



Global Environment Facility

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July 01, 2009

Dear Council Member,

I am writing to notify you that we have today posted on the GEF's website at www.TheGEF.org, a medium-sized project proposal from UNDP entitled ***Burkina Faso: National Subprogram for Coordination and Institutional Development on Sustainable Land Management under the Burkina Faso: Partnership Programme for Sustainable Land Management (CPP), Phase 1***, to be funded under the GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF).

The project objective is to enhance programme-wide effectiveness and efficiency of SLM initiatives in Burkina Faso National Subprogram for Coordination and Institutional Development on Sustainable Land Management

The project proposal is being posted for your review. We would welcome any comments you may wish to provide by July 15, 2009, in accordance with the new procedures approved by the Council. You may send your comments to gcoordination@TheGEF.org.

If you do not have access to the Web, you may request the local field office of the World Bank or UNDP to download the document for you. Alternatively, you may request a copy of the document from the Secretariat. If you make such a request, please confirm for us your current mailing address.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Barbut", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Monique Barbut
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson

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



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: 6 February 2009

Re-submission Dates: 27 April 2009, 19 June 2009

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID:

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: 3968

COUNTRY: Burkina Faso

PROJECT TITLE: National Subprogram for Coordination and Institutional Development on Sustainable Land Management (*abbreviated:* the National Coordination subprogram).

GEF AGENCY(IES): UNDP (in cooperation with IFAD and WB)

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): MECV (the Ministry for the Environment)

GEF FOCAL AREA(S): Land Degradation

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): SP 1, 2 & 3

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (CPP) OF BURKINA FASO (*)

(*) Burkina Faso's CPP for SLM is a 3-phase program. The first phase consists of 5 subprograms, as follows: 4 regional SLM subprograms (to be implemented by IFAD, UNDP and WB –one subprogram is already approved by GEF) and the present national coordination subprogram (to provide overall CPP coordination and to strengthen national policy/institutional capacities around SLM).

Expected Calendar	
Milestones	Dates
Work Program (for FSP)	N/A
GEF Agency Approval	June 2009
Implementation Start	Sept. 2009
Mid-term Review (if planned)	March 2012
Implementation Completion	September 2014

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Enhanced programme-wide effectiveness and efficiency of SLM initiatives in Burkina Faso								
Project Components	Indicate whether INV, TA, STA**	Expected Outcomes	Main Expected Outputs	GEF Financing (*)		Co-financing (*)		Total (\$)
				\$	%	\$	%	
1. Coordination platform	TA	Outcome 1: Coordination mechanism for partnerships to enable an integrated approach to sustainable and equitable land management in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A national observatory that monitors SLM indicators is created and operational A participatory, national M&E system for SLM established (tools to monitor LD, to measure impacts of initiatives and to provide information for improving SLM effectiveness) A forum of stakeholders (including all CPP partners) established for building consensus on key SLM issues Sustainable financing mechanisms for SLM established 	381,000	12	2,824,044	88	3,205,044

Project Objective: Enhanced programme-wide effectiveness and efficiency of SLM initiatives in Burkina Faso								
Project Components	Indicate whether INV, TA, STA**	Expected Outcomes	Main Expected Outputs	GEF Financing (*)		Co-financing (*)		Total (\$)
				\$	%	\$	%	
2. Institutional and policy reforms	TA, STA	Outcome 2: An enabling institutional and policy environment & enhanced awareness of the importance of sustainable and equitable land management for national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Authority for SLM (ANGDT) designed and ready for start in Phase 2 A participatory process for legislative and regulatory reform in place to ensure consistency across administrative levels and sectors Strengthened capacity at national and regional levels supporting a participatory, decentralized SLM approach Toolbox for an effective transfer of natural resource management to local authorities (e.g. guidelines, advice brochures) 	218,000	7	2,870,004	93	3,088,004
3. Promotion of best practices	STA, TA	Outcome 3: Best practices for integrated, sustainable and equitable management of land, including innovative practices and indigenous knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information needs for SLM defined through a participatory process. SLM best practices and lessons learned reviewed, synthesized and disseminated. A system for regular exchange of best practices on SLM established and used by all CPP partners. Knowledge and technology transfer between Burkinabe CPP actors and other partners in the sub-region organized and ready for TerrAfrica uptake. A Best Practices Award to recognize local SLM innovations created and awarded annually SLM integrated into curricula of key education & training centers. In-depth analysis of the impact of climate change on land degradation and land use, and possible responses and adaptation measures identified 	310,500	12	2,270,000	88	2,580,500
4. Subprogram and CPP management	TA	Outcome 4: Effective and adaptive CPP management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal project management structures and systems for the CPP on SLM made operational. An internal project monitoring and evaluation strategy and a financing plan for SLM developed and applied. Adaptive management for SLM developed and adopted across the CPP & within Government. 	90,500	12	652,040	88	742,540
Total Project Costs				1,000,000	10	8,616,088	90	9,616,088

* The percentage is the share of GEF and co-financing respectively to the total amount for the component.

** INV = Investment; 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 (GEF-3)	350,000	1,000,000	121,500	1,471,500	NA
Co-financing	77,419	8,616,088		8,693,507	NA
Total	427,419	9,616,088	121,500	10,165,007	

* US\$ 350,000 from PDF-B under GEF-3 and US\$ 77,419 from UNDP. This served to prepare the entire CPP: i.e. all the 5 subprograms. The PDF-B is reported here because this is the National Coordination subprogram, yet it was used for the full CPP.

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

<i>Name of co-financier (source)</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Amount (\$)</i>	<i>% (*)</i>
Government of Burkina Faso	Government	in-kind (74%) cash (26%)	1,353,750	15.6
ADEPAC/FENU	Multilateral	in-kind	100,000	1.2
PN-PTF-LCP	Multilateral	in-kind	2,000,000	23
PROGEREF	Multilateral	in-kind	620,380	7.1
PNGT2	Multilateral	in-kind	714,286	8.2
PASE	Multilateral	in-kind	927,672	10.7
UNDP	Multilateral	in-kind (70%) cash (30%)	2,977,419	34.2
Total Co-financing (**)			8,693,507	100.0

* Percentage of each co-financier's contribution at CEO endorsement to total co-financing.

** At PDF-B approval, co-financing for the National Coordination subprogram was estimated at US\$ 5,280,000. This includes UNDP's co-financing for the preparatory phase.

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

1. The CPP consists of 5 subprograms: three are led by UNDP ("National Coordination" plus "Boucle de Mouhon" and "Centre-Ouest" subprograms), one is led by WB ("East" subprogram) and one is led by IFAD ("Nord" subprogram, which is already approved). Each subprogram is requesting CEO endorsement separately, yet their conceptualization and preparation have been undertaken in concert and they share the same vision and strategy.
2. The present subprogram will assume the coordinating functions for the overall CPP. The Government is very supportive on this inter-agency approach and the division of responsibilities. The start up of the "National Coordination" subprogram will set the stage for and facilitate the launching and implementation of the entire CPP.

E. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST

<i>Cost Items</i>	<i>Total estimated person weeks</i>	<i>GEF (\$)</i>	<i>Other sources (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
<i>Local consultants (*)</i>	402	48,000	102,040	150,040
<i>International consultants (*)</i>	9	27,000	0	27,000
<i>Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications</i>		0	400,000	400,000
<i>Travel</i>		15,500	150,000	165,500
Total	411	90,500	652,040	742,540

(*) Detailed information regarding consultants is compiled in Annex C.

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

<i>Component</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>GEF(\$)</i>	<i>Other sources (\$) (**)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
<i>Local consultants (*)</i>	745	255,980	80,740	336,720
<i>International consultants (*)</i>	28	55,000	0	55,000
Total	773	310,980	80,740	391,720

(*) Detailed information regarding consultants is presented in Annex C.

(**) Other sources refers mostly to UNDP funding.

G. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

- Monitoring and evaluation of the subprogram will be adapted from procedures established by GEF and UNDP for Medium-Sized Projects and will be employed by the CPP team and UNDP's Country Office (UNDP-CO) with support from the UNDP-GEF team. 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 M&E system will be built.
- The following paragraphs outline the principal elements of the M&E Plan as well as indicative cost estimates related to M&E activities. The M&E Plan for the subprogram and for the entire CPP will be finalized and presented in the CPP Inception Report, following a collective fine-tuning of indicators, means of verification, and a full definition of CPP staff's M&E responsibilities.
- Given that the CPP's National Coordination subprogram is a central component of the entire CPP, and that its start up will mark the operational commencement of all CPP projects, there will be close integration between the Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting procedures of this subprogram and those of the CPP as a whole.
- At the national level, the overall supervisory responsibility for the CPP has been entrusted to the Ministry of Environment (MECV) because of the oversight role this ministry already plays in the UNCCD process. To this end, the policy management of the CPP, including management of relations with GEF and the Lead Agency (i.e. UNDP), falls under the direct responsibility of MECV. MECV is supported in this function by the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CONEDD) who has responsibility for monitoring the application of policies.

7. The project will create a National Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development (ONEDD) (see output 1.2). In the long term, ONEDD will assume the M&E functions for the CPP and for SLM activities at the national level. In other words, the National Coordination subprogram of the CPP will carry out such functions ad interim, yet ONEDD will to perform such roles during CPP's phases 2 and 3.

Monitoring and Reporting

INTERNAL MONITORING AND REPORTING

8. Monitoring and reporting of performance and project implementation will be undertaken in accordance with GEF and UNDP practices. It will include an inception workshop, quarterly reports, annual project implementation reports (PIRs) and a number of project board meetings. The purpose of monitoring and reporting will focus on: (i) tracking project performance *vis a vis* its planned outcomes and indicators, adjusting, if needed, the project strategy in the spirit of adaptive management; and (ii) tracking project expenditures and financial status to ensure sound financial management. In addition, this subprogram will provide advice to the various CPP subprograms on M&E matters and ensure harmonization on M&E around SLM.

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

9. The subprogram, together with the CPP subprograms as a whole, will be subject to two independent external evaluations: a Mid-Term Review (MTR) after 2 ½ years and a Final Evaluation, which will be part of the overall evaluation of CPP's Phase 1. The MTR will be combined, where possible, with the mid-term or final evaluations of other subprograms within the CPP, thereby resulting in substantial cost savings and optimization of synergies. If possible, the evaluations will also be coordinated with those of the cooperating investment projects. The success of the CPP, and therefore of the National Coordination subprogram, will be measured partly by the sustainability of the impacts of its constituent subprograms.
10. The **Mid-Term Review (MTR)** will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course of corrections, if needed. The MTR will assess as follows: (i) effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; (ii) issues requiring decisions and actions; and (iii) initial lessons learned about the CPP's design, implementation and management. It will provide recommendations for enhanced implementation during the remainder of the subprogram term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the MTR will be decided after consultation between the parties to the CPP.
11. The **Final Evaluation** will take place three months prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting. It will focus on the same matters as the MTR and, furthermore, it will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits. The Final Evaluation will also document the extent to which the co-financing has materialized and has been implemented fully in synergy and support of the GEF funding. This evaluation will be carried out jointly with the Final Evaluation of the overall CPP and the final evaluations of the 2 regional subprograms for which UNDP is the Implementing Agency (i.e. the *Boucle de Mouhoun* and *Centre-Ouest* subprograms). The Final Evaluation will also provide recommendations for follow-up and related activities, as well as for CPP's Phase 2.

IMPACT MEASUREMENT

12. In terms of impact measurement, this national coordination subprogram, which is intended as a coordination and policy/institutional project, will not deliver impacts on the ground *per se*. However, it will set up an impact monitoring and evaluation system for the country. Thanks to its coordination role,

the subprogram will ensure that best practices generated from the 4 regional subprograms and from other SLM interventions and actors are well documented, analyzed, disseminated and replicated throughout the country. Therefore the subprogram will indirectly generate impacts in terms of global environmental benefits, partly within the lifetime of CPP's Phase 1, but more so after the other projects start delivering impacts and best practices. This statement is contingent on the availability of resources and the possibility for the government to promote these practices through internal funding and additional donor support.

13. Impact indicators will be drawn from the Logframe Matrix. They are related to the measurement of global benefits achieved by the project, yet also related to the implementation progress in terms of institutional and policy strengthening. They will be fine-tuned and further detailed at the Inception Workshop and will build in the impact indicator, monitoring and scorecard system under development by the KM:LAND Initiative.

LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

14. Results from the subprogram and the CPP as a whole will be disseminated within and beyond the subprogram's intervention domain through existing information sharing means, networks and forums, as well as new ones to be established by the subprogram. In addition, the project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNDP- and GEF-sponsored networks that are organized for professionals that work on similar projects. The subprogram 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 through lessons learned. This will be particularly the case with TerrAfrica, which is a platform intended for advancing the SLM agenda across Sub-Saharan Africa.
15. The subprogram will extract, analyze and disseminate lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar, future projects. In particular, it will provide ample grounds for an intense presence of the TerrAfrica initiative. The identification and analysis of practical knowledge and lessons learned is a continued process, and the need to communicate such knowledge and learning is one of the subprogram's central contributions, and shall therefore happen at least once annually in a substantial manner. The UNDP/GEF team shall assist the CPP team in documenting and reporting on knowledge and lessons uptake. To this end, a proportion of CPP resources will be allocated to document and disseminate knowledge and learning around SLM (see budget for details).

M&E WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

16. An indicative M&E Work Plan and Budget, which integrates the M&E elements presented above, is compiled in the table below. It will be fine tuned during the Inception Workshop.

Indicative Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Corresponding Budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget ⁽¹⁾	Time frame
Inception Workshop for National Coordination subprogram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ UNDP-GEF 	US\$ 16,000	Within months 1-2 of start. If possible, connected to inception workshop of other subprograms
Inception Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-CO 	-	Immediately following Inception Workshop
Measurement of <i>Means of Verification</i> for Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measurements by project team staff (or, when so warranted, by specialized expertise/institutions) ▪ Oversight by Project Coordinator, UNDP-CO and UNDP-GEF (RCU) 	This is part of the M&E system and the establishment of the Observatory (indicative: US\$ 5,000)	Annually prior to APR/PIR and to the definition of the forthcoming annual work plan
APR and PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ UNDP-GEF (RCU/HQ) 	-	Annually
TPR and TPR report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Counterparts ▪ UNDP CO ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-GEF (RCU) 	-	Every year, upon receipt of APR
Periodic status reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit 	US\$ 2,000	To be determined by CPP team, UNDP-CO
Technical reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ Hired consultants as needed 	US\$ 2,000	To be determined by CPP team, UNDP-CO
Beneficiaries' surveys (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit 	US\$ 5,000	Just before both MTR and Final Evaluation
Mid-Term Review (independent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP- CO and UNDP-GEF ▪ External consultants (MTE team) 	US\$ 23,000	at mid-point of project (circa 2 ½ years after onset)
Final Evaluation ⁽²⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ UNDP-GEF RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	US\$ 32,000 ⁽³⁾	At the end of project implementation; external evaluation
CPP's Phase 1 Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-CO 	-	At least 1 month before end of project
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MECV ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-CO 	-	
Total estimated budget (M&E and complementary actions)		US\$ 85,000	

¹ Excluding project team's staff time and UNDP's staff and travel expenses.

² Final Evaluation to be combined with evaluation of the CPP as a whole and of the 2 regional projects for which UNDP is the Implementing Agency, if possible.

³ This budget will be completed with the lessons learnt work (US\$ 58,000) and contributions from the regional sub-programs.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

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

17. In Burkina Faso, **environmental degradation** has accelerated and affects all of the country's regions. Population growth, unsustainable farming practices and ongoing desertification have intensified pressures on the natural resource base. Poor soils in the northern and central regions, where population concentrates, together with several drought crises in the last decades have caused population displacements to the southern and eastern regions and to urban centers. As a consequence, pressures on the environment have augmented and lands are overexploited.
18. The main problems of land degradation in the country are as follows: uncontrolled removal of vegetation cover to open up new farmland; water and wind erosion of soils; bush fires; declining land productivity due to agricultural intensification without replenishment of soil nutrients; overgrazing; and the expansion of cash crops using unsustainable land management practices. The natural resource degradation, exacerbated by recurrent droughts, has resulted in the loss of numerous services provided by ecosystems, notably food production, soil conservation and water retention, posing major constraints to the livelihoods and the well-being of both rural and urban populations.
19. Confronted with this situation, the government made early efforts in an ambitious program to combat desertification that primarily aimed to curb and reverse trends in degradation of the natural resources base through rehabilitation of soil productive capacity throughout the country. The program has been in place for several decades and goals and expectations have sometimes been met but often failed to be achieved. For example, Burkina Faso has arguably one of the most successful dryland forest management programs in all of Africa and is a leader in savanna fire management. Furthermore, Burkina Faso has some success stories in the development and adoption of farm-level soil and water conservation technologies: for instance, anti-erosive barriers, assisted natural regeneration, farm fences, early fires, fire-protective measures, organic fertilization (manure), community forest conservation, and a traditional technique, named *zai*, that involves the creation of pits during the dry season that collects sediments and runoff water during the rainy season. However, the application of these technologies remain isolated success stories that have not been adequately scaled up and out at national level. With regard to rangeland management, Burkina has made even more limited progress, especially on the development of integrated forest/range/wildlife management systems. Even more challenging is the long-term maintenance of agricultural soil productivity, which remains a huge, chronic problem.
20. Among the numerous obstacles and barriers responsible for the lack of far-reaching results and impacts of programs and projects in the land sector, practitioners and field experts cite the following reasons: lack of coherence in government action; weak intervention capacity among actors; a compartmentalized approaches; land-tenure insecurity; modest levels of investment compared to the scale of the problem; and the increasing disengagement of donors and development organizations from the SLM agenda in favor of social sectors.
21. In order to solidly tackle the environmental challenges, and particularly SLM, the government has worked on a **Country Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management (CPP/SLM)**. This is part of the government's strategic vision for sustainable development and 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 notably land resources.

22. The CPP/SLM is born from the fact that the several projects and programs aimed at improving land management are often poorly connected and therefore contribute little to policy changes. Its primary objective is thus not only to promote actions on the ground, but to remove the main constraints and barriers that limit the performance and impacts of sustainable land management projects and programs nationwide. Specifically, these constraints and barriers include: (i) weak coordination between interventions; (ii) inadequate enforcement of laws that govern natural resources management; (iii) weak intervention capacities among actors; and (iv) land-tenure insecurity.
23. The CPP aims at removing the above-mentioned barriers and constraints to SLM by (i) supporting 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; (iii) introducing fiscal and legislative incentive mechanisms intended to improve land resources; (iv) building capacity for institutions and actors around SLM; (v) promoting environmental citizenship; and (vi) supporting “knowledge and know-how” in the area of SLM, particularly by integrating biophysical, socio-economic, and legal dimensions.
24. The **GEF Council adopted Burkina Faso's CPP on SLM** in August 2006. 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). The CPP will thus enable the government to achieve the following **GEF-3** Specific Objectives:
- #1: To develop and implement a sustainable inter-sectoral partnership platform for improved coordination and an integrated approach to sustainable and equitable land management.
 - #2: To promote a policy and institutional environment that is favorable to sustainable and equitable land management.
 - #3: To foster an integrated approach to sustainable and equitable land management practices including innovative and/or local-knowledge based practices.
25. The CPP and this subprogram are equally aligned with **GEF-4** Strategic Objectives, notably:
- #1: To develop an enabling environment that will place sustainable land management in the mainstream of development policy and practices at regional national and local levels.
 - #2: To upscale sustainable land management investments that generates mutual benefits for the global environment and local livelihoods.
26. The subprogram will work under the assumption that partnerships in SLM must be based on a binding trust between various actors united by a common cause. Each actor (whether government, farmers, donors or technical partners, among others), regardless of its position, must act as an owner and actor of the program, around which this partnership is built, and therefore commit for its duration.
27. In Burkina Faso, the CPP/SLM has been built under the auspices of the GEF, with the direct engagement of 3 international organizations, namely the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank (WB). Each organization act as Implementing Agency (IA). Government is fully on board and a valuable number of cooperating projects and organizations will participate with co-financing (see section C above).
28. The CPP is conceived as a 3-phase program that will cover a 15-year period. Phase-1 (5 years) is characterized by building national capacities, testing and piloting innovations in four selected regions, and launching a programmatic approach that links policies, institutions and practices.

29. **CPP's Phase 1** has an overall GEF budget of US\$ 10,000,000 (accompanied by US\$ 60,707,413 in co-financing). It consists of **5 components or subprograms**: four regional interventions and one national coordination subprogram. These subprograms and their respective IAs are as follows:
- National SLM Coordination and Institutional Development Subprogram (UNDP) – *i.e. this project*
 - Boucle de Mouhoun SLM Subprogram (UNDP)
 - Centre-West Region's SLM Subprogram (UNDP)
 - East Region's SLM Subprogram (WB)
 - North Region's Subprogram (IFAD)
30. The CPP and its 5 subprograms are now prepared and ready, each in accordance with its own implementation modalities and the specificities of its respective IA, but conceived under the same vision and approach. The North Region's SLM subprogram has already been approved by GEF. The others will shortly be submitted for CEO endorsement.
31. The **National Coordination subprogram**, *i.e.* the present project proposal, will play two key roles: (i) coordinating the implementation of the entire CPP portfolio; and (ii) strengthening national policy and institutional capacities around SLM. In relation to first role, the National Coordination subprogram will, among others, help harmonizing implementation among all the CPP subprograms, provide guidance on monitoring and evaluation, and disseminate lessons learnt. Regarding the second role, the subprogram will address a number of regulatory and institutional issues that are critical for a national commitment to foster SLM and to establish a due policy/institutional framework to respond to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The subprogram will thus enable the entire CPP to become a genuine national program to combat land degradation and desertification. Furthermore, it is meant to foster cooperation, exchanges and synergies among all the regional CPP subprograms and the various SLM stakeholders across the country.
32. The **global benefits** of the National Coordination subprogram are the same as those of the overall CPP, as approved in 2006; namely: conservation and restoration of ecosystem function; conservation of biodiversity; sequestration of carbon; and the protection of productive potential, at small, medium and large (landscape) levels. The National Coordination subprogram will focus on the national policy and institutional capacities to deliver those global benefits that will ensure sustained provision of ecosystem services important to human well-being, such as food, water, medicines and fibers.

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

33. The protection of the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources are already embodied in the major laws of Burkina Faso. Land degradation and desertification have also been recognized as major environmental issues in the country. However, there is need for a more systematic and in-depth policy and institutional framework around SLM and to combat desertification, which the CPP will be charged to lead. In this sense, the CPP and its National Coordination subprogram find their roots in a number of legal, policy and program efforts, as summarized next.
34. The **Constitution**, from 1991, recognizes that environmental protection is a necessity for Burkina Faso (preamble), that natural resources belong to the people (art. 14), and that all citizens have the duty to protecting, defending and promoting the environment (art. 29).
35. The **Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)** recognizes the linkages between sustainable development and poverty reduction, particularly as it states that land and overall environmental degradation undermine the food security and livelihood prospects of a large segment of the rural population.

