



Sustainable management of dryland landscapes in Burkina Faso

Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program

Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes

GEF ID

10291

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT

NGI

Project Title

Sustainable management of dryland landscapes in Burkina Faso

Countries

Burkina Faso

Agency(ies)

IUCN

Other Executing Partner(s):

Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Biodiversity, Focal Areas, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Biomes, Grasslands, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Sustainable Pasture Management, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Ecosystem Approach, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Productivity, Land Cover and Land cover change, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Participation, Partnership, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Awareness Raising, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Integrated Programs, Commodity Supply Chains, Deforestation-free Sourcing, Smallholder Farmers, Adaptive Management, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

12/11/2020

Expected Implementation Start

6/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

5/29/2026

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

601,265.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
LD-1-3	Maintain or improve flow of ecosystem services, including sustaining livelihoods of forest-dependent people through Forest Landscape restoration (FLR)	GET	1,834,567.00	8,091,996.00
LD-1-4	Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses and increase resilience in the wider landscape	GET	903,593.00	5,623,252.00
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	1,369,080.00	6,857,623.00
CCM-2-7	Demonstrate mitigation options with systemic impacts for sustainable forest management impact program	GET	456,360.00	2,285,873.00
IP SFM Drylands		GET	2,117,134.00	11,429,379.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			6,680,734.00	34,288,123.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To achieve large-scale restoration of dryland landscapes and sustainable livelihoods in Burkina Faso through adoption of sustainable land management practices by rural communities.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Creating country-specific conditions for innovative and integrated approaches to dryland management	Investment	<p>1.1. Three landscapes (covering approximately 584,000 ha) have inclusive governance and management platforms and mechanisms to plan, establish and strengthen sustainable dryland management and restoration</p> <p>1.2. Development of informed and inclusive ecovillages that contribute to reduced and avoided emissions of greenhouse gases is improved through the integration of gender-sensitive/responsive landscape approaches to dryland restoration and management</p>	<p>1.1.1. Three dryland landscapes assessed using the participatory Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) 1.1.2. At least 10 municipalities have gender-sensitive/responsive land use and restoration plans and the governance frameworks that align with the Rural Land Tenure Law, and guide management and restoration decisions that consider landscape configurations and dynamics, environmental values and multiple stakeholders' needs in a participatory manner 1.1.3. Dryland restoration and management is improved in at least 10 localities using a combination of informed, integrated and gender-sensitive/responsive approaches, in alignment with plans developed as Output 1.1.2</p>	GET	3,534,712.00	18,167,672.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Creating country-specific conditions and capacities for scaling-up	Investment	<p>2.1. Dryland biodiversity and economic benefits sustainably improved and managed through the strengthening of ecosystem-based value chains for important agro-sylvo-pastoral products in 3 landscapes</p> <p>2.2. Financial and human resource capacity for the sustainable production, management and restoration of dryland is strengthened through training, increased engagement of stakeholders and the development of partnerships between smallholders and private sector actors</p>	<p>2.1.1. Improved local understanding and capacities to collaboratively strengthen inclusive, ecosystem-based value chains of important dryland agro-sylvo-pastoral products in 3 landscapes</p> <p>2.1.2. Sustainability of key agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains strengthened due to direct investment in the application of environmentally friendly, climate-smart and gender-sensitive/responsive practices that avoid further land degradation, contribute to the restoration of dryland and contribute to biodiversity conservation</p> <p>2.2.1. Enabling environment for increased engagement and financial resources to support application of practices that support SLM and restoration of dryland strengthened</p> <p>2.2.2. Gender-sensitive/responsive agreements developed between smallholders and private sector actors to support sustainable production, management and restoration of dryland</p>	GET	2,048,082.00	12,372,562.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Project-specific knowledge management and M&E	Technical Assistance	3.1. Program results monitored and lessons learned inform adaptive management and outreach in support of sustainable dryland management at national, regional and international levels	<p>3.1.1. Effective project coordination and gender-sensitive/responsive monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>3.1.2. Project results documented and gender-sensitive/responsive community learning actions and outreach support replication and scaling up of best practices</p> <p>3.1.3. Collaboration with Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI) and the secretariat of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI) for thematic exchange, guided exchange visits, national and regional workshops to share knowledge and inform scaling of lessons learned</p>	GET	779,810.00	1,747,889.00
Sub Total (\$)					6,362,604.00	32,288,123.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	318,130.00	2,000,000.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

Sub Total(\$)

