

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)



PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM SIZE-PROJECT
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Generating Global Environmental Benefits from Improved Local Planning and Decision-making Systems in Burkina Faso		
Country(ies):	Burkina Faso	GEF Project ID:	4767
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4892
Other Executing Partner(s):	National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development (CONEDD)	Submission Date:	6 Dec 2011
		Re-submission Date:	1 Feb 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multiple-focal Areas	Project Duration(Months)	36 months
Name of parent programme:	NCSA	Agency Fee (US\$):	97,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	GEF Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
CD2: Generate, access and use of information and knowledge.	A functioning, sustainable system for collecting, analyzing, storing and making available accurate, and reliable data and information related to all three Rio Conventions, and of direct use by decision-makers.	1.1 Design of the data/information management system; 1.2 Improved protocols and standards for data collection that lead to harmonization, and to the availability of effective information related to the CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC and other global conventions 1.3 The Environmental Observatory technically and materially strengthened to provide a coordinated and sustainable data/information collection and storage mechanism and effective national reporting for conventions; 1.4 A set of cross-cutting global environment knowledge materials covering all three Conventions (e.g. maps, indicator framework, reports from state-pressure-response surveys) that each respond to a demonstrated	400,000	400,000

		user need, and are produced on a financially sustainable basis.		
CD3: Strengthened capacities for policy and legislation development for achieving global benefits.	Enhanced institutional capacities to plan and implement development processes that contribute to implementing the Rio Conventions and generate global environmental benefits.	2.1. Manual with guidelines on mainstreaming biodiversity, climate change, desertification, disaster management and wetlands management into key development planning and processes. In line with Burkina Faso decentralization programme, the Manual will be designed for use at the decentralized level; 2.2. A large cadre of trained experts on the use of the Manual, with particular reference to meeting objectives of global Rio conventions; 2.3 Practical application of the manual and guidelines to modify development plans/programmes so that they contribute to all three Rio Conventions; 2.4. Global environmental benefits from the implementation of the modified plans and programmes (this Output is entirely funded by the co-financing from LEGCP and ACRIC, and will generate large-scale global environmental benefits); 2.5 Legislation to formalize use of the Manual and guidelines drafted and presented to the government;	500,000	3,700,000
		Sub-Total	900,000	4,100,000
		Project management cost (max. 10% of project budget)	70,000	91,000
		Total project costs	970,000	4,191,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To generate global environmental benefits through improved decision-support mechanisms and improved local planning and development processes in Burkina Faso					
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Information management systems for global environment issues.	TA	A functioning, sustainable system for collecting, analyzing, storing and making available accurate, and reliable data and information related to all three Rio Conventions, and of direct use by decision-makers.	<p>1.1 Design of the data/information management system;</p> <p>1.2 Improved protocols and standards for data collection that lead to harmonization, and to the availability of effective information related to the CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC and other global conventions</p> <p>1.3 The Environmental Observatory technically and materially strengthened to provide a coordinated and sustainable data/information collection and storage mechanism and effective national reporting for conventions;</p> <p>1.4 A set of cross-cutting global environment knowledge materials covering all three Conventions (e.g. maps, indicator framework, reports from state-pressure-response surveys) that each respond to a demonstrated user need, and are produced on a financially sustainable basis.</p>	400,000	400,000
Integrating global environment into local planning and development.	TA	Enhanced institutional capacities to plan and implement development processes that contribute to implementing the Rio Conventions and generate global environmental benefits.	<p>2.1. Manual with guidelines on mainstreaming biodiversity, climate change, desertification, disaster management and wetlands management into key development planning and processes. In line with Burkina Faso decentralization programme, the Manual will be designed for use at the decentralized level;</p> <p>2.2. A large cadre of trained experts on the use of the Manual, with particular reference to meeting objectives of global Rio</p>	500,000	3,700,000