36. The **National Action Program to Combat Desertification (NAP/CCD)** highlights the need to provide capacity-building for local authorities and to ensure the active participation of collectivities and local groups in the actions to combat desertification and to mitigate the effects of drought. The participatory process that served to develop the NAP/CCD has contributed to a better organization of the different actors and to raise awareness on the importance of coordination for a more effective fight against land degradation and desertification. The CPP's National Coordination subprogram will build from those preliminary efforts to create a national framework around SLM.
37. The **Policy Letter on Decentralized Rural Development (LPDRD)**, adopted in 2002, centers its actions on the environment and endorses the "promotion of sustainable and decentralized management of natural, animal, and fishery resources by co-management and concession mechanisms". It also fosters participatory management of natural resources. The national coordination subprogram will advance on these terms.
38. The **Land Tenure Reform Act** defines the national public lands ("domaine foncier national") and organizes the authorities responsible for their management. It seeks the empowerment of communities in the management of natural resources and rural lands. In particular, it has set up a number of Village Land Management Commissions (CVGTs), yet their expansion across the country has faced several constraints. The current subprogram shall help in this local empowerment.
39. The **Rural Development Strategy**, developed in 2003, aims at supporting the continued growth of the rural sector in order to contribute to the fight against poverty, to strengthening of food security and to promoting sustainable development. One of the pillars of the strategy is to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources.
40. The **National Land Management Program (PNGT)** is endowed with capacity for organizing land use. Based on the analysis of constraints, potentials and roles, it has fostered over 100 land management plans. The second phase of the program (PNGT2) covers the entire country and will represent a key co-financing for this National Coordination subprogram.
41. Most importantly, the CPP has been finalized and will be implemented under the **TerrAfrica** framework. TerrAfrica is a partnership between Sub-Saharan African countries, development donors, civil society and the research community with the collective goal of coordinating, institutionalising and scaling-up SLM efforts. The CPP will work under the principles of TerrAfrica and thereby represent the core policy, institutional and investment umbrella for SLM in Burkina Faso. TerrAfrica (as the regional African platform for SLM) and the CPP (as Burkina Faso's policy and programmatic platform for SLM) are complementary and their implementation will go hand in hand. In fact, it is not by chance that UNDP is the lead agency for TerrAfrica in Burkina Faso and will be the implementing agency for the CPP's National Coordination subprogram, as this will ensure coordination at Africa regional level. At national level, coordination is simpler given the primary role of the CONEDD as well as the leading role that the CPP will play, including the institutional strengthening for SLM.
42. The CPP is thus conceived as the country- and field-level implementation mechanism for SLM, under the regional TerrAfrica framework. The CPP will follow TerrAfrica's principles and guidelines and, for instance, will work on strategic investment planning and on financing mechanisms for SLM, as advocated by TerrAfrica. The different policy, financing and operational tools for SLM that TerrAfrica has been developing, or is developing, will be adopted by the CPP and each of its subprograms. In particular, TerrAfrica tools on monitoring of SLM, on investment planning (the so-called CSIF) and on knowledge management will be adopted by the CPP to enhance its impact.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH [GEF STRATEGIES](#) AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

43. The CPP and this subprogram will contribute to the **GEF focal area on land degradation**. Its purpose is 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". This goal concurs with GEF's focal area (land degradation) 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".
44. The adoption of a **programmatic approach**, which this subprogram is designed to coordinate, 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.
45. As mentioned earlier, Burkina Faso's CPP will contribute to a number of global environmental services and benefits, such as carbon sequestration, agro-ecosystem resilience, genetic resource conservation and alleviation of climatic hazards. It will do so through the following types of activities, which comply with the **GEF's Operational Program 15**: sustainable management of forests and wooded regions; sustainable agriculture; sustainable management of grassland and pastureland; and integrated management of watersheds (through the "landscape approach").
46. The current government policy, as identified in both the PRSP and NAP/CCD, recognizes close connections between combating desertification, promoting sustainable development and reducing poverty. These linkages are in line with the main objective of GEF's 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 contribution to improving people's livelihoods and well-being." This coherence is further emphasized within the framework of new priorities as defined in the fourth GEF funding cycle (GEF-4).
47. The CPP and this project in particular are strongly aligned with **GEF-4's** Strategic Objective 1 (to develop an enabling environment that will place sustainable land management in the mainstream of development policy and practices at regional national and local levels) and Strategic Objective 2 (to upscale sustainable land management investments that generate mutual benefits for the global environment and local livelihoods). The CPP's National Coordination subprogram will play a key and catalytic role in addressing national-level constraints to SLM and deploying an adequate policy and institutional framework to do so nationally and sustainably.
48. At the **Strategic Program** level, all CPP subprograms will address the Strategic Program 1 (supporting sustainable agriculture and rangeland management) and the Strategic Program 2 (supporting sustainable forest management in production landscapes). In addition, the National Coordination subprogram will provide a special support for the Strategic Program 3 (investing in new and innovative approaches in sustainable land management). Finally, this subprogram will focus on knowledge management, on the development and promotion of an adaptive management approach, and on creating a sustainable financing mechanism for SLM interventions.

D. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

49. The formulation of the CPP as well as its 5 subprograms was conducted through participatory discussions and the involvement of a number of stakeholders that are relevant in the SLM domain in Burkina Faso. In addition, **regular dialogue was maintained between the three major IAs, namely UNDP, IFAD and WB**. In particular, an *ad hoc* Coordination Committee was established between the IAs and the Government of Burkina Faso to oversee the formulation processes.

50. UNDP and IFAD worked as *co-leaders* during the first phase of the PDF-B preparatory stage to assist the Government of Burkina Faso to develop the CPP framework. The different and comparative advantages of both institutions, including their respective policy and investment expertise, aided in the formulation process. The implementation of the CPP also expanded to include the World Bank.
51. IFAD is engaged in rural poverty alleviation through direct investments that aim at improving rural livelihoods. Over more than 20 years, IFAD interventions in Burkina Faso have accumulated significant experience in poverty reduction, including actions for soil protection and rehabilitation, and sustainable water and soil conservation. IFAD will be the IA for the CPP's North Region subprogram.
52. The WB is assisting the Government of Burkina with the PNGT project, the new phase of which began in 2007. A close partnership is expected to be developed between the CPP and PNGT2 for greater synergy in the area of sustainable land management. The WB is also the IA for the CPP's East Region subprogram.
53. 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. TerrAfrica and CPP are two programs that are based on similar objectives and principles, and both aim at a programmatic approach to SLM. Dialogue between Government and donors served to agree that TerrAfrica will be based on the CPP. TerrAfrica will thus engage several donors in order to mobilize funding for disseminating the experiences from CPP across the country. In this sense, the CPP will provide the institutional and technical grounds for intense and wide TerrAfrica activities.
54. The AfDB is financing and assisting the Government of Burkina Faso a number of projects. Among them, the Sustainable Forest Management project is the most relevant to the CPP. This project combines natural resource actions with local socio-economic support. These linkages between natural resources and rural livelihoods are shared with the CPP.
55. UNEP has some ongoing and planned GEF projects that are of relevance to the CPP and have been actually linked to the financial envelop of the CPP. In particular, the regional African Desert Margins Program (Phase 2) is very relevant for the CPP.
56. In addition, the CPP will be linked to the GEF's Small Grants Program in Burkina Faso (SGP). This linkage will have two dimensions: (i) SGP's financial support to CBOs and NGOs located in the intervention zones of the 4 CPP regional subprograms, and (ii) CPP's scaling up of successful SGP's projects to combat land degradation. In fact, the SGP in Burkina Faso has a strong land degradation component, estimated at least at 60% of the budget.
57. The Global Mechanism of the UNCCD, in conformity with its mandate, will play a key role in facilitating resource mobilization as well as promoting the CPP.
58. The *ad hoc* Coordination Committee for the CPP that was established during the preparatory phase between the IAs and the Government of Burkina Faso will continue functioning throughout the implementation of CPP's Phase 1. This committee will contribute to overall program orientation, under the auspices of the National Coordination subprogram. It will meet at least once every 6 months. Furthermore, a number of mechanisms (events, intranet, etc.) will be set up for information sharing among the different CPP subprograms and IAs.

E. DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL REASONING OF THE PROJECT:

Incremental Reasoning

59. Since the principal role of this subprogram will be to support the implementation of the CPP as a whole, it has the same incremental justification as the CPP, as set out in the CPP document (see its Annex A: Incremental Cost Matrix). In particular, the incremental benefits of the CPP, to which this project will

thereby contribute, will be: (i) improved coordination between sectors and effective implementation of land management plans and activities in support of local benefits of SLM, and (ii) effective replication nationwide of SLM practices which contribute to farmers' livelihood security. The subprogram will ensure that different stakeholders at national, regional and local levels have institutional structures in place, supported by enabling and effective land use policies.

60. The subprogram will particularly contribute to the harmonization of policy documents regarding SLM, including an effective discussion and decision-making platform at the national level that allow incentives, shared responsibilities and empowerment. In addition the project will lead the development of a toolbox for land use planning and management. The subprogram will also contribute to a strong increase of human capital at all levels, covering SLM and land use planning in an integrated way.
61. Finally, the subprogram will have a major and pioneering role in developing an M&E system for SLM, including the establishment of a national Observatory for environment and sustainable development, which will pay major attention to SLM (issues and indicators). Section G above provides further details on the M&E dimensions of this subprogram, which will have an impact beyond the subprogram and will become a reference for the other CPP subprograms and, in the long term, for SLM-related institutions and stakeholders alike.

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

62. The achievement of Outcome 1 is subject to the assumption that **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 that this assumption will not be met is considered to be *low* since the CPP has evolved in response to the interest of several SLM stakeholders, including government and donor agencies, to work together and develop joint policies and practices for SLM under a programmatic, collaborative approach.
63. Achievement of Outcome 2 is subject to two inter-related assumptions. First, that **stakeholders, especially managers in ministries and NGOs, agree to change the “way of doing business” and to learn new techniques and approaches.** The risk associated with this assumption is considered *low* since the subprogram will take numerous steps to build consensus and ownership of the different activities and approaches. The second assumption is that **a consultative and consensual approach is adhered to by all key players and guides the CPP.** The risk that this assumption will not be met is *moderate* because of past experiences and current political dynamics in Burkina Faso that disrupt the chances of building consensus. However, the CPP will be able to mitigate this risk by establishing a system of incentives for exemplary agents and sanctions for those who block the process. Strong national leadership and due participatory approaches should help building consensus among key players.
64. The achievement of Outcome 3 is subject to the assumption that **the Government shows a high degree of, and timely commitment to the transfer resources and competencies to decentralized agencies.** The risk that this assumption will not be met is considered *moderate*, but will be mitigated by the National Coordination subprogram through its actions towards institutional capacity building in line with the decentralization process.
65. There are two additional external assumptions on which the achievement of the CPP's Objective depends. First, the **continuation of a high level policy commitment and leadership accorded to SLM in Burkina Faso.** The risk associated with this assumption is considered to be *low* because the National Coordination subprogram will take specific steps to raise awareness and evidence of the seriousness of land degradation and on the options and benefits of promoting SLM. Secondly, there is the assumption that **climatic changes will not be so severe as to prohibit SLM.** The risk of this assumption not to be

met is *high* because climate change is unforeseen and not controllable on a country-level basis. Nevertheless, the CPP subprograms will examine best practices and innovations for farmers and herders to adapt to climate change and promote practices that enhance the resilience of agro-ecosystems to climate impacts. Furthermore, the National Coordination subprogram will be entrusted with the dissemination of those practices and the consolidation of a policy and program approach to address desertification and land degradation in the face of climate change and variability.

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

66. With a total GEF budget of only US\$ 1 million, this medium-sized project will ensure the effective coordination and the program-level monitoring and evaluation of the entire US\$ 10 million CPP. In addition, it will build a policy and institutional framework for SLM nationwide for long-term coordination of SLM in Burkina Faso beyond the duration of GEF funding. This represents good value for money in itself and will also help to maximize the cost-efficiency of the other CPP subprograms, as the National Coordination subprogram will provide M&E guidance and oversight, will foster knowledge exchange and will minimize the risk of duplication of efforts.
67. In addition, a number of measures have been taken in order to minimize costs in relation to the effectiveness of this subprogram. They include the following ones: (i) M&E costs will be minimized by combining the external evaluations of this subprogram with those of the CPP as a whole, and when possible with those of the other CPP subprograms; and (ii) the programmatic approach to be established under the National Coordination subprogram will optimize synergies between SLM interventions and stakeholders at national level.

PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:


68. The CPP is envisioned as a 3-phase program that will last some 15 years. Phase 1, which comprises four regional subprograms and a National Coordination subprogram, is envisioned to establish a programmatic approach to SLM, including mechanisms for continued policy dialogue, M&E, and testing and dissemination of best practices. The National Coordination subprogram will lead the building of this programmatic approach to SLM. This will thus include coordination among CPP subprograms, support for the policy and institutional processes nationwide, guidance for a common M&E and, towards the final stages, preparation for CPP's Phase 2.
69. At the national level, the overall supervisory responsibility for the CPP has been entrusted to the Ministry for the Environment, abbreviated **MECV** (*Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie*). This conforms to the oversight role this ministry already plays in the NAP/CCD process, which represents the basis for the CPP and for the TerrAfrica platform. Accordingly, the MECV will be in charge of SLM policy management as well as overall CPP oversight, including relations with GEF and UNDP. Given the inter-sectoral nature of SLM, the MECV will foster dialogue with other relevant ministries and national agencies, including the ministry for agriculture (MAHRH), the ministry for animal resources (MRA) and the ministry for territorial administration and decentralization (MATD).
70. The **National Steering Committee for the NAP/CCD** will constitute the formal steering committee of the CPP and for each of its sub- subprograms. This will ensure synergy and coherence with the NAP/CCD.

71. The **CONEDD**, which is the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development, will oversee this subprogram and, therefore, the entire CPP process. This will ensure that CPP subprograms converge towards the goal of establishing a programmatic approach around SLM. The National Coordination subprogram will actually lead this process. In particular, it will put in place an intermediate structure to provide oversight for the global CPP, as well as to supervise the consensus-building process for developing the National SLM Platform and establishing a national authority for sustainable land management (abbreviated ANGDT, in French language).
72. A **Project Management Unit (PMU)** will be established to implement the National Coordination subprogram and to oversee the rest of the CPP projects as well as the CPP process as such. The PMU will be hosted by the CONEDD and composed of a coordinator, a M&E specialist, 2 SLM experts and an administrative-financial assistant. GEF and UNDP will finance together (50% each agency) the subprogram's Coordinator, M&E specialist and Administrative-Financial assistant (their respective terms of reference are synthesized in Annex C). The Government will provide 2 SLM experts (who will be in charge of technical dossiers) and a secretary. The PMU will recruit a number of experts (consultants), both national and a few international, to carry out a number of specialized tasks regarding policy development, institutional analysis, knowledge management and M&E, among others. In addition, 6 experts will be selected and supported on a part-time basis to establish and run *ad interim* the national observatory for environment and sustainable development.
73. The National Steering Committee for NAP/CCD will designate a **National Scientific and Technical Committee for SLM** to advise the PMU as well as the CPP and its subprograms. The main role of this committee will be to provide advice and quality-control in the overall program execution. In particular, this committee will review and approve core reports and documents generated by the CPP and provide advice on their scientific merit and content. Its composition will include all the main stakeholders in SLM and natural resource management (such as the CONEDD, the CPSA, the CNCPDR, the CNSFMR, the PRSP, the CONAD, the PGNT2, the MATD, the DG-COOP, the CNRST/INERA, the CCPFT-E, the FENOP, the CA, and representatives of customary leadership, among others). The committee will meet three times per year and, if needed, more frequently.
74. The National Coordination subprogram, through its PMU and the CONEDD, will be in charge of the adaptive management for SLM, which will concert all CPP subprograms and the main SLM stakeholders across the country.

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

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO Endorsement.	
 John Hough UNDP-GEF Deputy Executive Coordinator	<i>Contact person:</i> Josep A. Gari Regional Technical Advisor (Environment) UNDP – Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa BP-154, Dakar - Senegal
Date: 19 June 2009	Tel.: +221 33 869 0639 Email: josep.gari@undp.org
<i>Name & Signature</i> GEF Agency Coordinator	Project Contact Person
Date: <i>(Month, Day, Year)</i>	Tel. and Email:

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 Enhanced programme-wide effectiveness and efficiency of SLM initiatives in Burkina Faso	Participatory adaptive management events are held for policy dialogue, consensus building and knowledge exchange around SLM every year.	No annual adaptive management events are currently held; SLM stakeholders rarely meet together	All CPP subprograms and partners hold annual adaptive management meetings (coordinated by this subprogram) to exchange experiences and reach consensus on policy and project responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports 	Continuation of a high level policy commitment and leadership accorded to SLM in Burkina Faso Climatic changes will not be so severe as to prohibit SLM
	Innovations and lessons from each CPP subprogram are replicated by other projects	Exchange of SLM principles and practices is not conducted on a regular basis (i.e. no knowledge exchange mechanism in place)	Every year, at least 4 SLM principles or practices from different subprograms are replicated in another project (total = 20)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Field visits • Stakeholders' surveys 	
Outcome 1 Coordination mechanism for partnerships to enable an integrated approach to sustainable and equitable land management in place	Creation of a national observatory on environment and sustainable development that will monitor SLM issues	No such type of observatory in place in the country	National observatory is functional and monitors a set of SLM indicators that are widely endorsed by stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Official documents • 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
	A battery of practical SLM indicators is elaborated and used by CPP subprograms and beyond	No SLM indicators developed and agreed upon nationwide	At least 10 organizations and projects (both CPP and elsewhere) use the CPP-developed SLM indicators as part of their M&E system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Institutional reports • Official documentation 	

Outcome 2 An enabling institutional and policy environment and enhanced awareness of the importance of sustainable and equitable land management for national development	National Authority for SLM (ANGDT) is a legal entity with its own government budget	National Authority does not exist	National Authority has legal status and Government has some budget allocated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal document creating the NA • National budget for 2013 	Stakeholders, especially managers in ministries and NGOs, agree to change the “way of doing business” and to learn new techniques
	Proportion of legal and regulatory constraints that are identified in adaptive management events in years 1 to 3 that are solved through due legal and regulatory reform	No mechanism to identify constraints and address them in place	at least 50% of identified constraints are solved through legal and regulatory reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Final evaluation 	A consultative and consensual approach is adhered to by all key players and guides the CPP
Outcome 3 Best practices for integrated, sustainable and equitable management of land, including innovative practices and indigenous knowledge	Number of sound local innovations for SLM recognized by a grant award	0	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Final Evaluation 	The Government shows a high degree of and timely commitment to the transfer of resources and competencies to decentralized agencies
	Number of SLM experts in the regional administration	Few, if any (to be determined at project start)	Each region has at least one competent SLM practitioner who regularly provides support/advice to communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Stakeholders' surveys • Final Evaluation 	
Outcome 4 Effective and adaptive CPP management	Numbers of annual work plans and budgets (AWPB) and project implementation reviews (PIRs) which adequately take into account the results of monitoring and evaluation	0	4 AWPBs and 4 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)

This project, as well as the entire CPP, was developed in **dialogue** with the other implementing agencies, namely IFAD and WB, to ensure consistency.

The GEF Secretariat provided a number of **comments** and suggested revisions, on **25th March 2009**. Action has been taken to respond to them all. Most relevant questions and the specific action undertaken are commented below:

1. Insert unofficial translation in English of the Endorsement Letter.
 - Done: see p. 38 of the ProDoc.
2. Consistency of the CPP and the TerrAfrica platform.
 - The CPP and TerrAfrica are complementary. TerrAfrica represents the regional, guiding platform, while the CPP will be the country and field mechanism for policy, programmatic and operational responses to the SLM challenge. See new drafting in paragraphs 41-42 in the CEO document for more details, which have been also included in the ProDoc.
3. To confirm that the development of a sustainable financing mechanism on SLM shall be compatible with the CSIF approach under TerrAfrica.
 - This is confirmed. Further details have been added under description of Outcome 1 in the ProDoc to ensure clarity.
4. Clarify the institutional arrangements for interlinking the associated GEF projects.
 - The CPP's National Coordination subprogram (the current one) will: (i) play the coordination role on SLM, which includes SLM stakeholders, the 5 CPP subprograms and other relevant projects/actors; and (ii) help establishing an institutional framework for SLM in the country. These tasks are part of components 1 and 2. Furthermore, close cooperation with TerrAfrica is anticipated, as explained in the comment #2 above.
5. Management budget to be strictly under 10% (US\$ 100,000 for this subprogram).
 - Project management budget has been revised accordingly. See Table in Section E ("project management budget").

The GEF Secretariat provided a new set of **comments on 14th April 2009**. These comments and the action taken are compiled below:

1. Provide a calendar with the dates of submission of the other children projects.
 - The status of the 4 regional subprograms follows:
 - Boucle de Mouhon subprogram (UNDP): Finalized and to be submitted in early May 2009.
 - Centre-West region subprogram (UNDP): Pending final revisions and to be submitted by end May 2009.
 - North region subprogram (IFAD): Already submitted and approved by GEF in 2008.
 - Eastern region subprogram (World Bank): Under finalization and scheduled for submission to World Bank's Board in June 2009 (which actually means approval by GEFSEC according to GEF-WB operational agreement).
2. The CPP document indicates under outcome 2.3 that four training plans and sessions would be conducted. Clarify if this output is included in the present National Coordination subprogram or in the other children projects.
 - These training plans and sessions are mainly devoted to develop decentralized and local capacities. Therefore they are envisaged under each of the 4 regional subprograms, and not planned in the current National Coordination subprogram.

3. Clarify if the following outputs will be included and how will they be managed: (i) Code of conduct; (ii) Specifications for agro-business; (iii) is an Eco-Museum in pilot site confirmed?; (iv) conflict resolution system and trainings; (v) a national forum on farmer and herder innovations; and (vi) a website.

→ Items (i), (iv), (v) and (vi) were part of outcomes 2 and 3, but nevertheless they have been now specified in the ProDoc (see pp. 17-18). Item (ii) belongs to each regional subprogram; for instance, in the Boucle de Mouhon subprogram it is envisaged that sustainable cotton standards will be designed and deployed with support from the international organization BCI. Item (iii) has not been explicitly included for the moment because the CPP is already engaged in creating various institutions, such as the National Observatory, so it is wise not to overload this Phase 1 with too much institutional creation. This is kept for Phase 2, when lessons from Phase 1 will actually serve to design such a museum.

4. Is there any coordination between agencies in the project document preparation?

→ The global CPP program was prepared in close cooperation among the 3 implementing agencies. Dialogue has continued and the National Coordination subprogram will provide and ensure that this coordination continues throughout the implementation. Furthermore, the deployment of the TerrAfrica platform in Burkina Faso will further ensure and enhance coordination of the CPP projects and other SLM interventions. The World Bank and IFAD will be invited to the Inception Workshop for the National Coordination subprogram, which will provide an opportunity to enhance coordination on the CPP projects and on SLM, as well as to advance the work under the TerrAfrica platform.

5. Confirm if an agreement has been signed with the government (project document p. 29).

→ This agreement will be signed after the GEF approves the project. It is the agreement between UNDP and Government for project implementation. In any case, Government is consulted before each subprogram is submitted.

6. Check data in tables A (p.2) and B (p.3) on total project amount: US\$ 8,615,000 or 8,616,000?

→ The data has been revised. There was a minor mistake due to the exchange rates used (some co-financing is provided in FCFA currency while the CEO endorsement document is in US dollars) and to the rounding off of some figures since Table A is expressed in thousand-based data (x000). The tables are now more coherent.