318,130.00

2,000,000.00

Total Project Cost(\$)

6,680,734.00

34,288,123.00

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	IUCN	In-kind	Investment mobilized	3,250,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Permanent Secretariat/National Council for Sustainable development	In-kind	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of environment, green economy and climate change (FIE)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	8,055,103.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of environment, green economy and climate change (Great Green Wall Coordination)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	5,640,500.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of environment, green economy and climate change (DGEF)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	3,096,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of animal resources and fish (DGEAP)	In-kind		13,446,520.00
Civil Society Organization	Naturama	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
Civil Society Organization	APROS	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
Civil Society Organization	BioProtect	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
			Total Co-Financing(\$)	34,288,123.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment mobilized has been identified through the various ministries contributing to agriculture and rural development activities as qualified in the above table. These activities will be enhanced by the restoration activities proposed under this GEF funding as they will increase ecosystem services in the region. The GEF projects was designed in a way it is complementary to these activities in which the Government is investing, such as livestock and agriculture development on selected value chains as detailed in the project document.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,672,294	240,506
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,336,147	120,253
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	445,382	40,084
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Multi Focal Area	IP SFM Drylands Set-Aside	2,226,911	200,422
Total Grant Resources(\$)					6,680,734.00	601,265.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

200,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

18,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	80,000	7,200
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	40,000	3,600
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	13,333	1,200
IUCN	GET	Burkina Faso	Multi Focal Area	IP SFM Drylands Set-Aside	66,667	6,000
Total Project Costs(\$)					200,000.00	18,000.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00
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Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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67,373.00			
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Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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11,253.00			
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Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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70,990.00			
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Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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384.00			
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Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	730000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	285,000.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	445,000.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	0	44000000	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)		44,000,000		
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2021		
Duration of accounting		20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		156,000		
Male		144,000		
Total	0	300000	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Indicators were estimated during the PPG phase through filed visits. CO2 emissions reductions targets are justified by the Ex-Act methodology, which is attached to this submission.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) Dryland ecosystems play key ecological role and provide a wide range of goods and services upon which rural communities in Burkina Faso depend. Unfortunately, the demand on these ecosystems is often higher than other biomes and Burkina Faso faces significant challenges related to land degradation. According to the national 2002 to 2013 baseline situation assessment for the three Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) indicators, 19% or 51,600 km² of Burkina Faso's national territory were degraded due to both: (i) immediate or direct factors generally related to land use systems and (ii) underlying or indirect factors which can be local, national and include demographic, economic or socio-political elements. The assessment further recorded a loss of forest area to other land use units. From 2002 to 2013, Burkina Faso lost more than 24,870 km² of forest (or 9% of its territory). Across the same period of time 9.3% of the territory had a negative productivity trend (decline in productivity or first signs of decline). These negative trends were primarily recorded in the land classes of "shrubs, grasslands etc." (5.5%) and "cultivated land" (3%).

The total annual cost of land degradation in Burkina Faso has been estimated at 1.8 billion United States Dollars (USD), or approximately 26% of the country's GDP. A considerable share of the costs (48%) is due to the decline in provisioning ecosystem services (e.g. food availability, wood production), which has a significant impact on the population of the country, while the rest is accounted for by regulating ecosystem services (e.g. carbon sequestration, water regulation flows), which has an impact at the country level as well as on the regional and global scale due to the transboundary nature of these services. The consequences of this land degradation are widespread and include the following: regression or loss of vegetation cover and ecosystem fragility due to a significant drop in the water table; a reduction in pasture zones that has also contributed to the loss of some grass forage species; dwindling water resources; high temperatures of surface layers of soil, which prevent the proliferation of wildlife and inhibits biodegrading of organic materials; impoverishment of rural communities with increased pressures on remaining natural resources (especially as bare soils become unsuitable for production and are increasingly vulnerable to wind and water erosion resulting in a loss of productive capacity); and increase conflicts over land use. These impacts are further compounded by the overall context in Burkina Faso, which includes insecurity that has resulted in the displacement of large numbers of people.

These provinces which encompass the project's three target landscapes form parts of the West Sudanian Savanna Terrestrial and the Volta Freshwater ecoregions and have already been heavily impacted by environmental degradation (as presented in the table below), including the regression of vegetation cover, loss of productivity, reductions in pasture zones, reductions in water resources, the disappearance of some species, and conflicts between land users. They also face increasing pressures on their remaining resources. Collectively, this degradation adversely affect ecosystems services provision, and consequently impacts local standards of living and renders communities more vulnerable to climate change.