			conventions; 2.3 Practical application of the manual and guidelines to modify development plans/programmes so that they contribute to all three Rio Conventions; 2.4. Global environmental benefits from the implementation of the modified plans and programmes (this Output is entirely funded by the co-financing from LEGCP and ACRIC, and will generate large-scale global environmental benefits); 2.5 Legislation to formalize use of the Manual and guidelines drafted and presented to the government;		
			Sub-Total	900,000	4,100,000
Project management Cost				70,000	91,000
Total project costs				970,000	4,191,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	CONEDD	In-kind	66,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Cash	125,000
GEF Agency	UNDP (LEGCP project)	Cash	4,000,000
Total Co-financing			4,191,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal area	Country	Grant amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	GEFTF	Multiple-focal Areas	Burkina Faso	970,000	97,000	1,067,000
Total Grant Resources				970,000	97,000	1,067,000

PART II: Project Justification

A. Description of the consistency of the project with:

A.1.1 The GEF focal area strategies:

This project is targeted to meet Capacity Development Objectives 2 and 3 of the GEF-5 Strategy for Capacity Development. To this end, the project aims to address the inherent complexity and challenges that development institutions, especially decentralized institutions, face when addressing global environmental issues. It aims to catalyze the mainstreaming of multi-lateral environmental agreements into

development paths and processes in Burkina Faso by addressing key capacity gaps. This is to be achieved by strengthening information management systems in support of decision-making for the global environment, and by providing capacity development support to local planning and development processes.

Specifically, in line with CD Objective 2 (*Generate, access and use of information and knowledge*), activities in the project will seek to improve decision-making by harmonizing existing information systems, improving capacity to perform baseline studies, and developing information management standards/protocols and methodologies that are in line with international best practices. In line with CD Objective 3 (*Strengthened capacities for policy and legislation development for achieving global benefits*), activities in the project will seek to maximize synergies across development policies/planning and environmental policies/planning. At local levels of government, formal linkages will be created across development institutions and institutions responsible for the global environment. Global environmental mainstreaming will be a key result.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: The LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

Not Applicable

A.1.3. For projects funded from NPIF, relevant eligibility criteria and priorities of the Fund:

Not Applicable

A.2. National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, e.g., NCSAs, NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, National Communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE:

The project is aligned to several national policy initiatives:

Burkina Faso is a land-locked least developed country in sub-Saharan Africa with high levels of poverty and natural resources degradation. The population is highly vulnerable to further degradation. Despite recent progress, it continues to face a wide range of challenges to environmental and socio-economic development. The government and other stakeholders in Burkina Faso are currently finalizing the draft “*Strategy for Rapid Growth and Sustainable Development, 2011 – 2015*” (SRGSD). This document establishes the link between poverty reduction and sustainable use of natural resources, especially land, water and forests. The draft SRGSD emphasizes the global environmental issues of climate change adaptation, sustainable land management, wetlands management and biodiversity conservation. This project responds to many of the challenges set out in the draft SRGSD by (i) improving information availability and access and (ii) supporting the integration of multi-lateral environmental agreements (MEA) into local development planning. This project will ensure that existing and emerging environment issues, such as climate change, natural disasters, land degradation, water shortage, biodiversity loss and wetlands disappearance, are incorporated into the local development process.

Burkina Faso has been undergoing a decentralization process for almost one decade. The *General Code for Local Government* was adopted in 2005 which resulted in creation of 13 administrative regions and 302 rural communes. This process involves the transfer of competencies and responsibilities related to development from central government to local actors. This decentralization is a key national strategy, receiving highest level support and significant funding. This project supports and is aligned with the decentralization process.