The GEF Secretariat provided **minor comments on 15th May 2009**, notably on coherence between figures. Action has been taken (CEO document has the new figures in track-changes, as requested by the PM) and it is summarized next:

1. Lack of consistency between table E (project management costs, which amount to \$97,000, below 10% of the MSP) and the 4th component in the project framework (Table A, which shows \$163,000).

→ The 4th component of the project comprises not only the project management *per se* (US\$ 97,853), but also two additional, relevant outputs: (i) oversight of the entire CPP portfolio, including M&E support, advisory activities and knowledge dissemination; and (ii) development of an adaptive management system for SLM across the CPP and further into Government structures. Hence the higher budget allocated to the 4th component, which is not only a "project management" component but has additional tasks. Outputs have been clarified and an explanatory footnote has been added.

2. The GEFSEC invites the IA to not round off the figures. Please, include a version with tracking changes in the sending. In Annex C (consultants hired for the project), please check the number of weeks and give clearly the GEF grant which is used. Based on figures in the table, the number of person week and the total budget of the GEF seem different. Please, check consistency of information between number of person weeks and total costs between tables E and F and annex C.

→ Done. Revised and consistent figures are now inserted in the CEO document, in track-changes mode. Costs of driver are excluded from "consultants" list (annex C) because this only added confusion. Accuracy and consistency are now improved across tables E and F and Annex C.

The GEF Secretariat provided some **final minor comments on 16th May 2009**, notably on financial figures and budget for component 4. Reviews and action taken are as follows:

1. Calendar needs to be updated.

→ Done. It now looks as follows: GEF agency approval scheduled for June 2009; Implementation start for September 2009; MTR around March 2012; and Implementation Completion on September 2014.

2. Indicate total figures in Table A (*i.e.* no *x000* rounding).

→ Done.

3. Revise Table E (last column) and number of estimated person-weeks (p. 24).

→ Done. Accurate harmony between figures in tables A, B, C, E and F, as well as with Annex C has been ensured.

4. Reduce Component 4 below 10% of project budget (*i.e.* below US\$ 100,000).

→ Done. The overall budget has been reviewed accordingly. Component 4, under GEF financing, is now US\$ 90,500. This is also consistent with Table E on Project management budget, as well as with the project budget.

ANNEX C: HUMAN RESOURCES (CONSULTANTS) TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT

<i>Position</i>	<i>\$ / person week</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>Total budget and funding share</i> (GEF: 100% unless otherwise stated)	<i>Tasks to be performed</i>
PROJECT MANAGEMENT				
Local				
Project Coordinator (50% of time)	508	130	66,040 (UNDP: \$66,040)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the National Coordination subprogram. • Support communication, cooperation and harmonic implementation of all CPP projects, leading a joint adaptive management and M&E process. • Foster synergies, exchanges and cooperation among CPP projects and stakeholders. • Planning project activities, including AWPBs preparation • Recruitment of consultants and support organizations for project implementation. • Liaison with Government (CONEDD, MECV) and donors (GEF, UNDP) regarding the subprogram and the entire CPP process. • Ensure transparent and sound use of the project's financial and material resources. • Ensure administrative and financial procedures are duly applied. • Awareness on SLM issues, policies and practices. • Launch, negotiate and develop cooperative partnerships around SLM. • Foster systematization & dissemination of best practices and lessons on SLM from CPP projects. • Guide the establishment of the ANGDT. • Ensure implementation of recommendations from audits and the Mid-Term Review.
Administrative & Financial Officer	277	260	72,000 (GEF: \$36,000) (UNDP: \$36,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervise the financial and fiduciary aspects of the subprogram's execution • Support the Coordinator on the application of administrative and financial management procedures • Implement due accounting & financial management in accordance with agreed accounting principles and instruments, and taking into consideration UNDP's financial rules. • Participation in the preparation of the annual budget. • Ensure the practical organisation of the project, supporting the coordinator and the M&E expert; • Produce financial and budget reports, and provide the financial reports required by UNDP timely. • Administrative management of the personnel recruited and the contracts of the subprogram. • Conduct administrative tasks related to the implementation or assigned by the Coordinator.
Project analysts: support to MTR & Final Evaluation	1,000	12	12,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the MTR and Final Evaluation teams • Realization of Beneficiaries' surveys
International				
Mid-Term review and Final Evaluation specialists	3,000	9	27,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduction of the MTR and the Final Evaluation of the project (independent assessment with recommendations)

<i>Position</i>	<i>\$/ person week</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>Total budget and funding share</i> (GEF: 100% unless otherwise stated)	<i>Tasks to be performed</i>
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE				
Local				
CPP/SLM policy and partnerships (Project Coordinator – 50% of time)	508	130	66,040	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness-raising on SLM issues, policies and practices. Develop cooperative arrangements on SLM. Advice and follow-up for the establishment of the ANGDT.
M&E expert	438	260	113,880 (GEF: \$56,940) (UNDP: \$56,940)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guide the design and lead the implementation of the entire CPP's M&E system. Advise and oversee the M&E activities and functions of the national SLM Observatoire. Monitor the activities planned for the subprogram. Coordinate and harmonize the M&E systems of the different CPP subprograms; provide M&E advice and capacities to the 4 regional CPP subprograms. Participate in the different evaluations, reviews and audits of the subprogram and ensure the implementation of the recommendations. Contribute to the drafting of the main reports on the subprogram's execution and progress. Revise and advise on the main execution reports of the other CPP subprograms. Prepare technical profiles on the monitoring of subprogram's activities. Contribute to the creation and maintenance of CPP's website.
Institutional experts	1,000	9	9,000	Analysis and proposals around SLM concertation mechanisms
Expert on financing mechanisms	1,000	10	10,000	Assess existing financial mechanisms; propose options for financing under SLM; provide guidance for an inter-sectoral SLM financing
Resource persons (6) for the National SLM Observatory – part time	200	180	36,000	6 resource persons from national agencies or from academia, in charge of establishing and running on an interim basis the national SLM observatory. <i>Note:</i> this is a part-time engagement and financing.
M&E specialists and data collectors (SLM Observatory)	500	80	40,000 (GEF: 25,000) (UNDP: \$ 15,000)	M&E experts to assist the establishment of the Observatory, plus M&E data collectors to raise basic data to pilot the Observatory
Institutional reform experts	750	8	6,000	Two experts to assess SLM institutional setting and to formulate institutional reforms for a better SLM uptaking and responses. Institutional and policy advise on SLM.
Regulatory reform expert (lawyer)	1,000	8	8,000	Assessment of existing policy and regulatory instruments related to SLM. Drafting of new policy or regulatory texts to enhance SLM responses nation-wide
Training planning expert	750	4	3,000	Elaboration of training materials for regional authorities and local communes. Preparation of a training plan.
Expert on local natural resource management	875	8	7,000	Elaboration of tools to support the transfer of NRM roles to local authorities (e.g. guides, institutional arrangements, capacity-building plan)

Position	\$ / person week	Estimated person weeks	Total budget and funding share (GEF: 100% unless otherwise stated)	Tasks to be performed
Pedagogic experts	750	12	9,000	Elaboration of an environmental education strategy for SLM. Formulation of curricula proposals for integrating SLM in various education modules. Training of teachers.
Experts to compile lessons learned and best practices on SLM, and to support knowledge management	800	36	28,800 (GEF: \$20,000) (UNDP: \$8,800)	Various experts throughout the subprogram's life to compile lessons learned, to identify and systematize best SLM practices, and to elaborate dissemination materials (books, field guides, leaflets)
International				
M&E expert	2,000	10	20,000	Development of the M&E system for the subprogram. Elaboration of indicators and M&E tools for the national SLM observatory
Policy and institutional advisors	2,000	10	20,000	Various policy and institutional specialists to advise the CPP and the Government on the policy and institutional reforms and arrangements to mainstream SLM.
SLM specialist	1,875	8	15,000	Systematization and analysis of best practices on SLM plus production of high-quality reports that guide both policy responses and field practitioners (this task will be concerted with both the MTR and the Final Evaluation)
TOTAL (GEF budget)		1,184	,	

NOTE: The cost of person/week is an estimation, based on current salary conditions, as follows:

- International consultant: *circa* US\$ 8,000 / month, up to US\$ 10,000 / month
- National consultant (standard specialist or training expert): US\$ 500-750 / week, or US\$ 2,000-2,500 / month
- National consultant (highly skilled or complex domain): US\$ 1,000 / week, or US\$ 3,000 / month

ANNEX D: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS

A. EXPLAIN IF THE PPG OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED THROUGH THE PPG ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN.

75. 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 (the present one) and 4 regional subprograms.
76. The objectives targeted by the PDF-B, with a total cost of US\$ 350,000 were achieved: stakeholder and partner consultations were undertaken and have 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.
77. With regards to UNDP, the detailed preparation of its 3 subprograms was co-financed with US\$ 77,419 in cash. These consist of the national coordination subprogram, the Centre-Ouest subprogram and Boucle de Mouhoun subprogram. The first one is the present one. The two latter will be soon submitted to GEF for approval. Launching will happen in concert, hence strengthening the programmatic approach that the CPP aims at.

B. DESCRIBE IF ANY FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.

78. There were no issues during the design of this subprogram. There are no anticipated issues during implementation. The risks that have been identified (see section F above) are mostly low and all manageable.
79. Government and SLM partners are very eager to see this subprogram be launched, more so in view that it will play a key role in the entire CPP. This subprogram is indispensable to implement the other 4 subprograms and to make the CPP vision and process a reality.

C. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

<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	96,234	–	–	15,000
2. Stakeholders consultation and baseline analysis	Completed	67,100	167,837	–	–	15,000
3. Development of strategy	Completed	69,400	17,882	–	–	41,000
4. Negotiation of management, arrangements and co-finance	Completed	8,400	43,143	–	–	36,000
5. Program document design, validation and submission	Completed	85,400	11,870	–	–	43,000
Total		350,000	336,966	350,000	0	150,000

Note: Initial co-financing contributions from IFAD (US\$ 35,000) and the Global Mechanism (US\$ 20,000) did not materialize.



UNDP Project Document

UNDP-GEF Medium-Size Project (MSP)

Government of Burkina Faso

United Nations Development Programme

PIMS No. 3968

National Subprogram for Coordination and Institutional Development on Sustainable Land Management

– Abbreviated: the National Coordination subprogram –

Brief description

Burkina Faso's Country Partnership Programme for Sustainable Land Management (CPP/SLM) is a 3-phase program. The first phase consists of 5 subprograms, as follows: a national coordination subprogram (i.e. this project) 4 regional SLM subprograms (to be implemented by IFAD, UNDP and WB). The present subprogram is meant to provide overall CPP coordination and to strengthen national policy/institutional capacities around SLM. Its objective is to enhance programme-wide effectiveness and efficiency of SLM initiatives in Burkina Faso. It consists of 4 components: Coordination platform; Institutional and policy reforms; Promotion of best practices; and Subprogram and CPP management. It has a budget of US\$ 1 million and a co-financing of US\$ 8.7 million (co-financing includes Government and a number of multilateral projects). It will be implemented by a project management unit within the Ministry for the Environment. This project will play a coordinating role for the entire CPP portfolio, while creating the institutional capacities for a Government-led programmatic approach to SLM (planning, investment and monitoring). It will also stimulate multi-stakeholder dialogue and cooperation on SLM. It will finally play advisory and M&E support roles for the other 4 regional subprograms, as well as leading a substantial knowledge uptake on SLM, country-wide.

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Acronyms

ADEPAC	Project to support Decentralisation and Citizen's Participation
ANGDT	National Authority for Sustainable Land Management
APR	Annual Project Report
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CFA	African Financial Community
CO	Country Office
CONEDD	National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development
CPP	Country Partnership Program
CSIF	Country Strategic Investment Framework
CVGT	Village Committee for Territorial Management
DMP	Desert margin Program
FAO	U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCFA	Franc of the CFA
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF-3	3 rd replenishment of the GEF's Trust Fund
GEF-4	4 th replenishment of the GEF's Trust Fund
ha	hectare
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IW	Inception Workshop
INERA	National Institute for the Environment and Agricultural Research
km	kilometre
LPDRD	Policy Letter in Decentralised Rural Development
MAHRH	Ministry for Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries
MATD	Ministry for Territorial Administration and Decentralisation
MECV	Ministry for the Environment
mm	millimetres
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRA	Ministry for Animal Resources
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAP/CCD	National Action Program / Convention to Combat Desertification
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRM	Natural Resources Management
ONEDD	National Observatory for the Environment and Sustainable Development
PASE	Project to support Access to Energy Services
PFIE	Programme for Environmental Information and Training
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNGIM	National Programme for Information Management
PNGT-2	National Programme for Territorial Management (phase 2)
PN-PTF-LCP	National Programme for multifunctional platforms to combat poverty
PROGEREF	Project for Sustainable Forest Resources Management
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Program
RAF	Agrarian and Tenure Reorganisation
RCU	Regional Coordinating Unit
SDR	Rural Development Strategy
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SOFITEX	Fibres and Textiles Company
SOSUCO	Sugar Company of the Comoé
TPR	Tripartite Project Review
UNCCD	United Nations Conference to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
US\$	United States' Dollar
WB	The World Bank

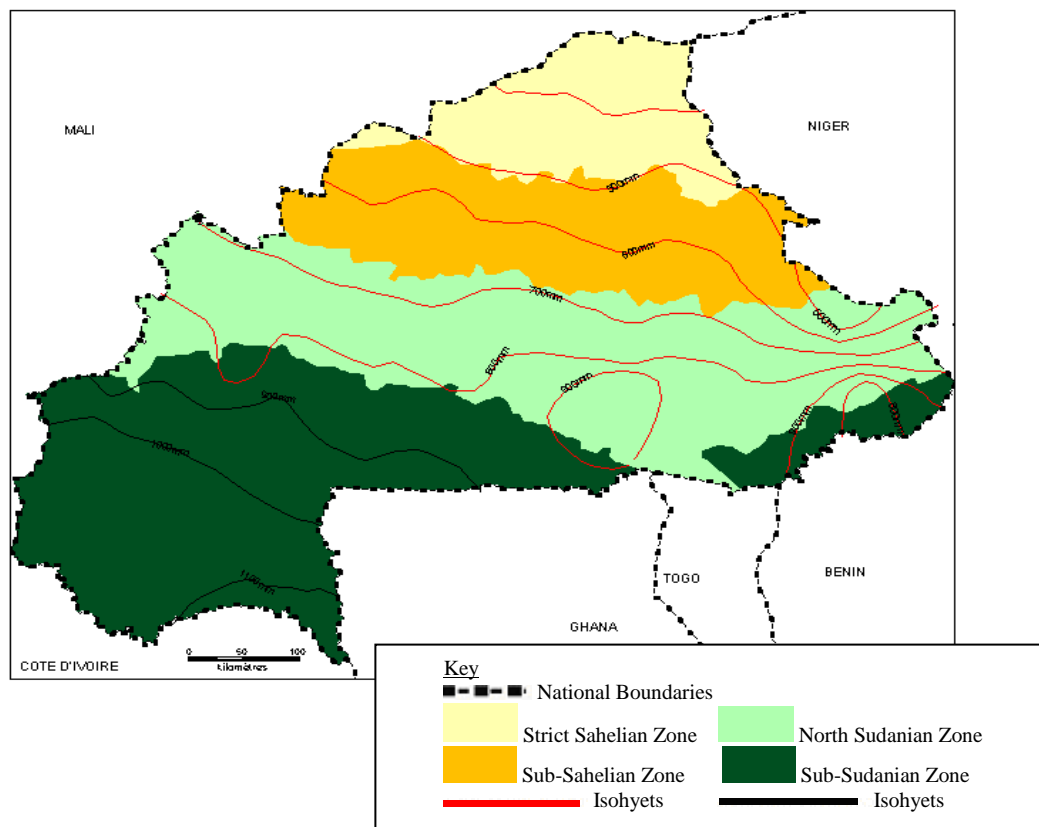
I. Narrative

PART I: SITUATION ANALYSIS

Environmental context

Burkina Faso can be divided into two large agro-ecological zones: the Sahelian and Sudanian zones. They can be also subdivided into 4 sub-zones: the Sahelian, Sub-sahelian, North Sudanian and South Sudanian zones (see map 1 below as well as Table 1 further down for a climatic summary).

Map 1: Agro-ecological Zones of Burkina Faso



The *strict Sahelian* zone is the extreme northern part of the country where rainfall is between 200 and 500 mm/year. It makes up 11 percent of the country. The population density is around 5 inhabitants per km². It is primarily a region of livestock herding. The system of production has evolved towards agro-pastoralism with a tendency towards sedentary activity even if pastoral transhumance is still practiced. This zone is characterized by a significant important loss of woody and herbaceous plants. Precipitation has seen a major drop and ponds dry up very quickly. It is estimated that there is a biomass deficit of 1.2 million tons, equivalent to annual forage resources for 175,000 head of cattle. The early drying up of ponds, which limits livestock watering, brings about non-utilization of some grazing areas and overuse of others. The reduction in productivity has led to cultivation of the inland valleys, which further limits access of animals to food supplies. In addition, erosion has increased following the disappearance of the woody resources.

The **Sub-Sahelian** zone is located between the north Sudanian zone and the strict Sahelian zone. It has an annual rainfall of 600 to 750 mm. This zone is home to 19 percent of the population with a density varying from 36 to 50 inhabitants per km². The pedo-climatic conditions that prevail (insufficient or irregular rains, plus low soil fertility) constitute a serious constraint to the development of agriculture. This means the problem of food security is acute. Given the limited abilities of most of the producers to invest in inputs, leaving land fallow has been the existing practice used to maintain soil fertility and to reclaim the soils. This practice also ensures sustainability of the production systems. A good fallow lands approach presumes that there is enough available land for it. Such an area is almost non-existent today with the strong demographic pressures which have led to abandoning fallow practices and also led to the shrinking of pasturelands creating conflicts between farmers and herders. Also production of monoculture cereal grains without the support of fertilizer has reduced soil fertility.

The **north Sudanian** zone covers the middle part of the country with a rainfall of 600 to 900 mm. This area makes up 34 percent of the country and has 50% of the population. This is where the highest population density in the country is found. The pressure on land is very strong because of the demographic pressures in this part of the country. The amount of agricultural land per inhabitant is low, varying between 0.7 to 1 hectares. The soils and agro-climatic conditions are less favourable to agriculture than in zone mentioned above. The systems of production remain traditional and are essentially oriented towards food crops, dominated by sorghum and millet and using very little fertilizer. The secondary crops which are marketed commercially include cotton, cowpeas (niebe) peanuts, and corn. The market gardens play an increasingly important role in agricultural production especially in the peri-urban areas. Nomadic pastoralism coexists with agro-pastoral production.

The **south Sudanian** zone has rainfalls of over 900 mm. It is the area which receives the most rainfall. It occupies 36% of the territory with an average population density of 20 inhabitants per km². It is also a destination zone for migrants, essentially Mossi and Peul people coming from other regions of the country. The environment is undergoing change due to the effect of migratory pressures and extensive production systems. Representing less than 30% of the population in 1985, the West has 35% of the country's arable land. The population densities are relatively low, as is the coefficient of farming intensity.⁽¹⁾ The agricultural land per inhabitant varies from 1.5 to 4 hectares. The abundance of land is one of the factors that has attracted migrants from the Central Plateau. As a result there has been an increase in the area of cultivated land, a reduction in the length of time that land lies fallow, a degradation of soils, a change in the behaviour of local residents regarding the exploitation of their land assets, and a race to the land provoked by the migrants. In certain villages, the critical agro-demographic threshold has already been reached.

Table 1: Characteristics of climate per agro-ecological zone

	South Sudanian	North Sudanian	Sahelian
Annual Rainfall	> 1000 mm	1000 - 600 mm	< 600 mm
Length of rainy season	180-200 days	150 days	110 days
Number of days of rain	85-100 days	50-70 days	<45 days
Annual mean temperature	27 °C	28 °C	29 °C
Seasonal temperature range	5 °C	8 °C	11 °C
Atmospheric Humidity			
Dry season	25 %	23 %	20 %
Wet season	85 %	75 %	70 %
Annual Evaporation	1500-1700 mm	1900-2100 mm	2200-2500 mm
Annual Evaporation (Class A container)	1800-2000 mm	2600-2900 mm	3200-3500 mm

¹ This is the relationship between the cultivated and cultivatable land.

Regarding climate, rainfalls are subject to high irregularity from year to year. Since the beginning of the 1970s, Burkina Faso has experienced chronic drought, including the most serious periods in the years 1972-74 and 1983-84.

The natural forests covered 16,620,000 hectares, of which 880,000 hectares were classified forests, according to the results of the National Forest Inventory of 1980 (Parkan, 1986). They are essentially composed of shrub and tree savannah, characteristic of the Sudanian and Sahelian regions with poor pedological and precipitation conditions. Relatively rich growth is found in regions where population is dense, which is half the country (Southwest and East). The human-derived vegetation cover includes fallow areas and fields. The system of exploitation traditionally saves sought after woody vegetation. It is this group of plant formations which constitute the basis of forestry production. Table 2 shows the evolution of forest cover between 1978 and 1987.

Table 2: Evolution of forest cover in Burkina Faso

Plant Types	Area in 1978 (x 1,000 ha)	Area in 1987 (x 1,000 ha)
Tree savannah	4,848	4,684
Shrub Savannah	10,185	2,828.6
Steppes	1,200	4,762.5
Thickets	3,870	621.9
Total	16,620	12,897
Cultivated and fallow areas	8,770	14,523

Socio-economic context

Burkina Faso is an agricultural country and the evolution of its GDP depends essentially on agricultural production, which is largely dependent on climatic conditions because of the modes and technologies of production used (low mechanization and little fertilizer use). Agriculture makes up the primary source of employment and income for nearly 85 percent of the population. Agriculture contributes more than 30% of the GDP as compared to livestock, which is 16% of GDP. In the Western region, cash crops contribute 36 % of income, followed by food crops which are 29%. Livestock production makes a particularly important contribution in the Northern and Centre-North regions, or 39 % and 27 %, respectively.

Not counting some products such as game, fishing, honey and several others, the forestry sector contributes 15.6% of GDP. According to FAO, in 1987 wood made up 9 % of GDP, woody forage almost 3 %, shea nuts (karité) 1 %, and traditional herbal medicines about 1 %. This corresponds to 66 billion CFA francs (CNRST, 1995).

The economic activities of Burkina Faso are concentrated in agriculture, livestock production, fishing, and forest products (carried out by 87% of men and 90% of women). The distribution of these activities shows a great predominance for agriculture, livestock, fishing and hunting in the rural areas (95% of all activities), compared to 4.2% of activities occurring in urban areas. The population can be divided into major groups which include: salaried workers, small traders and artisans, farmers, herders, inactive people and those who work for others. It can be seen from this table that 78% of the Burkinabe population practices food and cash crop agriculture.

Table 3: Division of socio-economic activities by gender (nation-wide).