Region	Provinces	Level of degradation (%)			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low

Northern	Loroum	52	3	20	22
	Yatenga	35	3	25	33
Central	Kadiogo	0	0	54	36
Central-West	Sanguié	2	2	38	57

The table below provides an overview of the threats, root causes and barriers to sustainable dryland management that need to be addressed.

Threats	Root causes	Barrier analysis
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Habitat degradation, conversion and fragmentation · Loss of above-ground floristic and faunal biodiversity · Degradation of water resources · Overuse/harvesting of natural resources · Loss of soil nutrients and organic carbon (compaction, erosion, nutrient loss, etc.) · Bushfires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inappropriate and unsustainable agricultural practices · Unsustainable range management, overgrazing and overstocking · Unsustainable forest and woodland management (fuelwood, timber) · Mining · Population pressure · Rural poverty and dependence on primary sector · Weak compliance and application of regulations · Weak spatial planning and governance · Lack of understanding and knowledge · Climate change and variability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weak capacities and knowledge to implement an ecosystem, landscape approach to dryland management, which reduces the effectiveness and sustainability of restoration options and increases the vulnerability of land-dependent communities to the effects of the degradation of drylands. · Weak conditions for dryland governance and integration of key principles of integrated land use planning, which leads to conflicting and isolated sectoral developments, tenure insecurity and unregulated and overuse of natural resources. · Lack of coordinated planning of restoration interventions and inappropriate intervention of approaches. · Narrowly-focused and fragmented approaches to combatting land degradation. · Disconnection between agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains and ecosystems from which they are derived, and inadequate capacities and incentives to engage the private sector and develop agro-sylvo-pastoral production systems that ensure sustainable management of natural resources while preserving biodiversity. · Limited opportunities to take SLM to scale
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2) In the baseline, numerous agencies and stakeholders have and continue to support efforts on sustainable rural development (particularly in the agricultural sector), decentralized natural resource management, Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. This support has been provided at various scales, including regional, national and local.

At the regional level, the most significant SLM investment is happening within the framework of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI), although other projects also exist. Among the most relevant:

- **Building Resilience through Innovation Communication and Knowledge Services (BRICKS):** The BRICKS project is a six-year regional knowledge and monitoring hub for a large US\$1.1 billion regional program of 12 World Bank financed country operations plus related partner-supported activities that together contribute to the region's and clients' GGWSSI priorities. The project has three thematic components: (i) knowledge management, including networking for structural learning; (ii) program monitoring support; and (iii) project management support.
- **Sahel and West Africa Program (SAWAP):** SAWAP is a World Bank and GEF umbrella-driven investment scheme to find effective solutions to improve resilience, reduce poverty, and ensure environmental security and sustainability in Africa. It was developed in partnership between the World Bank, the GEF and 12 countries (including Burkina Faso). At the national level, SAWAP provides investment, information, and institutional strengthening through projects that directly address country challenges through techniques such as farm-managed natural regeneration, agro-forestry, afforestation, reforestation, gully stabilization and infrastructure reconstruction, flood and drought management and resilience, and climate-smart agriculture, among other practices.
- **Regional programme for sustainable land management and strengthening the resilience of rural communities and the climate change ecosystems in the states of the Liptako-Gourma:** This West African Development Bank supported project is being implemented in the states of Liptako-Gourma, including the commune of Bahn which is also within this project's area of intervention. The overall objective of the project is (i) to improve the productivity of cropland on a sustainable basis and (ii) to increase the resilience of the local populations, through the development of water and forest resources (wildlife and NTFPs) and fisheries.
- **Local Environmental Coalition for a Green Union (FLEUVE):** FLEUVE is an initiative elaborated by the Global Mechanism (GM) of the UNCCD and funded by the European Union working in partnership with the FAO and its program on the GGWSSI. Its key objective is to strengthen the capacities of key actors, including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), private sector and local authorities to develop and help implement landscape level Integrated Investment Frameworks for SLM.
- **Action Against Desertification:** Action Against Desertification was developed by FAO and works in partnership with the African Union Commission, the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States Secretariat, and the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD, Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew and the Walloon Region. Burkina Faso is one of its countries of focus. The overall objective of the project is to contribute to: (i) poverty alleviation; (ii) ending hunger; and (iii) improving resilience to climate change in drylands and other fragile ecosystems using a landscape approach.
- **Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project (PRAPS):** The development objective of World Bank PRAPS is to improve access to essential productive assets, services, and markets for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in selected trans-border areas and along transhumance axes across six Sahel countries, and strengthen country capacities to respond promptly and effectively to pastoral crises or emergencies. It includes components on: enhancing production services for Animal Health (indicative US\$60 million); enhancing

production services for natural resource management (indicative US\$60 million), improving livestock sector competitiveness and market access (indicative US \$40 Million); and strengthening the security of the assets, rights, and lifestyles of pastoral people, and providing access to basic social services and political inclusion (indicative US\$60 million).