The NCSA process in Burkina Faso was completed in 2007 and the NCSA Action Plan identified 5 Strategic Axes and 14 Strategic Objectives. This project contributes to Strategic Axe no. 2 “*Strengthened operational and managerial capacity of the structures (decentralized) and actors (CBOs, private sector)*”

involved in environmental management” and to Strategic Axe no. 5 “*Strengthened and improved systems for information, communication and monitoring on the environment by stakeholders*”. In doing so, it should directly achieve the following four Strategic Objectives from the NCSA Action Plan:

- 2.1: Develop and make available, to local decision makers, tools for decentralized environmental planning and management;
- 2.2: Create/establish inclusive participatory mechanisms leading to good collaboration amongst stakeholders (governmental, local, CBO, private sector, etc.);
- 5.1: Rationalize/integrate the existing environmental information systems and mechanisms;
- 5.3: Strengthen the Capacity of the Ministry of Environment and Lifestyle (MEL) for information management and communications.”

Burkina Faso is fully committed to meet its obligations under the MEAs and the proposed project is intended to facilitate an important step towards developing the capacities for an effective national environmental management framework. The Table below illustrates how the project component will contribute to specific articles under the three Rio Conventions. The PPG process will further explore alignment to Convention articles, and the MSP document will specify, and exemplify, how the project intervention will directly support the Conventions.

Table 1: Illustrating how the project component will contribute to specific articles under the three Rio Conventions

Project Components	CBD	CCD	FCCC
Outcome 1: A functioning, sustainable system for collecting, analyzing, storing and making available accurate, and reliable data and information related to all three Rio Conventions, and of direct use by decision-makers.	Article 12 (b), Research and training Article 17, Exchange of information Article 26, Reports	Article 9, Basic approach Article 10, National action programmes, Article 16, Information collection, analysis and exchange Article 26, Communication of information	Article 5 (a), Research and systematic observation Article 12, Communication of information related to implementation
Outcome 2: Enhanced institutional capacities to plan and implement development processes that contribute to implementing the Rio Conventions and generate global environmental benefits.	Article 8 (a, k, m), In-situ conservation Article 10 (d), Sustainable use of components of biodiversity Article 11, Incentive measures Article 20, Financial resources	Article 12, International cooperation Article 13, Support for the elaboration and implementation of action programmes Article 18, Transfer, acquisition, adaptation and development of technology Article 19, Capacity building, education and public awareness Article 20, Financial resources	Article 4 (c, d, e, f) Commitments

B. Project overview:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

Through the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development (CONEDD), the government has recognized the need to strengthen information management systems in the environment and related sub-sectors. Accordingly it established the National Programme for Environmental Information Management (PNGIM) with the objective of promoting the use of information in environmental management, notably spatially recorded information, and increasing the accessibility and harmonization of data and information sources. One of the major tools to address these challenges is the planned establishment of National Environment Observatory for Sustainable Development (the *Environmental Observatory*). The Environmental Observatory will offer information services covering socio-economic and environment data to researchers, to decision makers at all level, for them to monitor evolution of environment. In the baseline, it will not be contributing significantly to reporting on global conventions.

A recent study has been conducted to assess institutional arrangements of the Environmental Observatory and to elaborate a harmonized evaluation and monitoring system in the area of land degradation. Following this study, in the baseline, the Environmental Observatory will be a single, central coordinating mechanism, to collect data, undertake initial analysis, and store data, and make it broadly accessible to all actors. However, the Environmental Observatory is designed to respond to national socio-economic needs, and in the baseline it is not planned to include a strong focus on global environmental issues or the MEAs. Every four years, the Environmental Observatory will produce National Environment Status report focusing on current environmental conditions, assessment of cause and effect of environment deterioration and the report aims to update and diffuse socio-economic data. It does not prepare reports or products in a format directly suitable for the Rio Conventions.

In addition, in the baseline, the government is establishing a new station to receive data from satellites, financed by the European Union. In addition, with UNDP/Japan's African Adaptation Programme, members of Environmental Observatory will benefit from training to strengthen climate data management skills. A high performance server is to be put in place in order to maximize the capacity of data storage.