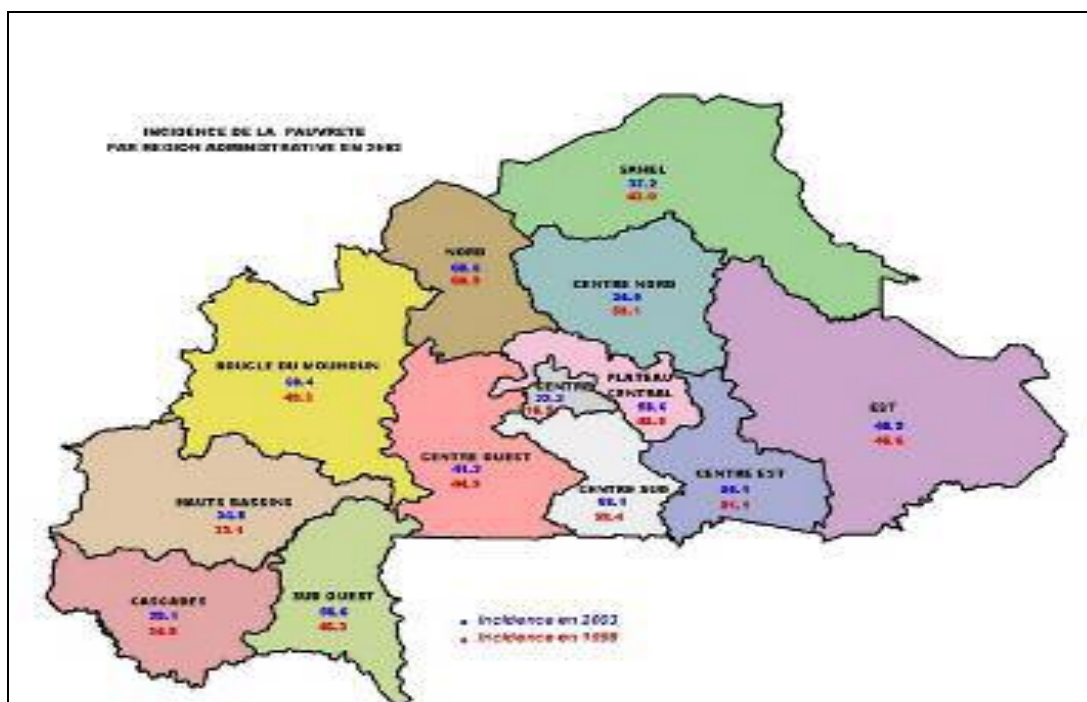
Socio-economic group	Male	Female	Combined Totals	
			Total	Percentage (%)
Public sector salaried workers	201,265	202,457	403,722	4.3
Private sector salaried workers	128,478	121,801	250,279	2.7
Artisans	293,973	293,866	587,839	6.3
Other activities	30,837	31,567	62,404	0.6
Food Crops	3,159,056	3,234,954	6,394,010	68.1
Cash crops	496,884	482,868	979,752	10.4
Total	4,656,747	4,735,820	9,392,567	100

Source: INSD: Priority Survey of Household Living Conditions 1996

The secondary sector is not well-developed: it contributes an average 17 % to GDP. In the mining sector, exploration activities have indicated the presence of gold, phosphates, zinc, silver, lead, nickel, calcareous bauxite, manganese, diamonds, oil shale, magnetite and vanadium. Currently, gold is mined industrially, semi-industrially and by artisanal gold-panning. The tertiary sector (marketed and non-marketed services) is well-developed (with the exception of the west) and contributes to an average 37 % of real GDP. Remittances of funds from emigrant Burkinabe workers are very important and in the 1990s ranged around 45 billion CFA francs annually.

Overall, household revenues are weak and variable, particularly in rural areas. The weak per capita income and indicators of “sustainable human development” place Burkina Faso among the poorest countries in the world. According to the National Statistics and Demography Institute (INSD 1994), 44.5% of the population lives below the national poverty line, which is 41,099 FCFA per year. This threshold is calculated based on the food and non-food household expenses and on the daily adult food calorie needs. Among the poor, agricultural income is the most important at 55% (20% are cash crops, 17% are food crops, and 18% are livestock herding). Poverty incidence is summarised in the map below.

Map 2: Incidence of poverty distribution by Administrative Region from 1998 to 2003



Institutional context of the land and environment management in Burkina Faso

Land resources fall within the domain of various governmental agencies. Above all, the *Ministry of the Environment* (MECV) is responsible for the management natural resources, including land (its conservation and sustainable use) and the overall environment. The *Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries* (MAHRH) is responsible for the production and productivity dimensions of land and its related resources. Because of the role it plays in the areas of agricultural and fish production, this ministry is very interested in and concerned with ensuring high productivity of resources from non-irrigated and irrigated agricultural land, inland valleys and hydro-agricultural development, as well as with productivity of fishery resources, primarily fish, in water bodies. The *Ministry of Animal Resources* (MRA) is responsible for aspects of productivity of grazing lands and pastures, ensuring access to water holes to herders and to forage reserves for cattle, and for capacity building of producers. Other relevant ministries for sustainable land management include the *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).

Other relevant parties interested in SLM: the Chambers of Agriculture, umbrella farmer organizations, commercial enterprises operating in the rural economy sector (such as SOFITEX and SOSUCO), many NGOs, some consulting firms, and local finance entities (such as credit unions and rural banks). At the local level, and taking into account the operational implementation strategy of NAP/CCD, the directives of the SDR and the general code for territorial *collectivités*, one notes three groups of strategic local players for sustainable land management: the Territorial Collectivités (Regional Council and Communal Council), traditional institutions, and grassroots community organizations. These three groups represent three forms of legitimacy and power which have considerable influence over local decision-making and popular participation at the local level.

Policy context of the land and environment management in Burkina Faso

The relevant legal framework for rural development and for SLM in Burkina Faso is broad. There are many strategies and action plans that have influence on the SLM domain. The most important ones for the CPP are summarised next:

- The Strategic Framework to Combat Poverty (PRSP) aims to reconcile the necessities of structural reform and economic recovery with objective of 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) aims to contribute to the establishment of sustainable development in the country through capacity-building for local authorities and ensuring active participation by district and local groups in the actions to combat desertification and to mitigate the effects of drought. The participatory process of developing the NAP/CCD has contributed to a better organization of the actors and to a raise their awareness to the necessity of coordinating their actions for a more effective fight.
- The Policy Letter on Decentralized Rural Development (LPDRD), adopted in 2002, centres 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, 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 has, in particular, 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, to the strengthening of food security and to the promotion of sustainable development. The SDR is meant to: (i) increasing agricultural, livestock, forest products, game, and fishery production through improved productivity; (ii) increasing revenues from diversification of economic activities in rural areas; (iii) strengthening the links between producers and markets; (iv) ensuring sustainable management of natural resources; (v) improving the economic conditions and the social status of women and the youth in rural areas; and (vi) empowering rural populations to become development actors.
- The National Land Management Program (PNGT), established in 1992, is a national program endowed with capacity for organizing land use. A reorganization of land-use on the basis of constraints, potentials and roles was created through more than one hundred land management plans. This was a response to the need to instil an awareness of the land's limitations among the population in order to direct them towards an intensification of agro-pastoral production, in particular the monitoring and organization of migration. The second phase of the program (PNGT 2) has been operational since 2001 and covers the entire country.

Confronted also with the desertification front, the Government of Burkina Faso has made early efforts in an ambitious program to combat desertification, aiming primarily at curbing and reversing trends in the degradation of the natural resources base through rehabilitation of soil productive capacity. The program has been in place for several decades; its goals and expectations have sometimes been met, but often failed to be achieved. For example, Burkina Faso has arguably one of the most successful dryland forest management programs in all of Africa and is a leader in savanna fire management. Furthermore, Burkina Faso has some success stories in the development and adoption of farm-level soil and water conservation technologies: for instance, anti-erosive barriers, assisted natural regeneration, farm fences, early fires, fire-protective measures, organic fertilization (manure), community forest conservation, and a traditional technique, named *zai*, that involves the creation of pits during the dry season that collects sediments and runoff water during the rainy season. However, the application of these technologies remains isolated success stories that have not been adequately scaled up at national level. With regard to rangeland management, Burkina has made even more limited progress, especially on the development of integrated forest/range/wildlife management systems. Even more challenging is the long-term maintenance of agricultural soil productivity, which remains a huge, chronic problem.

The CPP has been finalised and will be implemented under the TerrAfrica framework. TerrAfrica is a partnership between Sub-Saharan African countries, development donors, civil society and the research community with the collective goal of coordinating, institutionalising and scaling-up SLM efforts. The CPP will work under the principles of TerrAfrica and thereby represent the core policy, institutional and investment umbrella for SLM in Burkina Faso. Both TerrAfrica (as the regional African platform for SLM) and the CPP (as Burkina Faso's policy and programmatic platform for SLM) will go hand in hand. In fact, it is not by chance that UNDP is the lead agency for TerrAfrica in Burkina Faso and will be the implementing agency for the CPP's National Coordination subprogram, in order to ensure coordination at international level. At national level, coordination is simpler given the primary role of the CONEDD as well as the leading role that the CPP will play, including the institutional strengthening for SLM.

The CPP is thus conceived as the country- and field-level implementation mechanism for SLM, under the regional TerrAfrica framework. The CPP will follow TerrAfrica's principles and guidelines and, for instance, will work on strategic investment planning and on financing mechanisms for SLM, as TerrAfrica advocates for. The different policy, financing and operational tools for SLM that TerrAfrica has been developing, or is developing, will be adopted by the CPP and each of its subprograms. In particular, TerrAfrica tools on monitoring around SLM, on investment planning (the so-called CSIF) and on knowledge management will be adopted by the CPP for its work.

Land degradation in Burkina Faso

In Burkina Faso, the economy is dominated by agriculture and animal production, which together provide employment to more than 85% of the population and account for approximately 70% of export earnings. Some 30% percent of the country's arable land (81,808 km²) suffers from severe degradation, while another 4% (10,537 km²) is severely degraded. The trend is increasing and accelerating.

In general, environmental degradation has accelerated and affects all of the country's regions. Population growth, unsustainable farming practices and ongoing desertification have intensified pressures on the natural resource base. Poor soils in the northern and central regions, where population concentrates, together with several drought crises in the last decades have caused population displacements to the southern and eastern regions and to urban centres. As a consequence, pressures on the environment have augmented and lands are overexploited. The natural resource degradation, exacerbated by recurrent droughts, has resulted in the loss of numerous services provided by ecosystems, notably food production, soil conservation and water retention, posing major constraints to the livelihoods and the well-being of both rural and urban populations.

The principal processes which cause land degradation in Burkina Faso are as follows:

- **Land tenure insecurity** may be an obstacle to the adoption of some SLM technologies and leads to increased clearing/exploitation of marginal lands that are susceptible to erosion and on which soil fertility maintenance is even more difficult and results in poor range management.
- **Unsustainable agricultural practices**, including poor soil and vegetation management practices in shifting agriculture expose the soil to rainfall impact, degradation of surface layers, reduced infiltration, increased runoff and loss of rooting matter in the soil, leading to sheet, rill and gully erosion, reduced aquifer recharge and limited soil moisture levels. Increases in the intensity of production (cotton), in the absence of appropriate nutrient management, lead to losses of soil fertility and organic matter content.
- The **use of fire**, for land clearance and the rejuvenation of pasture grasses, degrades vegetation and leads to soil surface crusting, reduced infiltration and increased erosive cross-surface flow, and also affect soil nutrient status by leading to the loss of soil carbon and nitrogen.
- **Unsustainable range management, overgrazing and overstocking** lead to degradation of vegetation resources through grazing and browsing, and the compaction of soils through trampling.
- **Unsustainable forest and woodland management** (including deforestation for timber and fuel wood, bush fires, and hunting and gathering needs) leads to the loss and degradation of forests and major economic losses.

Barriers to Sustainable Land Management to be addressed through the project

Analyses carried out during the CPP preparation identified a number of barriers, which are to be addressed through the 5 projects which constitute the CPP. These "barriers", which limit the possibilities of achieving widespread application of SLM throughout Burkina Faso, are as follows (they are described subsequently, including their relevance to this sub-program's outcomes):

1. Insufficient human resource and institutional capacities
2. Overlapping and inconsistent policies fail to serve as efficient mechanisms and do not adequately incorporate SLM considerations
3. Large number of institutions active in rural development issues and limited inter-sector integration makes coordination of activities difficult, increases transaction costs and creates conflicts of interest. (Limited inter-institutional coordination)
4. Lack of widespread knowledge of land degradation, SLM and best practices
5. Inadequacy of systems for monitoring land degradation, and the management of related information
6. Limited development of financing and incentive mechanisms for SLM

SLM barrier 1: Insufficient human resource and institutional capacities. Currently regulations governing NRM in Burkina Faso are not fully enforced. Scaling up, replication and adaptation of successful SLM models, such as community-based forest management, is blocked because of the lack of capacity from the national to the local levels. Rural land users lack sufficient capacities to practice sustainable land use practices. Moreover, insufficient capacities hinder conceptualizing the relationship between the environment and other development sectors and linking its effects to economic development (growth and generating prosperity) and poverty reduction through practical means. Under the second outcome of the CPP National Sub-Program, activities will contribute to capacity-building of different Governmental agencies and civil society parties, in order to empower them in combating desertification at central and decentralized levels. Activities will build both human and institutional capacities of Burkina Faso in order to have the necessary skills to face sustainable land management responsibilities and challenges.

SLM barrier 2: Fragmented and inconsistent policies fail to serve as efficient mechanisms and do not adequately incorporate SLM considerations (lack of an integrated vision). Design and identification of natural resources management by the administration and its subdivisions have been fragmentary and ad hoc, thus creating an institutional/political context that is increasingly complex and more complicated to manage over time. This established fact is demonstrated by the existence of a high number of public actors, from "strategic frameworks" and "policies" to "programs and action plans", resulting from a narrow viewpoint and sector-based rationales. This plethora of frameworks and plans translates into compartmentalization and institutional logics used until now. The current land reform, which was designed under a top-down approach and failed to consider the full breadth of land use and land access issues, has yet to be applied "to the ground." The CPP National Sub-Program will address this barrier through the establishment of an inter-sector and cross-stakeholder cooperation framework. In particular, under its first outcome/component, the National Sub-Program will be to develop and set up a platform for partnerships to enable better coordination and an integrated approach to sustainable and equitable land management. The platform will be a *consultative process* and will ensure a national programmatic approach, providing coherence among the various land management activities in Burkina Faso and based on the respective comparative advantages of the partners seeking synergy. In addition, this project's outcome 2 will *contribute to the creation of a conducive legal, regulatory and policy environment to sustainable land management* along two strategic thrusts: (i) mainstreaming

SLM into sector planning; and (ii) strengthening the coherence and articulation of the decentralization process, incorporating NRM and SLM perspectives.

SLM barrier 3: Large number of institutions active in rural development and limited inter-sector integration makes coordination of activities difficult, increases transaction costs and creates conflicts of interest (limited inter-institutional coordination). Currently, limited coordination between the multiple institutions related to natural resources in Burkina Faso is a key problem, affecting all of the other CPP barriers cited above. Each institution, seeking survival and legitimacy by developing its own programs, legislation and policies, fails to seek complementarities with others and to build their respective capacities of coordination and support for national development. The CPP aims to address this barrier in part by systematically reviewing the successes and failures on community organization and horizontal and vertical coordination. Under outcome 1, this National Coordination sub-program will focus on *establishing*, in a progressive fashion, *a mechanism for coordinating SLM policies, programs and activities* between partners, government sectors and stakeholders at the national level to achieve greater synergies and cost effectiveness. During phase 1 of the CPP, this responsibility will be assumed by CONEED, but will be progressively shifted to a permanent and independently budgeted institution, the *National Sustainable Land Management Agency* (ANGDT), with sustainable land management issues as its core mandate.

SLM barrier 4: Lack of widespread knowledge of land degradation, SLM and best practices. The problems of SLM in Burkina Faso are less the resolved technical and technological problems than they are the absence of an “eco-citizen” conscience. Although the knowledge level has increased strongly over the past several decades, there is very little knowledge on the *integrated management* of ecosystems at the landscape level. Professionals tend to be specialist in one particular field and have not learned to think transversally, to think in terms of trade-offs between market and non-market ecosystem services, to think in terms of different stakeholders and interests, and in terms of different spatial and temporal scales. Nevertheless, a significant part of this heritage of knowledge and experience is in danger of being lost due to the lack of appropriate policies and mechanisms for capitalization and validation. Activities under outcome 3 of this National Coordination sub-program will support the development of a system promoting farmer/herder innovations as well as promoting knowledge and best-practice exchanges. *Environmental awareness and education* will be a significant part of this outcome, with the aim of engendering a culture of conservation in both public and private life.

SLM barrier 5: Inadequacy of systems for monitoring land degradation and for SLM information management. There is no systematic attention at the institutional level to the global environmental benefits that accrue from sustainable land management. They tend to be by-products and are not monitored. Within a private-public partnership, *an Observatory* will be established with its main purpose being to develop and implement a monitoring and evaluation system using GIS-based tools and common indicators elaborated on the basis of agreed objectives and building on information exchange and lessons learned. Furthermore, outcome 1 includes necessary activities for the *strategic guidance and monitoring of the overall CPP* and will rely on the strong field presence of the sub-programs. Thus, the National Coordination Sub-Program will strengthen capacities for gathering and managing information on conditions of degradation and the impacts of SLM, in order to ensure that the information is up-to-date, correct, usable and accessible by decision makers.

SLM barrier 6: Limited development of financing and incentive mechanisms for SLM. Under outcome 1, the CPP National Coordination sub-program will take charge of *investigating one or more mechanisms for the financial sustainability* of Sustainable Land Management in Burkina Faso. The selected financial mechanisms will be established for subsequent phases of the CPP.

Local and global implications of land degradation

At local and national levels, land degradation is affecting the livelihoods and the quality of life of a large number of Burkinabe people, since it reduces agriculture and livestock productivity, disrupts hydrological flows with loss of surface and subsurface water availability, quality and reliability, reduces vegetation and above-ground biodiversity (reducing soil nutrients, organic carbon and below-ground biodiversity) and increasing the vulnerability to the effects of climatic variability.

The severity of the land degradation processes, described more fully in the CPP Project Document (paragraphs 62–73), is leading to a general decline of both local and global ecosystem services. The major threats that have global costs are related to deteriorating ecosystem components and loss of functions. Provisioning ecosystem services are used at the expense of those services that provide global benefits, and/or have no market price, such as regulating services. Given the scale of the area and the wide range of ecosystems affected by these processes, land degradation is not longer an isolated phenomenon but rather affects the landscape as a whole across large expanses of the country. On top of this, land degradation is triggering many positive feedback mechanisms that badly affect ecosystem integrity.

All these processes contribute not only to land degradation but also affect other GEF focal areas, i.e.: loss of biodiversity, loss of carbon sequestration potential and increases in carbon emissions to the atmosphere, contributing to climate change.

PART II: THE STRATEGY

Programme framework (CPP)

In order to solidly tackle the environmental challenges, and particularly SLM, the government has worked on a **Country Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management (CPP/SLM)**. The CPP/SLM is born from the fact that the several projects and programs aimed at improving land management are often poorly connected and therefore contribute little to policy changes. Its primary objective is thus not only to promote actions on the ground, but to remove the main constraints and barriers that limit the performance and impacts of sustainable land management projects and programs nationwide. Specifically, these constraints and barriers include: (i) weak coordination between interventions; (ii) inadequate enforcement of laws that govern natural resources management; (iii) weak intervention capacities among actors; and (iv) land-tenure insecurity.

The CPP aims at removing the above-mentioned barriers and constraints to SLM by:

- supporting the establishment of an interactive and effective partnership between all actors to provide a foundation for common action to combat land degradation;
- improving the quality, coherence, and efficacy of government policies, strategies and programs;
- introducing fiscal and legislative incentive mechanisms intended to improve land resources;
- building capacity for institutions and actors around SLM;
- promoting environmental citizenship; and
- supporting “knowledge and know-how” in the area of SLM, particularly by integrating biophysical, socio-economic, and legal dimensions.

The CPP is conceived as a 3-phase program that will cover a 15-year period. Phase-1 (5 years) is characterized by building national capacities, testing and piloting innovations in four selected regions, and launching a programmatic approach that links policies, institutions and practices. **CPP's Phase 1** has an overall GEF budget of US\$ 10 million (accompanied by some US\$ 60 million in co-financing). It consists of **5 subprograms**: a national coordination subprogram and four regional interventions. These subprograms and their respective implementing agencies (IAs) are as follows:

- National SLM Coordination and Institutional Development Subprogram (UNDP) – *i.e. this project*
- Boucle de Mouhoun SLM Subprogram (UNDP)
- Centre-West Region's SLM Subprogram (UNDP)
- East Region's SLM Subprogram (WB)
- North Region's Subprogram (IFAD)

Adopted by the **GEF Council in August 2006**, still under the GEF-3 financing framework, 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 its component, namely: the East Region by the World Bank, the North Region by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Boucle du Mouhoun, Central West regions and the National Coordination by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This project document concerns the subprogram for CPP National Coordination.

The entire CPP will enable the Government to achieve the following **GEF-3** Specific Objectives:

- #1: To develop and implement a sustainable inter-sector partnership platform for improved coordination and an integrated approach to sustainable and equitable land management.
- #2: To promote a policy and institutional environment that is favourable to sustainable and equitable land management.
- #3: To foster an integrated approach to sustainable and equitable land management practices including innovative and/or local-knowledge based practices.

The CPP and this National Coordination subprogram are equally aligned with **GEF-4** Strategic Objectives, notably:

- #1: To develop an enabling environment that will place sustainable land management in the mainstream of development policy and practices at regional national and local levels.
- #2: To upscale sustainable land management investments that generates mutual benefits for the global environment and local livelihoods.

Project rationale and objective

The objective of the **National Coordination subprogram** is to enhance programme-wide effectiveness and efficiency of SLM initiatives in Burkina Faso. It will play two key roles: (i) coordinating the implementation of the entire CPP portfolio; and (ii) strengthening national policy and institutional capacities around SLM. In relation to the first role, the National Coordination subprogram will, among others, help harmonizing implementation among all the CPP subprograms, provide guidance on monitoring and evaluation, and disseminate lessons learnt. Regarding the second role, the subprogram will address a number of regulatory and institutional issues that are critical for a national commitment to foster SLM and to establish a due policy/institutional framework to respond to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The subprogram will thus enable the entire CPP to become a genuine national program to combat land degradation and desertification. Furthermore, it is meant to foster cooperation, exchanges and synergies among all the regional CPP subprograms and the various SLM stakeholders across the country.

The project will also contribute directly to the achievement of all the global CPP outcomes. This will occur in a general way through ensuring the effective and efficient implementation of the different CPP projects through which these outcomes will be achieved on a regional and local level. In addition, the National Sub-Program will specifically contribute to the achievement of the following Outcomes of the CPP:

Expected project outcomes and outputs

The project has 4 outcomes, which are aligned to the outcomes for the global CPP. The description of the subprogram's outcomes, as well as their specific contributions to the global CPP are presented next.

