports, annual progress reports) ; - prepare data sheets on the monitoring of the activities of the national Component ; contribute to the preparation of those of the regional level and examine the related progress reports in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Government and the UNDP; - provide assistance in the creation of the CPP-B website.
Consultant to assist in the institution of partnership platforms	1,000	4	4,000	Analyse existing consultation platforms; Propose partnership platforms; and Support the formalisation of such platforms.
Partnership platform capacity building	1,000	2	2,000	Build the technical and operational capacities of platforms
Sustainable land management consultant	1,000	4	4,000	Provide training to all consultation platform stakeholders on sustainable and equitable land management principles,
Natural resource management tool/GDT consultant	1,000	2	2,000	Assist platforms in elaborating common tools for creating coherence in approaches to natural resource management
GDT methodological guides consultant	1,000	8	8,000	Integrate LCD/GDT priorities in local development plans and in all planning tools (SRAT, SPAT, PCD, PRD)
2 concerted natural resource management consultants	1,000	16	16,000	- Identify conflict zones and train actors on concerted resource management - Support the emergence of suitable local structures for managing conflicts linked to accessing and controlling natural resources
Consultant for the capitalisation of	1,000	4	4,000	Facilitate the capitalisation of experiences and lessons in order to enhance reflection on the amendment of some

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ person week</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Tasks to be performed</i>
experiences on the implementation of GRN/GDT instruments				instruments (workshops, test operations, consultation of actors in pilot zones),
Land entitlement/GDT consultant	1,000	2	2,000	Support the drafting of terms of reference adapted to agro-business and the definition of standards in collaboration with the national sub-programme
GDT participatory tools consultant	1,000	6	6,000	Develop and test participatory training, planning and monitor/evaluation tools for GDT actions (guide, manual, training module) ; disseminate such tools
2 rural land service consultants	1,000	9	9,000	Support the institution and provision of training on GDT to a rural land service for councils
Expert in strategy & good practices diffusion	1,000	8	8,000	Develop materials and strategies for dissemination to grassroots stakeholders (e.g. producer's field school)
Impact assessment consultant	1,000	4	4,000	Develop impact measurement tools
Sustainable financing mechanism consultant	1,000	4	4,000	Contribute to the Evaluation (with the national level) of existing financing systems in order to identify the most suitable mechanism for the sustainable financing of sustainable and equitable natural resource management actions in the region in line with the national mechanism to be established
<u>Local (firms)</u>				
Platform's support	2,000	5	10,000	Building technical and operational capacities of the platforms
Team of experts in training in NRM/SLM texts	3,450	16	55,200	Training of member platforms structures on NRM/SLM practices and texts
Methodological Guidebooks + training	2,500	24	60,000	Establishment and distribution of methodological guidebooks
Team of SLM trainers	1,100	10	11,000	Training of technical partners (technical services, NGOs, private operators, etc..) on SLM issues
Team of trainers of local governments in SLM	5,000	8	40,000	- Training of councils and committees in charge of the environment and local development within territorial authorities (2,278 participants) - Training of municipal councils in SLM (82 participants)
Team of experts (2) in soil fertility and SLM	1,750	8	14,000	Develop and implement a concerted action plan on the fertility of soil-grown cotton at micro-watershed level
Team of experts in financial and technical reference of SLM activities	1,850	20	37,000	Establish a repository of technical and financial innovations in SLM
Team of experts in local planification /SLM	2,320	50	46,400	Support local people in developing management plans of micro watersheds (1 micro watershed by province)
Team of experts in SLM good practices (MoU with INERA)	5,000	24	120,000	Organize SLM training sessions at different scales
Team of experts (2) in communication strategy and EE/SLM	4,500	4	18,000	Develop and implement a communications strategy in line with other sub-components and develop appropriate materials: maps, brochures, posters, etc.
Establishment of baselines and Observatory support	2,750	40	110,000	Establishment of baseline pilot sites. Operationalise the monitoring/evaluation system common to the entire CPP and support for the regional contribution (data and M&E) to the Observatory
<u>International</u>				
Evaluators (mid-term and final)	2,500	8	20,000	Conduct mid-term and final project evaluation in collaboration with the sub national component