In the baseline, there is also the challenge of coordination across information management. Many state agencies are collecting and storing data related to natural resources and environment, mostly related to water and desertification. This includes several programmes under the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), as well as many agencies under the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Water Resources (MAWR), the Ministry of Land Management and Decentralization and the Ministry of Animal Resources (MAR). In the baseline, these agencies do not effectively share data and information, due to incompatible data protocols, formats and standards. This is a particularly important constraint to implementing the Rio Conventions, because the Rio Conventions require coordinated involvement from several state agencies.

In summary, the data collection and information management systems in Burkina Faso will continue to be inadequate. Data will be collected by many agencies in incompatible formats, and will remain largely inaccessible. Notably, data and information dedicated to the MEAs will be very limited and not used effectively for national reporting to Rio conventions and development planning. The ability to manage data and prepare information products that are of use to stakeholders will remain very limited.

One key use of improved data and information would be to support development planning processes, in order to mainstream implementation of the Rio Conventions into development planning processes.

In Burkina Faso, the government is committed to the decentralized approach to development. Accordingly, in the baseline, through a series of initiatives, the government will continue to strengthen local structures, local, development planning and local capacity to implement plans. This includes building capacity to prepare five year development plans at the Commune and Regional level, as well as to develop annual Village Investment Programmes. A study is currently underway to measure the level of mainstreaming of global environment issues such as Climate Change, Biodiversity, Disaster Risk Management and land degradation into the existing development plans. The study will also elaborate recommendations and practical suggestions to systematically integrate global environment issues into the process of planning at local level. International partners are supporting this process.

In the baseline, Government receives support to this decentralized approach, notably through:

- UNDP's Local Environment Governance Consolidation Project (LEGCP). This \$4 million baseline project has two major aims: to ensure that national institutions are better able to formulate, implement and monitor sector policies and programmes, and to do so in coherence with the SRGSD and the MDGs; and to ensure that national institutions and local communities are actively practicing an integrated approach to sustainable development and natural resource management.
- UNDP/UNCDF Programme to Support Rural Communities and Inter-Community Initiatives (ACRIC);
- UNDP/UNEP Project to integrate the sustainable management of environment and natural resources into development planning and budgetary processes in Burkina Faso.

However, given the important linkages between global environmental objectives and national sustainable development priorities, the above initiatives do not sufficiently address MEA issues. This is an important missed opportunity to generate global environmental benefits (GEB). In the baseline, the local development planning will continue to be strengthened, with capacity building, analytical tools and expert support. Regional and Communal plans will continue to be rolled-out across the country, as will the Village investment programmes. The monitoring of implementation of these plans/programmes will continue to improve. However, apart from GEF/LDCF supported initiatives to mainstream adaptation into plans at certain sites, the local planning will not include a focus on global environmental issues. Major opportunities to generate cross-cutting global environmental benefits will be missed due to the lacking capacities.

B.2. Incremental /additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

The first component addresses improving data and information. The second component addresses improving development planning processes. The improved information from the first component is one tool to support the improved development planning processes in the second component.

Component 1: Information management systems for global environment issues With support from GEF and several other planned initiatives, the environmental data collection and information management system will be greatly strengthened. It will be more responsive to the needs of potential users, it will be more accurate, more up-to-date and more accessible. Importantly, it will have components dedicated to the global environment and the MEAs, including strengthened coordination across agencies. This will also greatly facilitate improved, coordinated reporting to the three Conventions.

The outcome from Component 1 is: A functioning, sustainable system for collecting, analyzing, storing and making available accurate and reliable data and information related to all three Rio Conventions, and of direct use by decision-makers. Co-financing will prepare the system, GEF focuses on the Rio Conventions and related global environmental benefits.

The first output is the design of the data/information management system. This will be based partly on a needs survey of potential users – an innovative approach in the region where most systems are designed by scientists with little consideration of potential users. Meeting Reporting requirements to global conventions will be central to this new system. The second output will be improved protocols and standards for data collection. Currently data is collected and stored in different formats, different timescales, for different regions, in different data bases, using different software, etc. Through a consultative process, a single, coherent approach to data and information management will be negotiated and established. These will ensure that in the future data collection and storage is harmonized across all conventions, all agencies and all environmental factors.