Outcome 1. Coordination mechanism for partnerships to enable an integrated approach to sustainable and equitable land management is in place. GEF: US\$ 315,000; Co-financing: US\$ 2,224,000. This component of the subprogram will aim at a number of coordination mechanisms around SLM, from dialogue and knowledge sharing spaces to the institutionalisation of SLM planning and monitoring. The major activities and expected outputs are as follows:

- Creation and functioning of a national observatory that monitors SLM indicators.
- Establishment of a participatory, national M&E system for SLM (this will include tools to monitor land degradation, to measure impacts of initiatives, and to provide information for improving SLM effectiveness).
- Establishment of a forum of stakeholders (including all CPP partners) in order to build consensus on key SLM issues – SLM national platform.
- Identification and development of sustainable financing mechanisms for SLM (a toolkit for developing a Country Strategic Framework for Investment (CSIF) on SLM is available from TerrAfrica to assist in this activity).

The **SLM National Platform** is envisioned as a cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism. It will rally government, civil society, private sector and development partners around a common vision and program, building upon existing successful SLM approaches and experiences. The objective of this platform is to align development support for SLM with country priorities and to harmonize approaches and implementation modalities to reduce transaction costs, increase the focus and consistency of interventions and thereby maximize impacts. The platform will work to build a national programmatic approach to SLM, providing coherence in programming, funding, design and implementation of sustainable land management activities in Burkina Faso. The Platform will take a lead in inventorying and consolidating SLM strategies and efforts, promoting dialogue among stakeholders, and identifying opportunities for scaling-up SLM. The national platform will rely on and reinforce the strong field presence of the CPP regional sub-programs for collecting and sharing best practices and lessons learned from SLM activities implemented by platform partners.

The platform will function using a consultative process with the objective of consolidating and harmonizing SLM activities across sectors and at different scales. Financial and technical partners will collaborate based on their respective comparative advantages and in compliance with the SLM framework developed by the Government. A code of conduct will be developed and validated by all platform partners to create a transparent and objective national SLM platform. One important role of the National Platform will be to develop and implement an operational road map for making SLM approaches and interventions consistent. This will include the selection and prioritization of investments for existing and additional funding. The prioritization process will build upon existing plans and strategies, including the PRSP, SDR, NAP, NAPA and other related SLM development programs. It will use the "Country Strategic Investment Framework" (CSIF) tool that has been developed under the TerrAfrica Initiative, in order to improve financial efficiency in sustainable land management by avoiding duplication, harmonizing approaches, ensuring synergy between sectoral actions and developing new SLM financial mechanisms. The platform will oversee the design and implementation of a full CSIF in Burkina Faso (this activity will be supported by the TerrAfrica Initiative). The CSIF is a guiding tool for a gap analysis for investments in SLM, and will help to ensure institutional, financial and activity coordination. Country investments and public expenditure frameworks will be reviewed to identify constraints and entry points for SLM and to increase predictability of financial flows to SLM. A preliminary CSIF will guide activities under Phase 1 whereas a full CSIF will be prepared under Phase 1 to lay the framework for Phases 2 and 3 of the CPP.

Under the National SLM Platform, a **National SLM Observatory** will be established with the objective of developing and implementing a monitoring and evaluation system, using a common set of indicators elaborated on the basis of SLM-relevant indicators, including those developed under the SDR, PRSP and other national policy instruments. The national SLM M&E system will focus on measuring qualitative and quantitative results of mainstreaming SLM, institutional and human capacity building in SLM and SLM investment planning. SLM impact measurement tools will also be developed. Key indicators for the national SLM M&E system will be developed early during Phase 1. Experiences from the PNGIM, DSE, INERA/DMP, and PNGT2 should specifically inform the development of tools and procedures for information collection and processing.

The subprogram will design and implement rapid, cost-effective and reliable methods of land degradation assessment and monitoring, aiming at land use planning and management exercises. The SLM monitoring system will integrate climate risk analysis into SLM planning. A GIS-supported database will be developed. To further support SLM knowledge management and sharing, a SLM Scientific Committee will be formed to regularly review SLM technologies, and to identify innovations, best practices and lessons learned. The Committee will keep abreast of relevant climate change literature recommend appropriate revisions of national SLM strategies and activities to better enable Burkina Faso to adapt to climate-induced changes.

The National Coordination subprogram will also take charge of identifying one or more **mechanisms for financial sustainability of SLM** under Outcome 1. Preliminary investigations under the preparatory phase of the CPP identified several promising mechanisms including: (i) establishment of a National Fund for Desertification Control which could rely on debt relief program and other sources of funding; (ii) payment for environmental services; and (iii) carbon finance and biofuels, both of which involve integration of the private sector. The objective is to provide incentives for SLM adoption. In addition, a toolkit for developing a Country Strategic Investment Framework (CSIF) on SLM has been developed by the TerrAfrica platform and will be used by the CPP.

Outcome 2. Promoting an enabling institutional and policy environment and enhancing awareness of the importance of sustainable and equitable land management for national development. GEF: US\$ 218,000; Co-financing: US\$ 2,632,000. This component will look at the institutional and policy dimensions of SLM and propose/catalyse reforms to enable a programmatic SLM approach. The main actions and expected outputs are as follows:

- Design a National Authority for SLM (ANGDT) that shall be ready for functioning at the start of CPP's phase 2.
- Establish a participatory process for legislative and regulatory reform
- Strengthen capacities at national and regional levels for supporting a participatory, decentralized SLM approach
- Development of a toolbox for an effective transfer of natural resource management to local authorities (e.g. guidelines, advice brochures), including roles and responsibilities of local authorities, a code of conduct for land users regarding endangered natural resources, and guidance on conflict resolution.

This outcome will contribute to capacity-building of government agencies and relevant civil society actors in combating desertification at both central and decentralized levels. The objective is to build both human and institutional capacities of Burkina Faso by equipping actors with the skills necessary to meet the SLM challenges the country is facing. The National Coordination subprogram will place a particular emphasis on contributing to the creation of a conducive legal, regulatory and policy environment for sustainable land management. A full review of Burkina Faso's SDR, PRSP, and other national instruments for implementing rural development policies will be conducted. The institutional and legal frameworks will be assessed in their ability to improve governance and promote up-scaling of SLM. Key laws and regulations will be harmonized and revised to integrate SLM objectives and requirements. The subprogram will also evaluate the adequacy of the legal and regulatory framework for decentralization as well as the capacity and needs of decentralized institutions to carry out the SLM mandate. Furthermore, a Code of Conduct for land users for the use of endangered natural resources will be elaborated. In addition, guidance, tools and training on conflict resolution practices for land issues will be conducted.

The subprogram will elaborate a detailed roadmap to create a **National Agency for Sustainable Land Management (ANGDT)** by Year 3. This is an institutional design exercise, based on abundant multi-stakeholder dialogue. A prototype of the ANGDT could be tested during the remaining period in the first phase of the CPP. All work should be launched and coordinated by the CPP Steering Committee

under the aegis of the MECV. The ANGDT should fully coordinate the CPP from the start of phase 2. Until the ANGDT is formally in place, a CPP Coordination Unit, under the direction of CONEDD, will ensure management and implementation of the National Coordination subprogram as well as the overall CPP portfolio.

Outcome 3. Promote best practices for integrated, sustainable and equitable management of land, including innovative practices and indigenous knowledge GEF: US\$ 304,000; Co-financing: US\$ 1,920,000. This component consists basically in the identification, dissemination and promotion of best practices around SLM. The main activities will comprise as follows:

- Assessment of information needs for SLM through a participatory process.
- Review, compilation and dissemination of SLM best practices and lessons learned.
- Establishment of a system for regular exchange of best practices on SLM, such as may be a national forum on farmer and herder innovations, a regular bulletin on best SLM practices and a website.
- Organisation of knowledge and technology transfer between Burkina's CPP actors and other partners in the sub-region, ready for uptake by TerrAfrica.
- Establishment of a "Best Practices" Award to recognize local SLM innovations on an annual basis
- Integration of SLM into the curricula of key education and training centres.
- In-depth analysis of the impact of climate change on land degradation and land use, as well as possible responses and adaptation measures identified

Activities under this component will thus serve to promote the adoption of sustainable land management, soil conservation and restoration practices, including efficient water use measures. Adaptation and scaling-up of indigenous and innovative practices will be emphasized. A national competition for "Excellence in SLM Innovation" may be established under which annual prizes will be awarded. With the aim of strengthening stakeholders capacity for innovation, a national-level "SLM Innovations Fund" may be also piloted during Phase 1, awarding small grants to research and grassroots organisations for developing, refining/adapting or scaling up innovative SLM technologies and techniques.

In collaboration with the four regional CPP projects, the National Coordination subprogram will facilitate and contribute to the elaboration of an integrated **SLM Communication, Information and Education strategy**. The objective of the strategy would be to capitalize on the experiences, best practices and lessons learned by land users throughout the country but collecting, categorizing and disseminating this information. A user-friendly **SLM technologies and techniques database and website** will be developed at the national level and made accessible in the four pilot regions during Phase 1. Furthermore, the National Coordination subprogram will coordinate, under the lead of the Ministry of Education, a **revision and adaptation of the primary school curricula**, integrating NRM and with a special focus on SLM and climate change issues. The national coordination unit will facilitate and coordinate the full integration of SLM issues into the PFIE Kit and KIT Naturama.

A modest **exchange visit program** may be organized and funded under the subprogram. During Phase 1 exchanges between regions will be organized in an effort to encourage the replication and scaling up of best practices found in specific localities. In addition, a **National Forum** will be organized at the end of Year 4 of Phase 1 during which SLM innovations, best practices, and lessons learned will be widely shared and systematised. The Forum will provide an important opportunity to reinforce and build collaboration between researchers, extension agents and local resource users for the development, adoption and improvement of SLM technologies and practices. In addition, the Forum

will provide an opportunity to take stock of the progress made to date under the CPP and identify the Outputs for Phase 2 of the CPP.

Outcome 4. Effective and adaptive management of the CPP. GEF: US \$163,000; Co-financing: US\$ 1,839,000. This component will serve for the management of the subprogram itself (with its institutional and policy roles) and the oversight of the entire CPP portfolio. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) needs of both this subprogram and the entire CPP subprograms will be supervised from this component. The goal is to ensure a harmonic implementation of all CPP subprograms and foster synergies among them. The National Coordination subprogram will provide crucial M&E advisory support to the CPP's regional subprograms. Key activities and expected outputs under this component are as follows:

- Operationalisation of internal project management structures and systems for the CPP.
- Development and implementation of an internal project monitoring and evaluation strategy as well as a financing plan for SLM.
- Developed of adaptive management principles to be adopted by the entire CPP.

Results from the subprogram and the CPP as a whole will be **disseminated** within and beyond the subprogram's intervention domain through existing **information sharing** means, networks and forums, as well as new ones to be established by the subprogram. In addition, the project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNDP- and GEF-sponsored networks that are organized for professionals that work on similar projects. The subprogram 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 through lessons learned. This will be particularly the case with TerrAfrica, which is a platform intended for advancing the SLM agenda across Sub-Saharan Africa.

The subprogram will extract, analyze and disseminate **lessons learned** that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar, future projects. In particular, it will provide ample grounds for an intense presence of the TerrAfrica initiative. The identification and analysis of practical knowledge and lessons learned is a continued process, and the need to communicate such knowledge and learning is one of the subprogram's central contributions, and shall therefore happen at least once annually in a substantial manner. The UNDP/GEF team shall assist the CPP team in documenting and reporting on knowledge and lessons uptake. To this end, a proportion of CPP resources will be allocated to document and disseminate knowledge and learning around SLM (see budget for details).

PART III: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Implementation arrangements

The CPP is envisioned as a 3-phase program that will last some 15 years. Phase 1, which comprises four regional subprograms and a National Coordination subprogram, is envisioned to establish a programmatic approach to SLM, including mechanisms for continued policy dialogue, M&E, and testing and dissemination of best practices. The National Coordination subprogram will lead the building of this programmatic approach to SLM. This will thus include coordination among CPP subprograms, support for the policy and institutional processes nationwide, guidance for a common M&E and, towards the final stages, preparation for CPP's Phase 2.

The project execution will follow a national execution modality. At the national level, the overall supervisory responsibility for the CPP has been entrusted to the **Ministry for the Environment**, abbreviated **MECV** (*Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie*). This conforms with the

oversight role this ministry already plays in the NAP/CCD process, which represents the basis for the CPP and for the TerrAfrica platform. Accordingly, the MECV will be in charge of SLM policy management as well as overall CPP oversight, including relations with GEF and UNDP. Given the inter-sectorial nature of SLM, the MECV will foster dialogue with other relevant ministries and national agencies, including the ministry for agriculture (MAHRH), the ministry for animal resources (MRA) and the ministry for territorial administration and decentralization (MATD).

The **National Steering Committee for the NAP/CCD** will constitute the formal steering committee of the CPP and for each of its sub- subprograms. This will ensure synergy and coherence with the NAP/CCD.

The **CONEDD**, which is the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development, will oversee this subprogram and, therefore, the entire CPP process. This will ensure that CPP subprograms converge towards the goal of establishing a programmatic approach around SLM. The National Coordination subprogram will actually lead this process. In particular, it will put in place an intermediate structure to provide oversight for the global CPP, as well as to supervise the consensus-building process for developing the National SLM Platform and establishing a national authority for sustainable land management (abbreviated ANGDT, in French language).

A **Project Management Unit** (PMU) will be established to implement the National Coordination subprogram and to oversee the rest of the CPP projects as well as the CPP process as such. The PMU will be hosted by the CONEDD and composed of a coordinator, an M&E specialist, 2 SLM experts and an administrative-financial assistant. GEF and UNDP will finance together (50% each agency) the subprogram's Coordinator, M&E specialist and Administrative-Financial assistant (their respective terms of reference are synthesized in Annex C). The Government will provide 2 SLM experts (who will be in charge of technical dossiers) and a secretary. The PMU will recruit a number of experts (consultants), both national and a few international, to carry out a number of specialized tasks regarding policy development, institutional analysis, knowledge management and M&E, among others. In addition, 6 experts will be selected and supported on a part-time basis to establish and run ad interim the national observatory for environment and sustainable development.

The National Steering Committee for NAP/CCD will designate a **National Scientific and Technical Committee for SLM** to advise the PMU as well as the CPP and its subprograms. The main role of this committee will be to provide advice and quality-control in the overall program execution. In particular, this committee will review and approve core reports and documents generated by the CPP and provide advice on their scientific merit and content. Its composition will include the main stakeholders in SLM and natural resource management (such as may be the CONEDD, the CPSA, the CNCPDR, the CNSFMR, the PRSP, the CONAD, the PGNT2, the MATD, the DG-COOP, the CNRST/INERA, the CCPFT-E, the FENOP, the CA, and representatives of customary leadership, among others). The committee will meet three times per year and, if needed, more frequently.

The National Coordination subprogram, through its PMU and the CONEDD, will be in charge of the adaptive management for SLM, which will concert all CPP subprograms and the main SLM stakeholders across the country.

GEF recognition. In order to accord **proper acknowledgement to GEF** for providing funding, a GEF logo should appear on all relevant GEF project publications, including among others, project hardware and vehicles purchased with GEF funds. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by GEF should also accord proper acknowledgment to GEF. The UNDP logo should be more prominent -- and separated from the GEF logo if possible, as UN visibility is important for security purposes.

Cooperation and co-financing partners

During formulation, the National Coordination subprogram established a number of co-financing arrangements and partnerships, including Government, 5 different projects and UNDP's co-financing.

In total, about US\$ 8.7 million of co-financing have been mobilised to support or create synergy with the GEF financing of US\$ 1 million. The respective contributions of the co-financing institutions are presented in the table below. The official co-financing letters are attached in Section IV of this document.

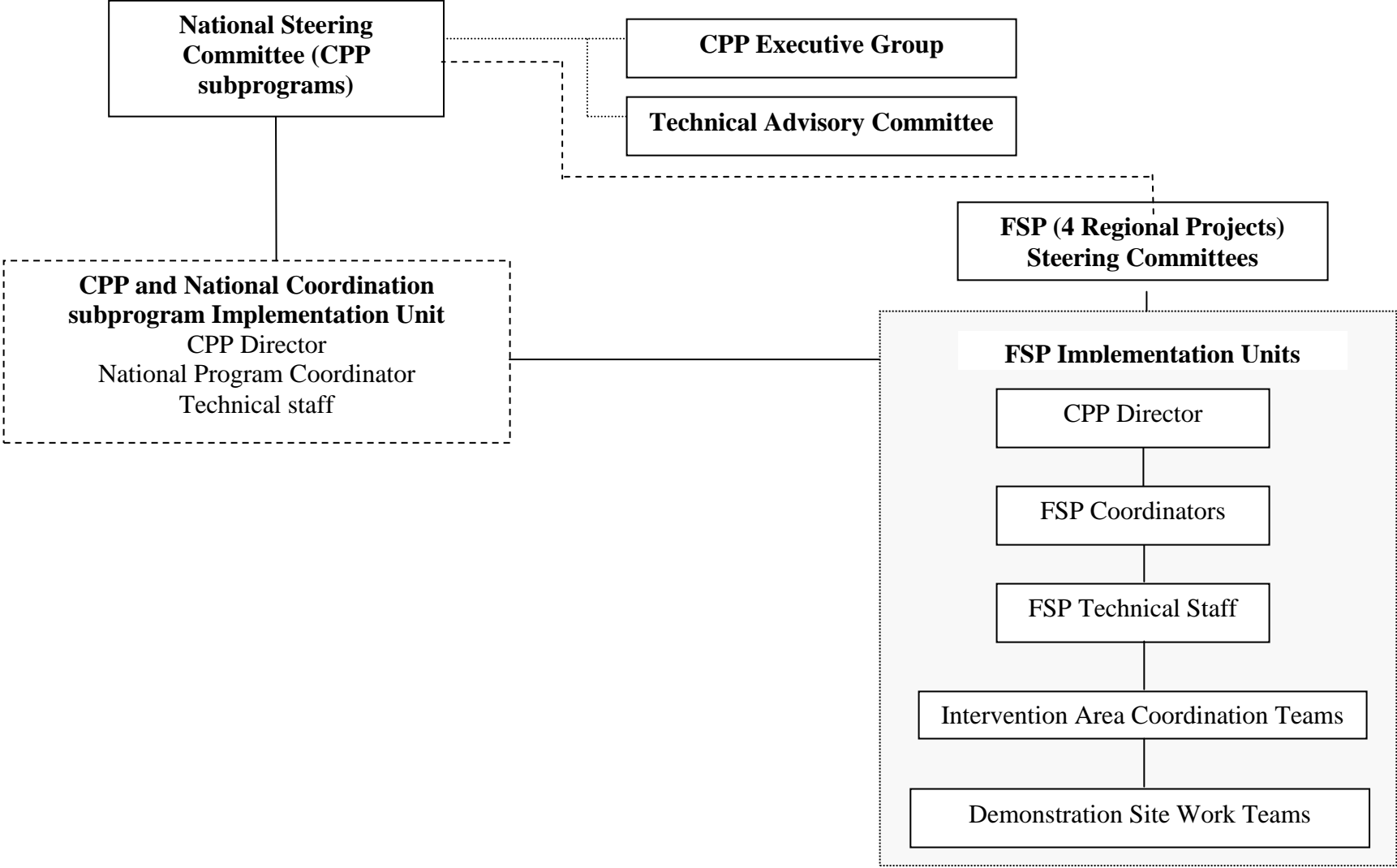
Table 4. Co-financing sources for the National Coordination subprogram

Name of co-financing source	Classification	Type	Amount (\$)	%
Government of Burkina Faso	Government	in-kind (74%); cash (26%)	1,353,750	16
ADEPAC	Multilateral	in-kind	100,000	1
PN-PTF-LCP	Multilateral	in-kind	2,000,000	23
PROGEREF	Multilateral	in-kind	620,380	7
PNGT2	Multilateral	in-kind	714,286	8
PASE	Multilateral	in-kind	927,672	11
UNDP	Multilateral	in-kind (70%); cash (30%)	2,977,419	34
Total Co-financing			8,693,507	100

Organisational diagram

An organizational diagram of the National Project in relation to the CPP as a whole is presented below. This will function until the ANDGT is established, by Phase 2, and assumes CPP/SLM management roles.

Figure 6. Organizational diagram of the National Project in relation to the CPP as a whole (until ANDGT is established, by Phase 2)



PART IV: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN AND BUDGET

M&E arrangements

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the subprogram will be adapted from procedures established by GEF and UNDP for Medium-Sized Projects and will be employed by the CPP team and UNDP's Country Office (UNDP-CO) with support from the UNDP-GEF team. 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 M&E system will be built. **The M&E Plan for the subprogram and for the entire CPP will be finalized and presented in the CPP Inception Report**, following a collective fine-tuning of indicators, means of verification, and a full definition of CPP staff's M&E responsibilities.

Given that the CPP's National Coordination subprogram is a central component of the entire CPP, and that its start up will mark the operational commencement of all CPP projects, there will be close integration between the Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting procedures of this subprogram and those of the CPP as a whole.

The project will create a **National Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development (ONEDD)** (see output 1.2). In the long term, ONEDD will assume the M&E functions for the CPP and for SLM activities at the national level. In other words, the National Coordination subprogram of the CPP will carry out such functions ad interim, yet ONEDD will to perform such roles during CPP's phases 2 and 3.

Monitoring and reporting of performance and project implementation will include an inception workshop, quarterly reports, annual project implementation reports (PIRs) and a number of project board meetings. **The purpose of monitoring and reporting** will focus on: (i) tracking project performance *vis a vis* its planned outcomes and indicators, adjusting, if needed, the project strategy in the spirit of adaptive management; and (ii) tracking project expenditures and financial status to ensure sound financial management. In addition, this subprogram will provide advice to the various CPP subprograms on M&E matters and ensure harmonization on M&E around SLM.

A joint **Inception Workshop (IW)** will be carried out for the CPP and its 5 subprograms, if possible 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. 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, as well as finalize preparation of the 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. 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 (PIRs) /Annual Program Report (APR), 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. 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.

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. The Inception Report 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 affect project implementation. When finalized, the Inception Report 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 Inception Report, the UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit will review the document.

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.

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.

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.

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. 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.

Annual Project Reports (APRs) 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. 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

The **Project Implementation Review (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. 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. 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. 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.

Short **quarterly progress 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.

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.

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.

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.

The subprogram, together with the CPP subprograms as a whole, will be subject to two independent external evaluations: a Mid-Term Review (MTR) after 2 ½ years and a Final Evaluation, which will be part of the overall evaluation of CPP's Phase 1. The MTR will be combined, where possible, with the mid-term or final evaluations of other subprograms within the CPP, thereby resulting in substantial cost savings and optimization of synergies. If possible, the evaluations will also be coordinated with those of the cooperating investment projects. The success of the CPP, and therefore of the National Coordination subprogram, will be measured partly by the sustainability of the impacts of its constituent subprograms.

The **Mid-Term Review (MTR)** will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course of corrections, if needed. The MTR will assess as follows: (i) effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; (ii) issues requiring decisions and actions; and (iii) initial lessons learned about the CPP's design, implementation and management. It will provide recommendations for enhanced implementation during the remainder of the subprogram term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the MTR will be decided after consultation between the parties to the CPP.

The **Final Evaluation** will take place three months prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting. It will focus on the same matters as the MTR and, furthermore, it will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits. The Final Evaluation will also document the extent to which the co-financing has materialized and has been implemented fully in synergy and support of the GEF funding. This evaluation will be carried out jointly with the Final Evaluation of the overall CPP and the final evaluations of the 2 regional subprograms for which UNDP is the Implementing Agency (i.e. the *Boucle de Mouhoun* and *Centre-Ouest* subprograms). The Final Evaluation will also provide recommendations for follow-up and related activities, as well as for CPP's Phase 2.