Local consultants for Technical Assistance :

Expense for the analysis of the consultation frameworks and for the validation workshop, contribution to the motivation of 6 members of the observatory (ANGDT) and mid-term and final evaluations; fees for the formulation of institutional reforms, formulation of training plans and joint training of rural communities on the principles of SLM, development costs and promotion of SLM tools; integration costs of SLM in environmental education (KIT PFIE, Naturama, CONEDD) and of development of the communication strategy on environmental education and SLM, costs for capitalizing on good SLM practices.

International consultants for Technical Assistance :

Fees for the formulation / harmonization of the shared monitoring and evaluation system; contribution to the mid-term and final evaluations, contribution to the development of the common strategy for environmental education and SLM, the formulation of institutional reforms favorable to SLM.

**** The Project Technical Advisor will be hired full time for 208 weeks @ \$1,700/week (\$353,600). These costs will be shared between GEF (85%) and WCS (15%). The GEF portion will be split between the three outcomes (\$229,500) and the PMU (\$71,060)

ANNEX D

**STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES
AND THE USE OF FUNDS**

Explain if the PPG objective has been achieved through the PPG activities undertaken

The PDF-B for the CPP was designed for a period of 10 months starting August 2005. It was executed by the Government with UNDP providing technical support. This preparatory phase aimed at the design of the program strategy, constituted of 5 subprograms: the national coordination subprogram and 4 regional subprograms (the current one is for the Centre West region).

The objectives targeted by the PDF-B, with a total cost of US\$ 350,000 were achieved: stakeholder and partner consultations were undertaken and resulted in the submission of a CPP program document to the GEF in June 2006, with the GEF Council approving it in August 2006. The program was technically launched in November 2006 with the participation of all partners. It consisted in a review of the program document to ensure all partners and stakeholders have the same understanding and level of information about the program. The second phase of the PDF-B (*i.e.* its effective execution) started in January 2007 with the official political inception of the program. This was followed by the preparation and development of the 5 subprograms by the 3 implementing agencies: UNDP, WB and IFAD. Each agency bore the financial and technical responsibility for the preparation of its subprogram/s and for co-financing them.

With regards to UNDP, the detailed preparation of its 3 subprograms was co-financed with US\$ 77,419 in cash. These 3 subprograms are the national coordination subprogram, Boucle de Mouhoun subprogram, and the Centre-Ouest subprogram. The two first one has already been approved by the GEF.

Describe findings that might affect the project implementation, if any:

There were no major issues during the design of this subprogram. There are no anticipated issues during implementation. The risks that have been identified (see above) are mostly low and all

manageable. Government and SLM partners are very eager to see this subprogram, along with the rest of the CPP subprograms, approved so to launch a large-scale SLM action, from the national to the local levels, building synergies and establishing a technical, institutional and investment framework for SLM. Also, the government of Burkina Faso has strengthened the mandate of the CONEDD (National Committee for Environment and Sustainable Development) which now will coordinate all the SLM subcomponent. Also, the CONEDD Permanent Secretary is the GEF OFP and the CONEDD is hosting the UNCCD Focal Point. This will facilitate the coordination of all SLM initiatives in the country and ease the implementation of the CPP.

Detailed funding amount of the PPG activities and their implementation status:

<i>Project Preparation Activities Approved</i>	<i>Implementation Status</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$)</i>				<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>
		<i>Amount Approved</i>	<i>Amount Spent to-date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>Uncommitted Amount</i>	
1. Coordination activities	Completed	119,700	119,700	–	–	15,000
2. Stakeholders consultation and baseline analysis	Completed	67,100	67,100	–	–	15,000
3. Development of strategy	Completed	69,400	69,400	–	–	41,000
4. Negotiation of management, arrangements and co-finance	Completed	8,400	8,400	–	–	36,000
5. Program document design, validation and submission	Completed	85,400	85,400	–	–	43,000
Total		350,000	350,000	–	–	150,000