The third output is the Environmental Observatory. In the baseline, this does not pay attention to the Rio Conventions nor to harmonised approaches, and will not be sufficiently user friendly. With GEF support, under this Output, these weaknesses will be overturned. The Observatory will become the single entry point for all data and information on environmental issues in Burkina Faso. It will have access to all the existing data and information systems that are currently spread across the various ministries and other stakeholders. It will play a coordination role across data collection agencies. It will store all data in accessible formats. It will undertake data analysis, and it will prepare useful, customer-oriented information products (see next Output). It will be responsible for preparing accurate and timely reports to the Rio Conventions and other environmental conventions, as appropriate. The fourth output will be a set of cross-cutting global environment knowledge products covering all three Conventions, and prepared with the support of the Observatory. This may include maps, indicator frameworks, reports from state-pressure-response surveys or other products. This will respond to the needs identified in the survey from the first output. The fact that these outputs respond to a demonstrated user need greatly increases the potential for producing them on a financially sustainable basis.

Component 2: Integrating global environment into local planning and development Burkina Faso has adopted the decentralized approach to sustainable development. This involves empowering and mandating local government agencies and local structures. This Component supports and builds on this decentralized approach. Hence, it develops tools and capacity that can be used to sustainably strengthen local government agencies and local structures. These tools will be available for all localities, and so will have a national impact.

The outcome from Component 2 is: Enhanced institutional capacities to plan and implement development processes that generate global environmental benefits.

The first output is a Manual, with guidelines on how to mainstream biodiversity, climate change, desertification, disaster management and wetlands management into key development plans and processes. This Manual/guidelines will provide a clear methodology and instructions for practically integrating global environmental issues into local plans. For example, it may cover awareness raising, economic values of global environment, global environment indicators and participatory monitoring techniques, and see how these can become part of each plan/programme.

The second output is a large cadre of trained experts on the use of the Manual, with particular reference to meeting global environmental objectives. The project will train enough people to be able to roll out use of the Manual across the entire country.

The third output is the *modification* of development plans and programmes in at least 20 villages, 20 communes and 5 regions, so that they account for all three Rio Conventions. This will be achieved by piloting the Manual. This will directly lead to changes in the development plans and programmes.

The fourth output is significant global environmental benefits by the implementation of the modified plans

and programmes (this Output is entirely funded by co-financing from LEGCP and ACRIC). Following the revised plans/programmes (from the previous Output), the cofinancing will support a small number of local actions that have been identified through the planning process. This may, for example, include establishing global environmental monitoring systems at local level, or the preparation of local global environmental maps.

The fifth output is the required Legislation to formalize use of the Manual. That is, the appropriate governmental Decision will be issued to ensure the Manual is used in all appropriate regions in Burkina Faso, in all local development planning processes.

Global environmental benefits

The project will lead to both direct and indirect global benefits. Directly, in the villages under Component 2, measures leading to GEB will be implemented. Also, at all sites using the Manual, activities leading to GEB will be identified, and many will be implemented beyond the project. Indirectly, the Manual will provide the basis for a large number of activities leading to GEB across the country. Also, the greatly improved data and information management systems, with mechanisms dedicated to the global environment, will provide the basis for monitoring the global environment, and be an input into planning and design of a large number of development activities across the country.

Sustainability

The project develops capacity and establishes systems. The capacity and the systems will continue to operate after the project is completed. They will be used to (i) ensure coordinated and effective data/information management (ii) mainstream global environment into planning processes. The training, the information, the awareness, the demand-oriented nature of the system will all contribute to ensuring the project outputs are sustainable. This is to be further clarified during the PPG phase.