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 of the project's activities and to replicate them.

A **joint Terminal Tripartite Review** (TTR) 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 Terminal Tripartite Review. 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.

In terms of **impact measurement**, this national coordination subprogram, which is intended as a coordination and policy/institutional project, will not deliver impacts on the ground *per se*. However, it will set up an impact monitoring and evaluation system for the country. Thanks to its coordination role, the subprogram will ensure that best practices generated from the 4 regional subprograms and from other SLM interventions and actors are well documented, analyzed, disseminated and replicated throughout the country. Therefore the subprogram will indirectly generate impacts in terms of global environmental benefits, partly within the lifetime of CPP's Phase 1, but more so after the other projects start delivering impacts and best practices. This statement is contingent on the availability of resources and the possibility for the government to promote these practices through internal funding and additional donor support.

M&E Work Plan and Budget

An indicative M&E Work Plan and Budget, which integrates the M&E elements presented above, is compiled in the table below. It will be fine tuned during the Inception Workshop.

Indicative Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Corresponding Budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget (€)	Time frame
Inception Workshop for National Coordination subprogram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ UNDP-GEF 	US\$ 16,000	Within months 1-2 of start. If possible, connected to inception workshop of other subprograms
Inception Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-CO 	–	Immediately following Inception Workshop
Measurement of <i>Means of Verification</i> for Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measurements by project team staff (or, when so warranted, by specialized expertise/institutions) ▪ Oversight by Project Coordinator, UNDP-CO and UNDP-GEF (RCU) 	This is part of the M&E system and the establishment of the Observatory (indicative: US\$ 5,000)	Annually prior to APR/PIR and to the definition of the forthcoming annual work plan
APR and PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ UNDP-GEF (RCU/HQ) 	–	Annually
TPR and TPR report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Counterparts ▪ UNDP CO ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-GEF (RCU) 	–	Every year, upon receipt of APR
Periodic status reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit 	US\$ 2,000	To be determined by CPP team, UNDP-CO
Technical reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ Hired consultants as needed 	US\$ 2,000	To be determined by CPP team, UNDP-CO
Beneficiaries' surveys (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit 	US\$ 5,000	Just before both MTR and Final Evaluation
Mid-Term Review (independent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP- CO and UNDP-GEF ▪ External consultants (MTR team) 	US\$ 23,000	at mid-point of project (circa 2 ½ years after onset)
Final Evaluation (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ UNDP-GEF RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	US\$ 32,000 (4)	At the end of project implementation; external evaluation
CPP's Phase 1 Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-CO 	–	At least 1 month before end of project
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MECV ▪ CPP Coordination Unit ▪ UNDP-CO 	–	
Total estimated budget (M&E and supporting actions)		US\$ 85,000	

² Excluding project team's staff time and UNDP's staff and travel expenses.

³ Final Evaluation to be combined with evaluation of the CPP as a whole and of the 2 regional projects for which UNDP is the Implementing Agency, if possible.

⁴ This budget will be completed with lessons learnt work (US\$ 58,000) and contributions from regional sub-programs.

PART V: LEGAL CONTEXT

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Burkina Faso and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on [date]. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government co-operating agency described in that Agreement.

The UNDP Resident Representative in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto by the UNDP-GEF Unit and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:

- a) Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
- b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
- c) Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and
- d) Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document

II. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND GEF INCREMENT

<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 Enhanced programme-wide effectiveness and efficiency of SLM initiatives in Burkina Faso	Participatory adaptive management events are held for policy dialogue, consensus building and knowledge exchange around SLM every year.	No annual adaptive management events are currently held; SLM stakeholders rarely meet together	All CPP subprograms and partners hold annual adaptive management meetings (coordinated by this subprogram) to exchange experiences and reach consensus on policy and project responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports 	Continuation of a high level policy commitment and leadership accorded to SLM in Burkina Faso Climatic changes will not be so severe as to prohibit SLM
	Innovations and lessons from each CPP subprogram are replicated by other projects	Exchange of SLM principles and practices is not conducted on a regular basis (i.e. no knowledge exchange mechanism in place)	Every year, at least 4 SLM principles or practices from different subprograms are replicated in another project (total = 20)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Field visits • Stakeholders' surveys 	
Outcome 1 Coordination mechanism for partnerships to enable an integrated approach to sustainable and equitable land management in place	Creation of a national observatory on environment and sustainable development that will monitor SLM issues	No such type of observatory in place in the country	National observatory is functional and monitors a set of SLM indicators that are widely endorsed by stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Official documents • 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
	A battery of practical SLM indicators is elaborated and used by CPP subprograms and beyond	No SLM indicators developed and agreed upon nationwide	At least 10 organizations and projects (both CPP and elsewhere) use the CPP-developed SLM indicators as part of their M&E system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Institutional reports • Official documentation 	

Strategy	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline (Project Start)	Target Values	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Outcome 2 An enabling institutional and policy environment and enhanced awareness of the importance of sustainable and equitable land management for national development	National Authority for SLM (ANGDT) is a legal entity with its own government budget	National Authority does not exist	National Authority has legal status and Government has some budget allocated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal document creating the NA National budget for 2013 	Stakeholders, especially managers in ministries and NGOs, agree to change the “way of doing business” and to learn new techniques
	Proportion of legal and regulatory constraints that are identified in adaptive management events in years 1 to 3 that are solved through due legal and regulatory reform	No mechanism to identify constraints and address them in place	at least 50% of identified constraints are solved through legal and regulatory reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project reports Final evaluation 	A consultative and consensual approach is adhered to by all key players and guides the CPP
Outcome 3 Best practices for integrated, sustainable and equitable management of land, including innovative practices and indigenous knowledge	Number of sound local innovations for SLM recognized by a grant award	0	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project reports Final Evaluation 	The Government shows a high degree of and timely commitment to the transfer of resources and competencies to decentralized agencies
	Number of SLM experts in the regional administration	Few, if any (to be determined at project start)	Each region has at least one competent SLM practitioner who regularly provides support/advice to communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project reports Stakeholders' surveys Final Evaluation 	
Outcome 4 Effective and adaptive CPP 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	4 AWPBs and 4 PIRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of AWPBs and PIRs 	-
	Number of practical SLM documents produced and widely disseminated by CPP (e.g. best practices, field guides, local innovations, lessons learned, leaflets, radio series)	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 	

GEF incremental reasoning and cost-effectiveness

Since the principal role of this subprogram will be to support the implementation of the CPP as a whole, it has the **same incremental justification as the CPP**, as set out in the overall CPP document (see its Annex A: Incremental Cost Matrix). In particular, the incremental benefits of the CPP, to which this project will thereby contribute, will be: (i) improved coordination between sectors and effective implementation of land management plans and activities in support of local benefits of SLM, and (ii) effective replication nationwide of SLM practices which contribute to farmers' livelihood security. The subprogram will ensure that different stakeholders at national, regional and local levels have institutional structures in place, supported by enabling and effective land use policies.

The subprogram will particularly contribute to the **harmonization of policy documents regarding SLM**, including an effective discussion and decision-making platform at the national level that allow incentives, shared responsibilities and empowerment. In addition the project will lead the development of a toolbox for land use planning and management. The subprogram will also contribute to a strong increase of human capital at all levels, covering SLM and land use planning in an integrated way.

Finally, the subprogram will have a major and pioneering role in **developing an M&E system for SLM**, including the establishment of a national Observatory for environment and sustainable development, which will pay major attention to SLM (issues and indicators). Section G above provides further details on the M&E dimensions of this subprogram, which will have an impact beyond the subprogram and will become a reference for the other CPP subprograms and, in the long term, for SLM-related institutions and stakeholders alike.

With a total GEF budget of US\$ 1 million, **this medium-sized project will ensure the effective coordination and the program-level monitoring and evaluation of the entire US\$ 10 million CPP**. In addition, it will build a policy and institutional framework for SLM nationwide for long-term coordination of SLM in Burkina Faso beyond the duration of GEF funding. This represents good value for money in itself and will also help to maximize the cost-efficiency of the other CPP subprograms, as the National Coordination subprogram will provide M&E guidance and oversight, will foster knowledge exchange and will minimize the risk of duplication of efforts.

In addition, a number of measures have been taken in order to **minimize costs** in relation to the effectiveness of this subprogram. They include the following ones: (i) M&E costs will be minimized by combining the external evaluations of this subprogram with those of the CPP as a whole, and when possible with those of the other CPP subprograms; and (ii) the programmatic approach to be established under the National Coordination subprogram will optimize synergies between SLM interventions and stakeholders at national level.

The **global benefits** of the National Coordination subprogram are the same as those of the overall CPP, as approved in 2006; namely: conservation and restoration of ecosystem function; conservation of biodiversity; sequestration of carbon; and the protection of productive potential, at small, medium and large (landscape) levels. The National Coordination subprogram will focus on the national policy and institutional capacities to deliver those global benefits that will ensure sustained provision of ecosystem services important to human well-being, such as food, water, medicines and fibres.

III. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party / Impl. Agency	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Total (USD)	Notes				
1. A coordination platform for sustainable partnerships to enable an integrated approach to sustainable and equitable land management is established	MECV		GEF (LDCF) (SCCF)	71300	Local Consultants	3 000	3 000	3 000	-	-	9 000	1				
				71300	Local Consultants	-	3 000	3 500	-	3 500	10 000	2				
				72100	Contractual services Cies	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	25 000	3				
				72800	Information & Techn. Equip	5 000	5 000	-	-	-	10 000	4				
				71300	Local Consultants	7 200	7 200	7 200	7 200	7 200	36 000	5				
				71600	Travel	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	25 000	6				
				71300	Local Consultants	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	25 000	7				
				72100	Contractual services Cies	3 000	2 000	2 000			7 000	8				
				71200	International Consultants	10 000	10 000	-	-	-	20 000	9				
				71600	Travel	7 500	7 500	-	-	-	15 000	9				
				71600	Travel	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	5 000	10				
				72100	Contractual services compagnies	5 000	5 000	-	-	-	10 000	11				
				71400	Contractual services ind.	11 388	11 388	11 388	11 388	11 388	56 940	12				
				74200	Audio visual & Printing Costs	2 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	6 000					
				72500	Office Supplies	4 000	3 000	3 000	2 000	2 000	14 000					
				72100	Contractual services Cies	12 000	-	-	-	-	12 000	13				
				71600	Travel	4 000					4 000	13				
				71400	Consultant services ind.	13 208	13 208	13 208	13 208	13 208	66 040	14				
				74500	Miscellaneous	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 020	25 020					
							Sub-total GEF		108 296	92 296	65 296	55 796	59 316	381 000		
								71400	Contractual services ind.	11 388	11 388	11 388	11 388	11 388	56 940	15
								71300	Local Consultants	5 000	5 000	5 000	-	-	15 000	16
								72100	Contractual services Cies	10 000	-	-	-	-	10 000	17
				72100	Contractual services Cies	10 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	70 000	18				
					sub-total UNDP	36 388	31 388	31 388	26 388	26 388	151 940					
					Total Outcome 1	144 684	123 684	96 684	82 184	85 704	532 940					

Notes:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SLM concertation mechanisms 2. SLM financing mechanisms (2 months) 3. SLM coordination & policy dialogue (events, tasks) 4. Observatoire equipment 5. Observatoire: 6 resource persons (part-time) 6. Observatoire members - field travel 7. Observatoire: research and analysis 8. Observatoire: miscellaneous support 9. M&E system development: international support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10. M&E system development (internal fieldwork) 11. M&E system: workshops and training 12. Project's M&E expert (50% @ US\$ 22,800 / year) 13. Inception workshop 14. Project Coordinator - institut. coord. (50% @ US\$ 26,400 / year) 15. Project's M&E expert (50% @ US\$ 22,800 / year) 16. M&E system development: local support 17. Contribution to project's launching 18. Stakeholders forum: meetings, events et al. |
|---|---|

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party / Impl. Agency	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Total (USD)	Notes		
2. An institutional and policy environment which enhances awareness and implementation of sustainable and equitable land management is strengthened	MECV		GEF	71200	International Consultants	-	10 000	10 000	-	-	20 000	19		
			(LDCF)	71600	Travel	-	7 500	7 500	-	-	15 000	19		
			(SCCF)	71300	Local Consultants	3 000	3 000	-	-	6 000	20			
				71300	Local Consultants	-	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	8 000	21		
				72100	Contractual services Cies	2 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	14 000	22		
				72100	Contractual services Cies	-	-	3 500	3 500	3 000	10 000	23		
				72100	Contractual services Cies	-	10 000	20 000	10 000	-	40 000	24		
				71600	Travel	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	5 000	25		
				71300	Local Consultants	3 000	-	-	-	-	3 000	26		
				72100	Contractual services Cies.	5 000	15 000	15 000	10 000	10 000	55 000	27		
					Local Consultants	-	3 500	3 500	-	-	7 000	28		
					74200	Audio visual & Printing Costs	1 000	3 000	4 000	1 000	1 000	10 000		
					72800	Information & Techn. Equip	5 000	-	-	-	-	5 000		
					72500	Office Supplies	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	5 000		
					74500	Miscellaneous	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	15 000		
						sub-total GEF		24 000	62 000	73 500	34 500	24 000	218 000	
						Total Outcome 2		24 000	62 000	73 500	34 500	24 000	218 000	
3. Practices of integrated, sustainable and equitable land management, including innovative practices or appropriate local know-how, are identified and promoted			GEF	71200	International Consultants	-	-	5 000	-	10 000	15 000	29		
			(LDCF)	71600	Travel	-	-	3 000	-	5 000	8 000	30		
			(SCCF)	71300	Local Consultants	-	5 000	-	-	-	5 000	31		
				71300	Local Consultants	3 000	3 000	3 000	5 000	6 000	20 000	32		
				72100	Contractual services Cies	2 000	3 000	10 000	5 000	10 000	30 000	33		
				72100	Contractual services	-	10 000	10 000	-	-	20 000	34		
				71400	Contractual services ind.	-	2 000	2 000	-	-	4 000	35		
				72100	Contractual services	-	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	60 000	36		
				72100	Contractual services Cies	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	15 000	37		
				72100	Contractual services	-	10 000	15 000	15 000	10 000	50 000	38		
				71600	Travel	-	5 000	8 000	10 000	6 000	29 000	39		
				72100	Contractual services	-	5 000	3 000	-	-	8 000	40		
					74200	Audio visual & Printing Costs	1 000	2 000	2 000	1 000	2 000	8 000		
					72800	Information & Techn. Equip	10 000	-	-	-	-	10 000		
					72500	Office Supplies	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	5 000		
					74500	Miscellaneous	5 000	5 000	5 000	4 500	4 000	23 500		
						sub-total GEF		25 000	69 000	85 000	59 500	72 000	310 500	
				71300	Local Consultants	-	-	4 400	-	4 400	8 800	41		
				72100	Contractual services Cies	-	2 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	17 000	41		
					sub-total UNDP	-	2 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	25 800			
					Total Outcome 3	25 000	71 000	90 000	64 500	77 000	336 300			

Notes:

19 Policy and institutional advise (int'l):

20 Institutional reform

21 Regulatory reform

22 Meetings & events to create the ANGDT

23 Support / cooperation with land tenure services

24 Training workshops and events

25 Institutional and/or policy consultations at field level

26 Elaboration training materials and training plan

27 SLM Training for regional authorities and rural communes

28 Elaboration of tools for transferring NRM roles to local authorities

29 Systematisation/Analysis of best practices on SLM

30 Int. Consultant: Travel + DSA

31 Elaboration strategy for environmental education

32 Compile lessons learnt and best practices on SLM

33 Production / dissemination of SLM best practices materials

34 Formation de formateurs et education environnementale

35 Integration of SLM in environmental education and related activities

36 Grant-prize for community SLM innovations

37 IEC + radio: preparation of SLM materials and difussion

38 Knowledge-sharing workshops and events

39 Visites d'echanges pour les partenaires locaux

40 Studies on climate change and land degradation linkages

41 Miscellaneous support for knowledge management and dissemination

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party / Impl. Agency	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Total (USD)	Notes		
4. Effective and adaptive CPP management				71400	Contractual services ind.	7 200	7 200	7 200	7 200	7 200	36 000	42		
				71200	International Consultants	-	-	12 000	-	-	12 000	43		
				71600	Travel	-	-	5 500	-	-	5 500	43		
				71300	Local Consultants	-	-	5 000	-	-	5 000	44		
				71200	International Consultants	-	-	-	-	15 000	15 000	45		
				71600	Travel	-	-	-	-	10 000	10 000	46		
				71300	Local Consultants	-	-	-	-	7 000	7 000	47		
					Sub-total GEF	7 200	7 200	29 700	7 200	39 200	90 500			
								71400	Contractual services ind.	13 208	13 208	13 208	13 208	13 208
				71400	Contractual services ind.	7 200	7 200	7 200	7 200	7 200	36 000	49		
				72200	Equipment & Furniture	30 000	-	-	-	-	30 000	50		
				72500	Supplies	2 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	4 000	15 000	51		
				71400	Contractual services ind.	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	15 000	52		
				74200	Audio visual & Printing Costs	12 000	18 000	20 000	15 000	10 000	75 000			
				72800	Information & Techn. Equip	7 500	15 000	10 000	7 500	5 000	45 000			
				72500	Office Supplies	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	25 000			
				74500	Miscellaneous	3 044	3 044	3 044	3 044	3 044	15 220			
					sub-total UNDP	82 952	67 452	64 452	56 952	50 452	322 260			
					Total Outcome 4	90 152	74 652	94 152	64 152	89 652	412 760			
					TOTAL GEF						1 000 000			
					TOTAL UNDP						500 000			

TOTAL GEF											1 000 000	
TOTAL UNDP											500 000	
TOTAL GOVT											1 000 000	53
TOTAL PROJECT											2 500 000	

Notes:

- 42. Project's Administrative & Financial officer (50% salary @ US\$ 14,400/year)
- 43. Mid-Term review (20 days, int'l travel, DSA 15 days)
- 44. Mid-Term Review (local support, including Beneficiaries' Survey)
- 45. Final Evaluation (30 days)
- 46. Final Evaluation (international travel + DSA 20 days)
- 47. Final Evaluation (local support, including beneficiaries' Survey)
- 48. Project Coordinator - project management (50% @ US\$ 26,400 / year)
- 49. Project's Administrative & Financial officer (50% salary @ US\$ 14,400 / year)
- 50. Vehicle
- 51. Vehicle maintenance
- 52. Project's driver
- 53. This comprises in kind and cash contributions, 2 senior officers, project assistencial staff, contribution to project building.

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This section contains the following information:

- Endorsement letter by Government
- English Translation of the Endorsement letter by Government
- Support letters from co-financing partners
- Terms of Reference of the subprogram's Coordinator (outline)
- Terms of Reference of the subprogram's M&E expert (outline)
- Terms of Reference of the subprogram's Administrative & Financial Officer (outline)

Please note this proposal is not drawn from a PIF since it derives from the GEF-3 financial cycle. No PIF can therefore be attached (as customary in UNDP's Project Documents submitted to GEF). Instead, a PDF-B for the entire CPP (which comprises 5 subprograms, including this one) was developed in 2005-2006, leading to a CPP program document that was approved by the GEF Council in August 2006. 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, World Bank and IFAD. Each agency bore the financial and technical responsibility for the preparation of its subprogram/s and for co-financing them.

Endorsement letter by Government

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DU CADRE DE VIE
POINT FOCAL OPERATIONNEL DU FONDS
POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL

N° 07-019 /MECV/PFO/FEM

BURKINA FASO
Unité - Progrès - Justice

Ouagadougou, le 31 DEC 2007

**Point Focal Opérationnel
du Fonds pour l'Environnement
Mondial (FEM)**

BURKINA FASO

A

**Monsieur Yannick Glemarec
Coordonnateur Exécutif
du PNUD-FEM
304 East 45th Street 9th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10017USA
Fax : 212-906-6998**

Objet : Endossement du Sous-Programme de la Coordination Nationale de la première phase du Programme National de Partenariat pour la Gestion Durable des Terres du Burkina Faso (CPP/BF).

Monsieur le Coordonnateur,

En ma qualité de Point focal opérationnel du FEM du Burkina Faso, j'ai le plaisir de confirmer que le projet cité en objet est (a) conforme aux priorités nationales du gouvernement (notamment de la première phase du Programme National de Partenariat pour la Gestion Durable des Terres du Burkina Faso (CPP/BF)) et aux engagements pris par le Burkina Faso dans le cadre des conventions mondiales pertinentes sur l'environnement et (b), a été discuté avec les parties prenantes concernées, y compris les Points Focaux des différentes conventions mondiales sur l'environnement, conformément aux directives du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM) en matière d'implication de tous les partenaires.

En cas d'approbation, l'exécution dudit projet sera assurée par le Ministère chargé de l'Environnement avec l'appui du Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) comme agence du FEM.

Le montant total attendu du FEM pour ce projet, pendant la première phase du CPP/BF, s'élève à 1,000,000 Dollars des E.U, incluant les frais dûs au PNUD au titre des services de gestion du cycle du projet.

Veillez agréer, *Monsieur le Coordonnateur*, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

Ampliations :
- CAB/MECV
- SP/CONEDD

Alain Edouard TRAORE
Conseiller des Affaires Etrangères



(SP-CONEDD, 01 BP 6486 Ouagadougou 01)

Tel. : St. (226) 50 31 24 64 / Dir. 50 31 31 66 E-mail: spconedd@yahoo.fr Fax : (226) 50 31 64 91

English translation of the Endorsement letter by Government

MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR THE GEF
BURKINA FASO

Ouagadougou, 31st December 2007

No. 07-019/MECV/PFO/FEM

To : Mr Yannick Glemarec
UNDP GEF Coordinator
304 East 45th Street 9th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10071 USA
212-906-6998

Subject: Endorsement for the project: Burkina Faso CPP subproject - National Sustainable Land Management Country Programme

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Burkina Faso, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities (in particular the phase 1 of the Country Partnership Programme on Sustainable Land Management in Burkina Faso (CPP/BF)) and the commitments made by Burkina Faso under the relevant global environmental conventions and (b) has been discussed with relevant stakeholder, including the global environmental conventions focal points, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

If approved, the project will be implemented by Ministry in charge of Environment with the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as GEF implementing agency.

I understand that the total GEF financing being requested for this project, under the phase 1 of the CPP/BF is \$1,000,000 inclusive of UNDP fees for project cycle management services associated with this project.