B.3. Describe the socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [mainstreaming gender at the GEF](#):

The project will contribute directly to improved local development planning, and should therefore improve the quality and implementation of local plans/programmes, thereby in turn leading to direct socio-economic benefits. In addition, by ensuring decision makers have access to accurate and updated information on natural resource/environment amongst (at local, regional and central level), the project will help support socio-economic development.

The project will also make every effort to involve a large number of females in its activities. All training will include at least 40% females. The project will explore the possibility of gender disaggregation of data/information under Component 1, leading, for example, to information products such as a map that illustrates the impacts on women of global environmental degradation.

Existing data suggests that women are more vulnerable to environmental degradation in Burkina Faso. By providing improved data and by strengthening decision-making systems, the project will help overcome environmental degradation and will facilitate a focusing on gender issues. Hence, the project, by improving environmental management, and ensuring a full focus on gender concerns, will lead directly to improved conditions for women, both in the project area and more generally in Burkina Faso. The detailed nature of the socio-economic benefits will be further assessed at the design stage.

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

Risk Description and Level	Proposed Measure
<i>Political will for decentralization or improved information management fades. <u>Low</u> Political will has been strong and present recently. There is no reason it should decline.</i>	The situation will be monitored.
<i>The mechanisms for coordinating government departments are not effective. <u>Low to medium</u> This could make it difficult to share information, or develop information sharing mechanisms. However, CONEDD has a demonstrated ability and commitment to playing the coordinating role.</i>	<p>CONEDD has the mandate for coordination, and is supported by several international projects. The strategy of this project to secure high level government support, and this will help coordination.</p> <p>The project will also seek to demonstrate a win-win approach to collaborating and sharing information.</p>
<i>Local development stakeholders are unwilling to take measures to improve the global environment. <u>Low to medium</u> Given the strong correlation between the global environment and local development, this should not be a strong factor. It should be possible to find enough common ground, win-win solutions, at least initially</i>	The situation will be monitored.

Capacity Development Scorecard (GEF Tracking Tool):

The methods set out in the Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF projects will be incorporated into the project framework and its overall M&E plan. These methods include the use of a Capacity Development (CD) Scorecard, which was developed specifically for the Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD) projects and which build upon recent work on capacity and capacity development from the GEF, its Implementing Agencies, and from external research. The CD scorecard uses indicators and their corresponding ratings in order to quantify the qualitative process of capacity change and will be applied as a three-point (beginning, mid-point, and terminal) time series programme evaluation of how the project contributes to CD outcomes. Incorporating this CD framework into project design, implementation, and monitoring will provide a comprehensive monitoring framework aimed at assessing the range of needed capacities to achieve global environmental outcomes and ensure their sustainability, i.e., global environmental sustainability.

The NCSA undertook a capacity assessment; that assessment now needs updating and focusing on the particular requirements for this project. In the PPG, an assessment of the existing capacity will be undertaken using the Scorecard methodology.

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

National Governmental Stakeholders

- The Ministry of Environment and Lifestyle (MEL). In addition to all environmental management and supervision issues, MEL is responsible for the implementation of global environmental conventions, including the UNFCCC, the CBD, the UNCCD and the Ramsar Convention;

- The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Water Resources, responsible for agriculture, agricultural development, food security and water management in rural areas;
- The Ministry of Land Management and Decentralization, responsible for the decentralization process and for empowering local agencies;
- The Ministry of Animal Resources, responsible for livestock grazing and development;
- CONEDD, Chaired by MEL. CONEDD is responsible for coordination across Ministries on environment and sustainable development issues. It is responsible for strategic reflection and strategy development in related sectors.;
- Under CONEDD, the Division for Developing Environmental Information and Monitoring Skills (DDCIME) takes the lead in preparing improving information management services, and is responsible for establishing the Environmental Observatory.

Other Stakeholders – Non-governmental and Local Government

Stakeholder group	Description or example	Possible role in Project
Research and technical institutes	This includes the national universities and research institutes involved in conservation, agriculture and rural development. This includes institutes under Ministries, and international organizations.	These stakeholders are essential to the data/information networks. These stakeholders can also provide technical inputs and can benefit from capacity development.
Local government agencies	These are responsible for plan development and implementation at regional, commune and village level.	They can both support project activities and benefit from project capacity building, including from the availability of improved data and information.
NGOs/CBOs	CBOs, and local, national and international NGOs are active in the natural resource management sectors, both nationally and at certain sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential financial or technical partners; • Sources of data and information; • Local NGOs can be a vehicle for introducing new ideas; • Benefit from capacity development.
Public and traditional management structures	Public participation is through local CSOs and CBOs and through local government agencies (at the village level). Traditional management structures are very important in Burkina Faso, and are also closely aligned to local government agencies/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources of data and information; • Local CSOs and CBOs can be a vehicle for introducing new ideas; • Benefit from capacity development.

The project will be implemented in line with established Government of Burkina Faso and UNDP procedures for Burkina Faso. CONEDD will take overall responsibility for implementation of the project, and for the project success. CONEDD will establish the necessary planning and management mechanisms to oversee project inputs, activities and outputs. The UNDP CO will support CONEDD as requested and as necessary. The PPG process will be used to further define the management, coordination and consultation mechanisms.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

There are a number of key programmes and initiatives with which this project is to be coordinated. Each of these programmes and initiatives has very important data and information requirements. Likewise, each is generating the key data and information needs to facilitate and catalyze improved decision-making to meet global environmental objectives. They also are important components of a holistic approach to poverty reduction and decentralization.

- National Programme for Land Management (Phase 2) (PNGT);
- Programme to Support Rural Communities and Inter-Community Initiatives (ACRIC);
- Project to integrated the sustainable management of environment and natural resources into development planning and budgetary processes in Burkina Faso (UNDP/UNEP, the Poverty and Environment Initiative Project);
- Preparing the revised and updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
- Development of REDD activities, with the support of the World Bank.
- Preparing the second national communication to the UNFCCC (with support from a UNDP/UNFCCC project);
- *Sustainable Land Management - Country Partnership Programme (CPP)*. This is being implemented with support from GEF, the World Bank, IFAD and UNDP;
- The UNDP/CONEDD set of projects focusing on adaptation to climate change: Supporting the implementation of integrated approaches to adapting to climate change in Africa (AAP, Government of Japan funded); Adapting to Climate Change in order to Increase Human Security in Burkina Faso (DANIDA funded); Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso (LDCF funded), and Maintaining Ecosystem Services and Functions Through a Changing Climate and Increased Climate Variability in Burkina Faso (proposed for funding under LDCF).

C. Describe the GEF agency's (UNDP) comparative advantage to implement this project:

The proposed project is aligned with UNDP's comparative advantage in the area of capacity building, and providing technical and policy support (GEF/C.31.5).

UNDP has been supporting Burkina Faso on governance, natural resource management and rural development issues since 1978. In recent years, UNDP has supported the Burkinabe government to develop a sizeable programme of activities addressing environment, sustainable development, decentralization and information management. Numerous initiatives have been initiated by UNDP in order to strength the capacity of environment data collection and dissemination. In particular, under AAP Burkina Faso administrated by UNDP, a partnership has been signed with Division of Environment Monitoring to strength their capacity to manage climate data and its dissemination. Partnerships have also been signed with the Department of Meteorology (on climate data collection) and with the University of Ouagadougou (on formulation of Climate Change National Strategy).