Sincerely,

CC: - CAB/MECV
- SP/CONEDD

(signed)

Alain Edouard TRAORE
Councilor of the Foreign Affairs

Support letters from co-financing partners

- **PROGERT:** Projet de Gestion Durable des Ressources Forestiers
- **ADEPAC:** Projet d'Appui à la Décentralisation et à la Participation Citoyenne
- **PASE:** Projet d'Accès aux Services Energétiques
- **PN-PTF/LCP:** Programme National Plate-Formes Multifonctionnelles pour la lutte contre la Pauvreté
- **PNGT2:** Programme National de Gestion des Terroirs – phase 2
- **UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme



MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU
CADRE DE VIE

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

PROJET DE GESTION DURABLE DES RESSOURCES FORESTIERES DANS LES REGIONS SUD-OUEST, CENTRE-EST ET ES

PROGEREF

UNITE DE GESTION DU PROJET

N° 2007-118/MECV/SG/PROGEREF/SE/ba

Ouagadougou, le 22 AUG 2007

Le Coordonnateur

A

Madame la Directrice Pays du PNUD

OUAGADOUGOU

Objet : Confirmation de cofinancement

Madame la Directrice,

En référence à votre correspondance n°07 – 502 /MECV/SP-CONEDD/DPCIE du 17 juillet 2007, relative à une demande de lettre de cofinancement au sous programme de Coordination National du Programme National de Partenariat pour la Gestion Durable des Terres (CPP/BF), j'ai l'honneur par la présente, de confirmer l'engagement du projet dont nous avons la responsabilité, à contribuer au co-financement dudit sous-programme.

Le montant du cofinancement est de 310. 190. 000 FCFA pour la période de 2007 à 2010.

Ce montant représente les dépenses et investissements prévus dans le cadre de nos activités déjà identifiées avec l'aide de nos partenaires, lesquels contribueront à l'atteinte des résultats attendus du Programme.

Veuillez agréer, **Madame la Directrice**, l'expression de ma considération distinguée

COPIES
Le 22 AUG 2007
879

Oumarou SAWADOGO
Médaille d'Honneur des Eaux et Forêts



Ampliations :
- SP/CONEDD

MINISTRE DE L'ADMINISTRATION
TERRITORIALE ET DE LA DECENTRALISATION

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DIRECTION GENERALE DES COLLECTIVITES
TERRITORIALES (DGCT)

Projet n°00051873
APPUI A LA DECENTRALISATION ET A
LA PARTICIPATION CITOYENNE
01 BP 148 OUAGADOUGOU 01
Tel : 50 33 94 03/04



BURKINA FASO
Unité - Progrès - Justice

Ouagadougou, le 02 OCT 2007

N°2007 MATD/SG/ADEPAC/YE

0001873

Le Coordonnateur National,

A

*Madame la Directrice Pays
du PNUD*

OUAGADOUGOU

Objet : Confirmation de cofinancement

Madame la Directrice,

Suite aux échanges avec mes Chargés de programme relatifs à une demande de lettre de cofinancement du sous programme de Coordination Nationale du Programme National de Partenariat pour la Gestion Durable des Terres (CPP/BF), j'ai l'honneur par la présente de confirmer l'engagement du projet ADEPAC dont nous avons la responsabilité, à contribuer au cofinancement dudit sous-programme.

Le montant du cofinancement est de cinquante millions (50 000 000) CFA pour la période de 2007 à 2010.

Ce montant représente les dépenses et investissements prévus dans le cadre du document du projet, lesquels contribueront à l'atteinte des résultats attendus du sous programme.

Veuillez agréer, *Madame la Directrice*, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.


Moussa OUEDRAOGO


MINISTERE DES MINES,
DES CARRIERES ET DE L'ENERGIE

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

UNITE D'EXECUTION DE LA REFORME DU
SECTEUR DE L'ENERGIE

- Projet d'Accès aux Services Energétiques

BURKINA FASO
Unité – Progrès – Justice

Ouagadougou, le 26 SEP. 2007

N°2007 00181 MCE/SG/UER

Le Coordonnateur

Objet : Confirmation de cofinancement du sous
programme de la Coordination nationale du
Programme National de Partenariat pour la
Gestion Durable des Terres

//-))

Madame la Directrice Pays du
Programme des Nations Unies pour
le Développement-Burkina Faso
OUAGADOUGOU

Madame la Directrice,

En référence à la correspondance n° 07-502/MECV/SP-CONEDD/DPCIE du 17 juillet 2007 relative à une lettre de cofinancement au sous programme de la Coordination nationale du Programme National de Partenariat pour la Gestion Durable des Terres (CPP/BF), j'ai l'honneur par la présente de confirmer l'engagement du Projet d'Accès aux Services Energétiques (PASE) dont nous avons la responsabilité, à contribuer au cofinancement dudit sous programme.

Le montant du cofinancement est de quatre cent soixante trois millions huit cent trente six mille (463.836.000) F CFA pour la période 2008-2012. Ce montant servira aux dépenses des activités de coordination des investissements relatives aux aménagements forestiers et renforcera les résultats attendus du CCP/BF.

Veillez agréer, **Madame la Directrice**, l'expression de ma parfaite considération.

Ampliation :
- SP/CONEDD



Godefroy THOMBIANO



Ministère de l'Economie
et des Finances

Secrétariat Général

Direction des Etudes
et de la Planification

PROGRAMME NATIONAL PLATES-FORMES MULTIFONCTIONNELLES
POUR LA LUTTE CONTRE LA PAUVRETE

N° 2008- SN/ 0034/PN-PTF/
Réf : BFA 10- 0003464 « PN-PTF/LCP »

Ouagadougou, le 04 Avril 2008

Objet : - Confirmation de cofinancement

Madame la Directrice,

La présente a pour but de confirmer notre engagement à contribuer au Programme National de partenariat pour la gestion durable des terres du Burkina Faso (CCP) dans le cadre de la coordination au niveau nationale du Programme PN-PTF/LCP. Le cofinancement de notre Programme dans cette composante nationale est évalué à 2 Millions USD (2 000 000) pour la période 2008-2012.

Ce montant représente les dépenses et investissements prévus dans le cadre de nos activités déjà identifiées avec l'aide de nos partenaires, lesquels contribueront à l'atteinte des résultats attendus du Programme.

Veuillez agréer, **Madame la Directrice**, l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

Le Coordonnateur National
Adama ROUAMBA
Le Coordonnateur National
Programme National Plates-Formes Multifonctionnelles LCP
11 BP 1972 Ouaga 11
Tél. 50 30 57 35 / 40
BURKINA FASO

Madame Ruby Sandhu –Rojon
Directrice de Pays

BURKINA FASO PNUD/OUAGADOUGOU

MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE,
DE L'HYDRAULIQUE
ET DES RESSOURCES HALIEUTIQUES

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DEUXIEME PROGRAMME NATIONAL
DE GESTION DES TERROIRS
(PNGT 2)

COORDINATION NATIONALE

01 BP 1487 OUAGADOUGOU 01
Tél. : 50.32.47.53/54 - Fax : 50.31.74.10

E-0672

N° 2007 /MAHRH/SG/PNGT2/CN/SILEM



BURKINA FASO

Unité-Progress-Justice

Ouagadougou, le 8 OCT. 2007

Le Coordonnateur National

A

*Objet: Cofinancement du sous-programme CPP
de la Coordination Nationale.*

Madame la Directrice Pays
du PNUD au Burkina Faso

Ouagadougou

Madame la Directrice Pays,

En référence à la correspondance N°07-502/MECV/SP-CONEDD/DPCIE du 17/07/2007, relative à une demande de lettre de cofinancement du sous-programme du Programme National de Partenariat pour la Gestion Durable des Terres (CPP/BF) de la Coordination Nationale, j'ai l'honneur par la présente, de confirmer l'engagement du PNGT2, Phase 2, à contribuer au cofinancement dudit sous-programme.

Le montant de cofinancement est de 350 millions de CFA (ou USD 714 286) pour la période de 2007 à 2011

Ce montant représente les dépenses et investissements prévus dans le cadre de nos activités déjà identifiées avec l'aide de nos partenaires, lesquels contribueront à l'atteinte des résultats attendus du programme.

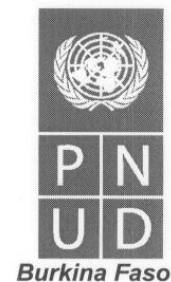
Veuillez agréer, *Madame la Directrice Pays*, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

Ampliations :

- SP-CONEDD
- Banque Mondiale
- SILEM
- Chrono

Jean Paul G. SAWADO





036/LD - CPP

le 10 avril 2008

Confirmation de cofinancement

La présente a pour but de confirmer l'engagement du Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) à contribuer au Programme National de Partenariat pour la gestion durable des terres du Burkina Faso (CPP), notamment le sous programme de la coordination au niveau national.

Le cofinancement de notre institution dans cette composante nationale est évaluée à deux millions neuf cent mille USD (2, 900,000) pour la période de 2008 à 2012.

Ce montant représente les dépenses et investissements en nature et en espèces prévus dans le cadre de nos activités déjà identifiées avec l'aide de nos partenaires, lesquels contribueront à l'atteinte des résultats attendus du programme.

Ruby Sandhu-Rojon
Directrice Pays

Terms of Reference of the subprogram's Coordinator (outline)

- Manage the National Coordination subprogram.
- Support communication, cooperation and harmonic implementation of all CPP projects, leading a joint adaptive management and M&E process.
- Foster synergies, exchanges and cooperation among CPP projects and stakeholders.
- Planning of project activities, including the preparation of the AWPBs.
- Recruitment of consultants and support organizations for project implementation.
- Liaison with Government (CONEDD, MECV) and donors (GEF, UNDP) regarding the subprogram and the entire CPP process.
- Ensure transparent and sound use of the project's financial and material resources.
- Ensure the administrative and financial procedures are duly applied.
- Raise awareness on SLM issues, policies and practices.
- Launch, negotiate and develop cooperative partnerships around SLM.
- Foster the systematization and dissemination of best practices and lessons learnt on SLM from CPP projects.
- Guide the establishment of the ANGDT.
- Ensure implementation of recommendations from audits and the Mid-Term Review.

Terms of Reference of the subprogram's M&E expert (outline)

- Guide the design and lead the implementation of the CPP's M&E system.
- Advise and oversee the M&E activities and functions of the national SLM Observatoire.
- Monitor the activities planned for the subprogram.
- Coordinate and harmonize the M&E systems of the different CPP subprograms; provide M&E advice and capacities to the 4 regional CPP subprograms.
- Participate in the different evaluations, reviews and audits of the subprogram and ensure the implementation of the recommendations.
- Contribute to the drafting of the main reports on the subprogram's execution and progress.
- Revise and advise on the main execution reports of the other CPP subprograms.
- Prepare technical profiles on the monitoring of subprogram's activities.
- Contribute to the creation and maintenance of CPP's website.

Terms of Reference of the subprogram's Administrative & Financial Officer (outline)

- Supervise the financial and fiduciary aspects of the subprogram's execution
- Support the Coordinator on the application of administrative and financial management procedures
- Implement due accounting and financial management in accordance with agreed accounting principles and instruments, and taking into consideration UNDP's financial rules.
- Participation in the preparation of the annual budget.
- Ensure the practical organisation of the project, supporting the coordinator and the M&E expert;.
- Produce financial and budget reports, and provide the financial reports required by UNDP timely.
- Administrative management of the personnel recruited and the contracts of the subprogram.
- Conduct administrative tasks related to the implementation or assigned by the Coordinator.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: _____

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

(Link to UNDAF outcome., If no UNDAF, leave blank)

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):

(CP outcomes linked t the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):

(CP outcomes linked t the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Implementing partner:

(designated institution/Executing agency)

Other Partners:

Programme Period: _____
Programme Component: _____
Project Title: _____
Project ID: _____
Project Duration: _____
Management Arrangement: _____

Total budget: _____
Allocated resources: _____
• Government _____
• Regular _____
• Other: _____
○ Donor _____
○ Donor _____
○ Donor _____
• In kind contributions _____

Agreed by **(Government)**: _____

Agreed by **(Implementing partner/Executing agency)**: _____

Agreed by **(UNDP)**: _____

Notes:

UNDAF Outcome and Indicator(s)

The signature page details the UNDAF outcome(s) as well as the Outcome(s) and Output(s) related to the project. If the UNDAF lists outcomes, they should be included in the signature page. When UNDAF outcomes are not clearly articulated, country teams may decide to either revisit the UNDAF to clarify the outcomes or leave the field blank.

UNDAF Outcome indicators should be listed here.

Expected Outcome(s) and Indicator(s)

Expected Outcomes are Country Programme (CP) outcomes. They should reflect MYFF/SRF outcomes and ACC sector, which will be in the ERP).

Outcome indicator(s) should be listed here.

Expected Output(s) and Indicator(s)

Expected Outputs are Country Programme outputs. They should reflect MYFF/SRF outputs.

Output indicator(s) should be listed here.

Implementing partner:

Same as designated institution in the simplified project document – name of institution responsible for managing the programme or project (formerly referred to as executing agency). Implementing partners include Government, UN agencies, UNDP (see restrictions in Programming Manual Chapter 6) or NGOs.

Other partners:

Formerly referred to as implementing agencies in the simplified project document—partners that have agreed to carry out activities within a nationally executed project. This would include UNDP when it provides Country Office Support to national execution. Private sector companies and NGOs hired as contractors would generally not be included. The agency (i.e. Government, UN agency) that contracts with the private sector company and/or NGO is the responsible party. ‘Other partners’ can also apply to other execution modalities.

When an NGO contributes to an output, it can be noted along with the responsible party with which it contracts (e.g., UNDP/NGO, Govt/NGO). Consistent with current practice the rationale for selecting an NGO as a contractor, must be documented.

Programme period: Refers to the Country Programme period

Programme component: MYFF Goal

Project title, project code, project duration (self explanatory)

Management arrangement: Indicate NEX, AGEX, NGO Execution, DEX

Budget: Total budget minus the General Management Services Fees

General Management Services Fees: This was formerly COA (Country Office Administrative fee) for cost sharing and UNDP Administrative Fee for Trust Funds.

Total budget: Includes the budget and General Management Services Fees. In-kind contributions can be listed under ‘other’ resources. Unfunded amounts cannot be committed until funds are available.

Signatures:

The Implementing partner is the institution responsible for managing the programme or project. (The institution now commonly referred to as the “executing agency” but will now be referred to as the “implementing partner”)

UNDP is the UNDP Resident Representative.

The Government counterpart is the government coordinating authority.



UNDP Project Document
UNDP-GEF Medium-Size Project (MSP)

Government of Senegal
United Nations Development Program

LEAD/FA – ENDA
(Leadership for Environment and Development / Francophone Africa –
Environmental Development Action)

PIMS No 2120: **SIP - Innovations in Micro Irrigation for Dryland Farmers**

APPENDIX 1

Approved MSP PIF..... 2



Approved MSP PIF

Submission Date: 30th October 2007

Re-submission Date: 14 January 2008

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 3386

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: PIMS No. 2120

COUNTRY(IES): Senegal

PROJECT TITLE: SIP: Innovations in Micro Irrigation for Dryland Farmers

GEF AGENCY(IES): UNDP

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNERS:

GEF FOCAL AREAS: Land Degradation

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): SP-1

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT:

Strategic Investment Program for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa (SIP)

INDICATIVE CALENDAR	
Milestones	Expected Dates
Work Program (for FSP)	June 2007 (SIP)
CEO Endorsement/Approval	Dec 2007
GEF Agency Approval	Jan 2008
Implementation Start	Feb 2008
Mid-term Review	Aug 2009
Implementation Completion	Feb 2011

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK (Expand table as necessary)

Project Objective: To contribute to sustainable land management in order to maintain and improve ecosystem health, stability, integrity, functions and services, and at the same time support sustainable livelihoods in Senegal.

<i>Project Components</i>	<i>Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA**</i>	Expected Outcomes	<i>Expected Outputs</i>	<i>Indicative GEF Financing*</i>		Indicative Co-financing*		Total (\$)
				<i>(\$)</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>(\$)</i>	<i>%</i>	
1. Develop national micro irrigation database	TA	SLM mainstreamed and more fully integrated into policy and planning	A regularly updated, comprehensive, and accessible database of successful micro irrigation strategies in the sub-region	80,000	9	155,000	15	235,000
2. Identify best-fit practices	TA	SLM in dryland agriculture is promoted and up-scaled	Document detailing best-fit SLM micro and small-scale irrigation practices, identified through participatory process	20,000	2	115,000	12	135,000
3. Set up pilot sites and run field trials	TA	Institutional, community and individual capacities for SLM strengthened Land productivity is improved and more cost effective	Public and private sector stakeholders in 10 "Rural Communes" in the Department of Bakel aware of, trained in, and using effective small-scale irrigation management approaches, methods, and tools, within the context of Integrated Land Use Planning (ILUP)	560,000	62	350,000	35	910,000

			Adoption of small scale irrigation strategies and practices, within the context of ILUP at ten (10) selected field sites in Senegal					
4. Design and implement knowledge-transfer methods for SLM up-scaling	TA	SLM mainstreamed and up-scaled in irrigation and dryland agricultural	A set of field-tested knowledge-transfer methods and tools for up-scaling micro and small scale SLM practices throughout Senegal SLM KM improved	110,000	12	191,000	19	301,000
5. Facilitate national policy dialogue on ILUP and micro irrigation	TA	Sustainable micro irrigation and ILUP mainstreamed and integrated into development planning at national level	Contribute to the development of institutional, legal, and policy measures to enable the expansion of sustainable practices for small-scale irrigation sector, and mechanisms for ongoing policy dialogue at national and international levels	40,000	4	89,000	9	129,000
6. Project management				100,000	11	100,000	10	200,000
Total project costs				910,000	100	1,000,000	100	1,910,000

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

	Project Preparation	Project	Agency Fee	Total
GEF Grant	0	910,000	90,000	1,000,000
Co-financing	40,000	1,000,000		1,040,000
Total	40,000	1,910,000	90,000	2,040,000

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

Co-financing Source	Cash	In-kind	Total
Project Government Contribution	0	250,000	250,000
GEF Agency(ies)	0	0	0
Bilateral Aid Agency(ies)	0	0	0
Multilateral Agency(ies)	150,000	0	150,000
Private Sector	0	75,000	75,000
NGO	70,000	400,000	470,000
Others	TBD	TBD	55,000
Total co-financing	220,000	725,000	1,000,000

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO SOLVE IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:

Issue: Throughout Africa, but particularly in dryland areas, access to adequate quantity and quality of water is the single greatest constraint on both development and habitat protection, and the efficient use of water resources is key to both economic progress and environmental quality. The link between economic progress and environmental quality in Africa's drylands is rooted in the multifaceted land-use strategies employed by rural residents. In drylands, natural areas, which contain much important local biodiversity and are an integral part of the natural landscape, are exposed to potentially high levels of unmanaged exploitation, either through conversion to unsustainable agricultural production or through the over-harvesting of available resources. Past efforts to address the management of water resources in dryland areas in Africa have a largely negative legacy. Small-scale irrigation schemes in these areas respond to the needs of farmers by complementing their other activities, such as rain-fed cropping and animal husbandry, rather than conflicting with them, as is often the case with larger state-sponsored irrigation schemes.

The Bakel Region, situated in the Senegal River Valley, confronts one of the most potentially destabilizing natural resource challenges facing dryland areas today – the need for effective strategies and methods to improve the management of scarce water resources. Local inhabitants practice a combination of irrigated agriculture, rain-fed cultivation and pastoral activities. Small scale irrigation schemes have the potential of responding to the needs of farmers by complementing their other productive activities. However, in the Senegal River Valley there has been a disproportionate dependence on large-scale water management strategies that have exacerbated competition for land and frequently are environmentally and economically inappropriate. To date, fragmented objectives and sectoral approaches have addressed irrigated agriculture in isolation rather than embedded within the context of more effective community-based land use planning.

Project: The project will implement pilot programs in the Bakel region and will be designed to gather, systematize, analyze, and demonstrate the base of experimental research on small-scale dryland irrigation systems, and to disseminate this information to rural communities elsewhere in Senegal, enabling them to improve their capacity to manage scarce resources. The project is premised on the contention that the use of innovative water management practices, particularly small-scale irrigation activities, embedded within the context of more effective community-based land use planning, will provide results that overcome the difficulties outlined above. Further, the use of such practices to inform the development of national resource management strategies in Senegal will prove invaluable to other African nations where small-scale irrigation can contribute to improved integrated ecosystem management, and could result in the future execution of similar projects in other countries.

The goal of the project is to improve the livelihoods of the inhabitants in the Sahel by implementing a bottom-up initiative to promote self-sustained land and water management practices in a typical dryland setting. Through up-scaled implementation of pilot knowledge-transfer initiatives of successful methods for micro irrigation, this project seeks to prevent land degradation, promote environmentally sustainable irrigation practices, and strengthen the irrigated land component of the rural production system so as to relieve the pressure on rain-fed agricultural lands and natural areas and ensure ecosystem health, stability and integrity. Compared to the baseline large-scale public schemes, controlled and managed by the regional irrigation management authority, small-scale irrigation ventures initiated and managed by local farmers have the economic advantage of requiring smaller investment per unit of cropped area, are often financed using locally-mobilized resources, and can more readily adjust to changes in production factors and fluctuations in commodity markets.

The project is premised on the contention that the use of innovative water management practices, particularly in irrigation technologies and approaches, and by embedding these practices within the context of more effective community-based land use planning, will respond to some of the critical challenges facing dryland areas today. In order to achieve this, the project will test and disseminate innovative approaches to micro irrigation in the Sahel. Furthermore, the project will support the mainstreaming of SLM considerations into national resource management and agricultural production strategies in Senegal. The project has significant up-scaling and replication potential in other areas in the Sahel where irrigated agriculture is practiced.

GEF/SIP resources, via WB and UNDP project activities, will be used to support targeted investments aimed at (i) creating the conditions/foundations to allow Senegal to progressively adopt a more cross-sectoral and programmatic approach to SLM, and (ii) supporting on-the-ground interventions aiming at upscaling SLM in specific agro-ecological zones.

Global Environmental Benefits Expected: Successful implementation of this project will promote the ecological and productive sustainability of drylands by 1) reducing ecologically destructive large-scale irrigation practices that frequently lead to land degradation in developing countries; 2) enhancing integrated and sustainable land use planning within the wider landscape; 3) stemming migration of populations from unproductive dryland regions to areas of high ecological value; 4) reducing developing countries' needs to import cereals and grains; 5) developing a baseline for monitoring the potential benefits of carbon sequestration in dryland regions; and 6) conserving globally significant biodiversity.

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

The project proponents have worked closely with the CCD focal point in Senegal to design a project that would support Senegal's National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (NAP/CD) and the new country partnership framework to combat desertification and poverty. The project will promote agricultural and irrigation practices that build upon local knowledge and capacity to create viable, locally-managed production systems nested within a diverse patchwork of land types. This vision is in concert with Senegal's objectives as outlined in its NAPCD and NEAP. While project efforts will focus on pilot activities in the Bakel Region, the proposed database of innovative small-scale irrigation practices and the results of field testing in Bakel will assist resources planning and management agencies through Senegal and West Africa, in gathering and disseminating information related to irrigation production systems that fit squarely within integrated ecosystem management initiatives. In so doing, the project will address one of the most significant barriers to effective implementation of the NAP/CD – the paucity of instructive examples of innovative, community-based water and drylands management strategies available to the typical resource user in rural Senegal. The national government is committed to scaling up the best results of the project by lifting policy barriers that hamper private investment in micro irrigation. Senegal is a priority country under the **TerrAfrica Partnership** (2005) and has been included in the **Strategic Investment Plan** (SIP), under which this project will be submitted.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH [GEF STRATEGIES](#) AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

The proposed project is consistent with the priorities of *GEF Operational Program 15* (Sustainable Land Management) and will contribute to *GEF 4 Strategic Objectives 2 and 4*, which focus on SLM up-scaling and mainstreaming. The project will promote sustainable land management in drylands through improving and adapting micro and small-scale irrigation strategies in order to create long-term global environmental benefits within the context of agricultural and pastoral development, the creation and preservation of ecosystem services, biodiversity protection, improvement of local livelihoods, adapting to climate change and to promoting biodiversity conservation.