Furthermore, UNDP is currently implementing the following projects in Burkina Faso that are closely related to the proposed project:

Title	Funding Source	Amount (US\$)
Consolidating local environment governance	UNDP Burkina Faso	4 million
Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso	GEF/LDCF	2.9 million

Supporting the implementation of integrated approaches to adapting to climate change in Africa – Burkina Faso (AAP)	Government of Japan	3 million
Adapting to Climate Change in order to Increase Human Security in Burkina Faso	Government of Denmark	0.8 million
Support to Rural Communities and Inter-Community Initiatives (ACRIC).	UNDP, UNCDF, Government of Germany	4 million
National Subprogram for Coordination and Institutional Development on Sustainable Land Management	GEF and UNDP	1,5 million
CPP Subproject Boucle du Mouhoun	GEF and UNDP	2,952050 million
Enhancing the effectiveness and catalyzing the sustainability of the W-Arly-Penjari (WAP)	GEF and UNDP	5,105 741 million
SPWA-MSP Protected Area Buffer Zone Management in Burkina Faso	GEF and UNDP	909 000
Promotion of Jatropha Curcas as a sustainable resource of Bioenergy in Burkina Faso	GEF and UNDP	1 313 636
Programme to support protected area (PAPE)	EU	8 234 860

UNDP has significant experience across the region supporting similar projects.

The project will be managed through National Implementation the modality. The CONEDD will coordinate the project with staff selected according to their competences (overseen by UNDP). UNDP will provide technical and scientific support including:

- The provision of capacity and expertise;
- The provision of technical assistance focused towards strengthening institutional capacity at the national, sub-national and local levels;
- Access to global information networks, experience and knowledge that can be used to strengthen the implementation of the project;

In order to assure the quality of project execution and provision of above services, UNDP office will allocate two staff members to support and monitor project implementation.

C.1. Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency (UNDP) is bringing to the project:

UNDP will provide \$125,000 in direct co-financing to the additional costs associated with this capacity development project. UNDP is also to implement the \$4 million LEGPC project, which forms an important part of the baseline.

UNDP will also provide significant in-kind support to the project. Its technical and administrative staff will provide ongoing advice and logistical support to the project when needed. It will provide meeting facilities, communication facilities, transport facilities, as requested and as necessary. UNDP will further use its role as the UN Resident Coordinator to make sure the project is aligned with all UN system work. UNDP senior management will play a key role in advocacy, and in awareness raising by attending key public events.

C.2. How does the project fit into the GEF agency's (UNDP) programme (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

UNDP's activities in Burkina Faso are in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2011-2015 and the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP). Both UNDAF and CPAP identify natural resource and environment degradation as a major threat to development, and UNDP Burkina Faso is investing core resources to support these. Specifically, this project contributes to

achievement of outcome 1.4. of UNDAF on *sustainable natural resource management by local government and rural community under the threat of adverse effect of climate change*. As for CPAP, this project will support Outcome 1.4. *National structures and local community practice integrated approach for natural resource management for sustainable development*. In particular, further to adoption of CPAP 2011-2015, UNDP has allocated US\$5 million of core resource to environment local governance with strong emphasis on enabling activities of local government as well as rural communities in development of capacity for planning/monitoring of natural resource and mobilizing further resource for improvement of local/national/global environment.

Visibility of GEF financial support will be ensured by using the global GEF branding in all electronic and printed materials. UNDP will also apply the following UNDP-GEF policy: “The GEF logo should appear on all relevant project publications, including amongst others, project hardware and other purchases with GEF funds. Any citation in publications regarding projects funded by GEF should also acknowledge the GEF. Logos of the Implementing Agencies and the Executing Agency will also appear on all publications. Where other agencies and project partners have provided support (through co-financing) their logos may also appear on project publications.” Full compliance will be made with the GEF’s Communication and Visibility Guidelines (“GEF Guidelines”):


http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORESEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT AND GEF AGENCY

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF THE GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
Mamadou HONADIA	GEF Operational and Political Focal Point	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	10/26/2011

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Yannick Glemarec, Executive Coordinator UNDP/GEF		02/01/2012	Tom Twining-Ward, UNDP (Green-LECDRS)	+421 2 59337 386	tom.twining-ward@undp.org