This project is part of the GEF Strategic Investment Program for SLM in Sub-Saharan Africa (SIP) and would contribute to the SIP's Program Goal (i.e. improving natural resource-based livelihoods in Sub-Saharan Africa by reducing land degradation) by contributing to the reduction of land degradation in Senegal. In doing so, this operation would also contribute to the NEPAD/CAADP's goal of improving agriculture productivity and scaling-up SLM, and to the NEPAD/EAP's objectives of program area 1 (degradation).

Senegal, a participant in the **TerrAfrica Partnership**, is one of the sub-Saharan countries included in the first phase of the SIP and this project contributes to the overall **SIP Program Goal – Support sub-Saharan countries in improving natural resource-based livelihoods by reducing land degradation, in line with MDGs 1 and 7**. This project will contribute to **SIP 2007-2010 Program Objective: Stakeholders in countries design, implement and manage suitable SLM policies, strategies and on-the-ground investments that are aligned against national priorities and SIP priorities**. In particular the proposed project will contribute to SIP Intermediate Results 1 and 4. This would be accomplished by supporting Senegal in adopting a more programmatic approach to SLM by addressing some of the weaknesses in the enabling environment that hinder SLM adoption and replication and in applying sustainable practices that increase land productivity while securing ecosystem services in selected priority areas.

Moving towards a programmatic approach to SLM investments in Senegal is also in-line with the objectives of the **TerrAfrica Partnership** and will facilitate harmonization of activities and a more strategic targeting of planned activities not only with the GEF but in the broader donor community. This will entail: (i) coordinating efforts at the political, strategic, technical, and program levels; (ii) developing and consolidating activities that support SLM; (iii) increasing the quality and quantity of contributions and exchanges of knowledge, data, and expertise; and (iv) mobilizing and channeling financial resources more efficiently.

D. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

The GEF-SIP, via UNDP and WB investments and experience in the country, is well placed to catalyze a shift toward a programmatic approach. The proposed project will benefit lessons learned, best practices and SLM mainstreaming and institutional capacity-building activities pursued under the GEF-supported *Integrated Ecosystem Management* and *Groundnut Basin Soil Management and Regeneration* projects in Senegal, both of which are working to strengthen the overall enabling environment for mainstreaming SLM into rural production systems through the removal of institutional, technical and organizational barriers.

As one of the operations developed under the SIP in Senegal (the others being the World Bank's "Securing Ecosystem Services from the Land by Scaling up SLM and Mitigating Climate Risk" and the UNDP 'Integrated Ecosystem Management in Four Representative Landscapes' projects), this project will be strongly coordinated with, and will contribute to the same SIP objectives of the other operations. All of the projects plan to focus on strengthening the cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms and at strengthening the institutional capacity for SLM. The

Coordinating mechanisms established and strengthened through this operation would support coordination of various planned and/ongoing SLM initiatives in the country (e.g. FAO/UNEP's LADA, Global Mechanism' support, etc.). The Country SLM Investment Framework, which will define commonly agreed targets, benchmarks and indicators, would be an important tool to streamline coordination among partners and initiatives.

E. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING:

Without GEF: Numerous programs exist for watershed management in Senegal, but few have been able to prevent desertification, conserve ecosystem health and biological diversity, or improve livelihoods because they suffered from project and/or sector-level approaches, lack of in-country capacity to implement projects, and lack of coordination among related activities. In addition, knowledge and information that are gained from successful activities remain localized at the site and institutional level.

With GEF: Integrated land and water conservation activities, including small-scale irrigation, are incremental actions that would not otherwise be undertaken under existing conditions, nor would they be shared between sites as well as among stakeholders for the benefit of global environmental values. The proposed GEF alternative offers a conceptual and practical shift in the way that dryland agriculture and watershed management is planned and implemented. The goal of the project is to contribute to sustainable land management in order to maintain and improve ecosystem health, stability, integrity, functions and services, and at the same time support sustainable livelihoods in Senegal. The objective is to establish a cooperative and coordinated approach among local resource users, community representatives and officials, NGOs, and resource agencies, to plan and carry out integrated land conservation and water management activities focusing on small-scale irrigation practices.

F. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE INCLUDING RISK MEASURES THAT WILL BE TAKEN:

Three inter-related risks have been identified: 1) **Stakeholder participation:** Some stakeholders may disregard the advantages of micro irrigation and continue to support large-scale irrigation strategies, as they offer a higher degree of bureaucratic control and greater financial incentives for some public and private sector entities. Furthermore, local stakeholders may be reluctant to participate in project activities because historically they have been excluded from an active role in irrigation projects and policies; 2) **Institutional and technical capacity:** The institutional and technical capacity to implement micro irrigation initiatives is very low in Senegal; 3) **Policy framework:** There is a weak and inadequate policy framework for promoting micro irrigation and community-based land use planning.

Risk management measures proposed: 1) **Stakeholder participation:** The project will address this risk through policy dialogue activities, as well as through the public awareness campaign on the advantages of micro irrigation. The project will implement the project using participatory strategies and approaches; 2) **Institutional and technical capacity:** A primary focus of the project is to identify key constraints to best-fit practices and knowledge-transfer methods at the outset of the project and to build capacities throughout the life of the project; 3) **Policy framework:** This risk will be mitigated by project activities focused on policy and regulatory dialogues and efforts to mainstream SLM into national development and planning frameworks.

G. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:

The project design is considered cost-effective because it relies on the strengths of the NGO and CBO communities to apply best practices at the local level, and develop mechanisms for replication and up-scaling to the national level. The project will keep all administrative costs to a minimum, and will ensure that all UNDP requirements and procedures for project management, fiduciary responsibility and independent oversight are met.

H. JUSTIFY THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF GEF AGENCY: :

UNDP, through its global network of field offices, will play a primary role in ensuring the development and management of capacity building programs and technical assistance projects, and will promote non-governmental and community participation to assist countries in designing and implementing activities within the SIP portfolio.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

- A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) or [regional endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

<i>Cheikh Ndiaye Sylla, Director of Environment a.i. GEF Operational Focal Point</i>	<i>Date: September 28, 2007</i>
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République du Sénégal
(Un Peuple - Un But - Une Foi)

MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
DE LA PROTECTION DE LA NATURE
DES BASSINS DE RETENTION ET
DES LACS ARTIFICIELS

DIRECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET
DES ÉTABLISSEMENTS CLASSÉS

000350
N°...../MEPNBRLA/DEEC/md/nd

Dakar, le 03 MAR 2008

LE DIRECTEUR

A

Monsieur Yannick Glemarec
Coordonnateur Exécutif du PNUD-FEM
304 East 45th Street 9th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10017USA
Fax : 212-906-6998

Objet : Endossement du Projet "Innovations in Micro-irrigation for Dryland Farmers"

Monsieur le Coordonnateur Exécutif,

En ma qualité de Point Focal opérationnel du FEM du Sénégal, j'ai le plaisir de confirmer que le projet cité en objet est conforme aux priorités nationales du gouvernement et aux engagements pris par le Sénégal dans le cadre des conventions des nations unies sur la lutte contre la désertification, sur la protection de la biodiversité et sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC).

Ce projet qui est une initiative de l'ONG internationale Enda/Lead Afrique Francophone se fait en partenariat avec le Natural Héritage Institute (NHI) de Berkeley, et a pour objectif d'améliorer les capacités des communautés locales, à mieux gérer les ressources en eau, à travers la micro-irrigation de petites périmètres dans un souci de lutte contre la pauvreté.

Les préoccupations du projet sont en phase avec les priorités du programme opérationnel N° 15 du FEM (gestion durable des terres) et elles contribuent à l'atteinte des objectifs stratégiques 2 et 4 du FEM 4.

Les parties prenantes concernées, ont pris part aux discussions sur ce projet, conformément aux exigences du FEM en matière d'implication de tous les partenaires.

.../...

Aussi, il me plaît d'endosser avec l'appui de l'agence PNUD/FEM le projet taille moyen ci-dessus mentionné.

Le financement total sollicité auprès du FEM en faveur de ce projet s'élève à 1 000 000 dollars US\$ y compris les fonds alloués à la préparation du projet, s'il y a lieu, et les frais (10%) dus à l'Agence PNUD/FEM au titre des services de gestion liés au cycle de projet.

Je vous prie de croire, **Monsieur le Coordonnateur Exécutif**, à l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.



Translation of the OFP letter

Republic of Senegal
Ministry of Environment and
the Protection of Artificial
Lakes and retention tanks
Department of Environment
and classified establishments

To
Mr. Yannick Glemarec
UNDP FEP Executive Coordinator
304 East 45th Street 9th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10017USA
Fax: 212-906-6998

Concern: Project endorsement: “Innovations in Micro-irrigation for Dryland Farmers”

Dear Executive Coordinator

In my quality as the GEF operational Focal Point in Senegal, I am pleased to confirm hereby that the above mentioned project is in line with the Government’s national priorities and its commitments within the framework of the United Nation conventions related to the combat against desertification, biodiversity protection and climate change (UNCCC).

This initiative of the Non Governmental Organization ENDA/LEAD Francophone Africa is to be implemented in partnership with Natural Heritage Institute of Berkeley and aims to improve the capacities of local communities to better manage their water resources through micro –irrigation projects for poverty alleviation.

The project’s objectives are in line with the priorities of the FEM operational program N° 15 (Sustainable Lands Management) and contribute to the attainment of the strategic objectives 2 and 4 of FEM 4.

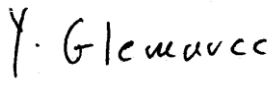
All the stakeholders have been involved in the discussions of the project as required by GEF. Hence, with the UNDP/GEF I am pleased to endorse this above mentioned medium size project.

The total finance requested near the GEF for this project stands to US \$ 1,000,000.00 including the funds allocated to the preparation of the project if incurred and the 10% charges for the UNDP/GEF agency for the management services related to the various cycles of the project.

Yours sincerely,

**Ndiaye Cheikh Sylla
Director**

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.	
 Yannick Glemarec UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator	Veronica Muthui Regional Technical Advisor - Land Degradation GEF-UNDP Regional Center in Pretoria Project Contact Person
Date: 14 January 2008	Tel. and Email: +27 12-3548124; Fax: +27 12 3548111 Email: veronica.muthui@undp.org



MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DE LA PROTECTION DE LA
NATURE, DES BASSINS DE RETENTION ET DES LACS ARTIFICIELS



1 - 2005

N°.....MEPNBRLA/DEEC/CT/rdn

Dakar, le 28 SEP 2007

LE DIRECTEUR

Objet : Adhésion au programme Terrafrica pour la gestion durable des terres

Madame la Présidente,

A l'instar des autres pays sahéliens, le Sénégal est fortement touché par la désertification et la dégradation des terres. Ces phénomènes constituent une des causes premières de la dégradation des ressources naturelles qui remettent en cause le développement durable.

La lutte contre la dégradation des terres, facteur de développement du secteur agricole, pilier de l'économie nationale, affirmé à travers les stratégies de croissance accélérée et de réduction de la pauvreté du Sénégal, constitue de ce fait une des priorités du gouvernement sénégalais.

Par la présente, je viens marquer l'adhésion de mon pays au partenariat Terrafrica et solliciter son appui pour la mise en place de l'approche programmatique de gestion durable des terres et la mobilisation des ressources financières en particulier à partir du FEM/SIP et à travers les opérations de la Banque Mondiale et du PNUD.

Je vous prie de croire, **Madame la Présidente**, à l'assurance de ma considération distinguée et de mes hommages déférents.

Le Directeur de l'Environnement P.i
Point focal du FEM

Cheikh Ndiaye SYLLA



A Madame Monique BARBUT
Présidente du FEM 1818H Street
Washington DC 20433
Fax : (1) 202 522 3240/3245

Cc : Le Représentant résident de la Banque Mondiale
Le Représentant résident du PNUD

Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés, 106 rue Carnot Dakar
Tel : (221) 821 07 25 Fax : (221) 822 62 12 E-mail@sentoo.fr



UNDP Project Document
UNDP-GEF Medium-Size Project (MSP)

Government of Senegal
United Nations Development Program

LEAD/FA – ENDA
(Leadership for Environment and Development / Francophone Africa –
Environmental Development Action)


PIMS No 2120: **SIP - Innovations in Micro Irrigation for Dryland Farmers**

APPENDIX 2

Letters of endorsement and of co-financing (first set)

Letters of endorsement and of co-financing (first set)

NOTE: For the most recent letter of endorsement and its translation, see Appendix 1. For letter of adhesion to Terrafrica / SIP, see below.

 <p>REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL</p>	<p>MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DE LA PROTECTION DE LA NATURE, DES BASSINS DE RETENTION ET DES LACS ARTIFICIELS</p>	
<p>1 - 2005 N°.....MEPNBRLA/DEEC/CT/rdn</p>		
<p>Dakar, le 28 SEP 2007</p>		
<p>LE DIRECTEUR</p>		
<p>Objet : Adhésion au programme Terrafrica pour la gestion durable des terres</p>		
<p>Madame la Présidente,</p>		
<p>A l'instar des autres pays sahéliens, le Sénégal est fortement touché par la désertification et la dégradation des terres. Ces phénomènes constituent une des causes premières de la dégradation des ressources naturelles qui remettent en cause le développement durable.</p>		
<p>La lutte contre la dégradation des terres, facteur de développement du secteur agricole, pilier de l'économie nationale, affirmé à travers les stratégies de croissance accélérée et de réduction de la pauvreté du Sénégal, constitue de ce fait une des priorités du gouvernement sénégalais.</p>		
<p>Par la présente, je viens marquer l'adhésion de mon pays au partenariat Terrafrica et solliciter son appui pour la mise en place de l'approche programmatique de gestion durable des terres et la mobilisation des ressources financières en particulier à partir du FEM/SIP et à travers les opérations de la Banque Mondiale et du PNUD.</p>		
<p>Je vous prie de croire, Madame la Présidente, à l'assurance de ma considération distinguée et de mes hommages déferents.</p>		
<p><u>Le Directeur de l'Environnement P.i</u> <u>Point focal du FEM</u></p>  <p>Cheikh Ndiaye SYLLA</p>		
<p>A Madame Monique BARBUT Présidente du FEM 1818H Street Washington DC 20433 Fax : (1) 202 522 3240/3245</p>		
<p><u>Cc :</u> Le Représentant résident de la Banque Mondiale Le Représentant résident du PNUD</p>		
<p>Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés, 106 rue Carnot Dakar Tel : (221) 821 07 25 Fax : (221) 822 62 12 E-mail@sentoo.fr</p>		



enda

Environnement et Développement du Tiers-Monde • Environmental Development Action in the Third World
Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo en el Tercer-Mundo • **البيئة و التنمية في العالم الثالث**

Date : 29 déc. 2008

Réf. : EV-TM/24370

MEMO

A : Masse LO

De : Joséphine OUEDRAOGO

Comme suite à nos échanges sur le programme de lutte contre la désertification à soumettre au F.E.M., je voudrais te confirmer l'accord du Secrétariat Exécutif pour participer au cofinancement de ce projet, à hauteur de 30 000 dollars US, sur trois ans.

Bien cordialement.


Joséphine OUEDRAOGO
Secrétaire Exécutive

Organisation internationale à caractère associatif et à but non lucratif, avec statut consultatif général auprès du Conseil Economique et Social des N. U. (ECOSOC)
Siège : Résidence du Phare Mamelles, Route de Ngor I B.P. 3370 Dakar, Sénégal | téléphone : (221) 33 869 99 48 / 49 | fax : (221) 33 860 51 33 | email : enda@enda.sn
Entités : Bolivie : Plaza España, Edificio Mnos Gonzales, CP 9772 La Paz • Brésil : rua Conde de Lages 44, Sala 1019 Gloria, Rio de Janeiro • Colombie : Calle 33 n° 16-22 Teusaquillo, Bogotá
Délégation Europe : 5, rue des Immeubles Industriels, 75011 Paris • Dominique : B.P. 3370 Santo Domingo • Ethiopie : POBox 25718, 1000 Addis-Abeba • Inde : 5, Vashi Saphalya CHS, Sector 9A, Vashi Navi, Mumbai 400703, New Bombay • Madagascar : B.P. 1467, Antananarivo • Mali : Ouolofobougou, rue 424, porte n° 200 B.P. 3123 Bamako • Maroc : 12, rue Jbel Moussa, Apt 13, Joli Coin, Rabat-Agdal • Tunisie : km 3, route de Bizerte, Cité Ettahrir, Tunis • Vietnam : C2 Buu long St., Cu Xa Bac Hai, district 10, Hochiminh Ville • Graf-Sahel : B.P. 13069 Dakar



enda

Environnement et Développement du Tiers-Monde • Environmental Development Action in the Third World
Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo en el Tercer-Mundo • **البيئة و التنمية في العالم الثالث**

Date : 29 déc. 2008

Réf. : EV-TM/24371

MEMO

A : Masse LO

De : Joséphine OUEDRAOGO, S.E.

Concerne : Small Scale Irrigation

Suite à notre dernière entrevue au sujet de votre projet de Moyenne taille soumis au GEF et pour lequel vous recherchez un complément de cofinancement, j'ai le plaisir de vous confirmer que Enda s'engage, compte tenu de l'importance du projet et du nombre de communautés concernées, pour une contribution de 325 000 dollars in kind répartis sur la durée du projet.

Bien cordialement.


Josephine OUEDRAOGO
Secrétaire Exécutive



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UNDP Project Document
UNDP-GEF Medium-Size Project (MSP)

Government of Senegal
United Nations Development Program

LEAD/FA – ENDA
(Leadership for Environment and Development / Francophone Africa –
Environmental Development Action)

PIMS No 2120: **SIP - Innovations in Micro Irrigation for Dryland Farmers**

APPENDIX 3

Letters of endorsement and co-financing (second set)

Letters of endorsement and of co-financing (second set)



N° _____ ANCAR/DG

Dakar, le 12 JAN. 2009

Le Directeur Général

Objet : Contribution au projet Small Scale Irrigation.

Monsieur Le Directeur de Programme,

Je vous informe que l'agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole et Rural (ANCAR) contribuera, jusqu'à concurrence de deux cent mille dollars US (200.000 \$ US) en nature, au programme de micro irrigation prévu dans le département de Bakel. Le montant sera réparti sur la durée d'exécution du projet.

Cette participation au projet se justifie d'avantage par l'adéquation entre la mission de l'ANCAR et l'objectif global du projet qui est de contribuer à l'amélioration de la qualité de vie des populations, par l'introduction et la vulgarisation, selon des méthodes participatives, de pratiques culturales et de modes de gestion durables des ressources en eau et des terres.

Soyez rassuré que nous ménagerons aucun effort, pour la réussite de ce projet.

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur Le Directeur de programme, à l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

**P. Le Directeur Général, P.D
Le Directeur Technique**

Cheikh Mbacké MBOUP

/-)

**Monsieur Masse LO
Directeur du programme
LEAD Afrique francophone
ENDA – TH DAKAR**



SECRETARIAT EXECUTIF

002180

N/Réf. /SE/SEA/IMB/APC

Ouagadougou, le 26 DEC. 2008

Objet : **"Improving the capacity of Drylands Farmer's through Pilot Project for Small Scale Irrigation"**.

Monsieur le Directeur,

Conformément aux dispositions contenues dans notre lettre n°01394/SE/SEA/UAM/SE-PVSG/MSL/SR du 14 juillet 2006, j'ai le plaisir, par la présente, de vous réitérer l'intérêt que le Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS) porte sur le projet de moyenne taille intitulé : *"Improving the capacity of Drylands Farmer's through Pilot Project for Small Scale Irrigation"* que vous avez soumis au GEF.

Ce projet répond à des préoccupations inscrites dans le cadre du Programme d'action national de lutte contre la désertification du Sénégal et ses actions et sa stratégie sont en phase avec les objectifs du Programme d'action sous-régional de lutte contre la désertification conduit par le CILSS.

Nous nous engageons à apporter une contribution en nature (sous forme de différentes prestations en matière de diffusion de l'information) équivalent à US\$ 150,000 au cofinancement, sur la période de trois (3) ans que dure le projet.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'expression de notre franche collaboration.

Pour le Secrétaire Exécutif, p.o.
Le Secrétaire Exécutif Adjoint
C. I. L. S. S.
Ouagadougou
Issa Martin Bikienga

Monsieur Mass LO
Directeur LEAD Afrique francophone
Tél.: (221) 842 05 43 Portable : (221) 644 69 05
Fax : (221) 842 88 94
Email : lead-af@enda.sn ; leadf@orange.sn
Dakar, Sénégal

CC : SP/CONACILSS

Bakel 23-12-2008

UNION DES PRODUCTEURS
HORTICOLES DU DEPARTEMENT DE BAKEL
SIEGE SOCIALE QUARTIER YAGUINE 2 BAKEL
SENEGAL

**Président : Demba Niang de l'Union
des Producteurs Horticoles de Bakel**

//-))

**Monsieur Masse LO du Programme Lead Afrique
Francophone Enda – TM**

OBJET : Réponse correspondance du 1^{er} /04/2004,
d'Objet de proposition de Projet.

Monsieur,

J'ai le plaisir de vous informer que nous avons reçu votre correspondance sus-citée. Nous notons également avec beaucoup d'intérêt notre désignation en tant que partenaire pour les actions de formation. A ce titre nous déclinons ci-après notre contribution dans la mise en œuvre du présent programme.

CONTRIBUTION UPHORBAK

- 1- Prise en charge / location de bureaux
- 2- Prise en charge du transport des bénéficiaires pour la formation
- 3- Prise en charge des prestations dans les parcelles de démonstration (labour, repiquage, traitement, récolte, pesées)
- 4- Prise en charge des prestataires non spécialisés pour les travaux dans les parcelles de démonstration (canalisation des systèmes d'irrigation, mobilisation de matériaux de construction, sable, eau, gravier)

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de notre très haute considération.

LE PRESIDENT DE L'UNION

Union des Producteurs Horticoles
du Département de Bakel
UPHORBAK
Recevable de déclaration d'Association
N° 00000000000000000000



Centre de Suivi Ecologique
Pour la Gestion des Ressources Naturelles

N° 01840 CSE/SP

Dakar, le 3 JAN. 2009

LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL

A Monsieur Masse LO
Directeur du Programme
LEAD Afrique Francophone
ENDA-TM
DAKAR

Objet : Confirmation d'engagement au profit du projet Small Scale Irrigation.

Je soussigné Monsieur Amadou Moctar NIANG, Directeur Général du Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE), atteste que notre structure accepte d'établir un partenariat avec le projet PNUD/FEM « Improving the capacity of Dryland Farmers Through Pilot Projects for Small-Scale Irrigation ». Dans ce cadre, elle est disposée à apporter une contribution en nature pour un montant de 50.000 US Dollars, soit 25.000.000 F CFA, pour la période 2009 -2011.

Ce montant représente les investissements prévus dans le cadre de nos activités planifiées et qui contribueront à l'atteinte des résultats attendus du projet.

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Directeur, à l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Amadou Moctar NIANG