- West Africa Biodiversity and Climate Change (WA BiCC) program: The WA BiCC program is a five-year initiative funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) that aims to improve conservation and climate-resilient, low-emissions growth across West Africa. Although regional in scope and design, WA BiCC focuses on targeted geographical areas within the region to improve governance and policy over critical natural and human systems. By working through the core regional partners, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Mano River Union (MRU) and the Abidjan Convention, and with targeted national and sub-national institutions, WA BiCC increases the capacity of institutions at all levels to address the three core WA BiCC components. These are combatting wildlife trafficking, increasing coastal resilience to climate change and reducing deforestation, forest degradation, and biodiversity loss.
- Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program (ASPP): ASPP was launched in March 2014 to support the design and implementation of adaptive social protection programs and systems in six Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal). The program is funded by a multi-donor trust fund managed by the World Bank's Social Protection and Labor team, with significant collaboration from the Bank's Disaster Risk Management, Gender, Social Development, Disaster Risk Financing, Poverty, and Climate Change Global Practices/Cross-Cutting Solution Areas.

At the national and local level, baseline projects include:

- Support Project for the Promotion of Agricultural Commodity Chains (PAPFA) (2018-2024): The PAPFA is an initiative of the GoBF and its partner the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to support growth efforts in the rural sector. The project develops its action around five areas of expertise: (i) the promotion of agricultural entrepreneurship; (ii) improving agricultural production and productivity; (iii) environmental and nutrition education; (iv) strengthening agricultural infrastructure; and (v) strengthening the organizational capacities of commodity chain organizations. The Project operates in the Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades and Hauts-Bassins regions. As such, it does not directly overlap with the project's area of intervention but provides an important opportunity to share lessons learned.
- Project to rehabilitate degraded land and increase agro-sylvo-pastoral productivity in the intervention zone of the Great Green Wall in Burkina Faso (BEOG-PUUTO) 2018-2023: This project being implemented by SOS international, Terre Verte, and MEEVCC is supported by the Embassy of Sweden from 2018 through 2023 and aims to bring a sustainable response to land degradation and food and nutrition insecurity that affects communities in Burkina Faso, particularly the communities living in the dry and fragile areas of the Eastern, North-Central, Northern and Plateau-Central regions. It supports pilot actions to restore the fertility of soil and boost the agricultural economy.
- Improving Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Program (PAMED) 2019-2023: A UNDP program being in collaboration with the Government this project contributes to the implementation of the PNDES, in particular its Axis 3, and more particularly its strategic objectives to: develop a productive and resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral, wildlife and

fisheries sector that is more market-oriented and based on the principles of sustainable development and to reverse the trends of environmental degradation and ensure sustainable management of natural and environmental resources. It is investing in key sectors such as Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), and productive and sustainable agriculture and livestock production, which are considered essential to prevent and mitigate the instrumentalization and spread of conflicts related to access to natural resources between vulnerable populations. The project overlaps with this project in the Central-West Region.

- PRAPS – Burkina Faso (2016 – 2020): Within the broader regional PRAPS program, a national project is being implemented with the main goals of: (i) improvement of animal health; (ii) improvement of natural resources management; (iii) facilitation of market access; and (iv) improvement of pastoral crisis management. The project targets the regions of Cascades, Hauts-Bassins, Boucle du Mouhoun, Northern, Sahel and East.
- Community-based Rural Development Project (PNGT) 2001-2018: The PNGT was a three-phased project that aimed to reduce rural poverty and promote sustainable development in rural areas with the aim of breaking the spiral of rural poverty characterized by natural resources degradation, reduced agricultural production and poor quality of life. The first phase (2001 to 2007) tested and validated community-based project management as a viable option for intervention in rural areas. It prepared the ground for the full communalization of the territory, which was enshrined in the adoption of the General Code of Territorial Communities in December 2004. The second phase (2007 to 2013) supported the rural communes to meet the multiple expectations of their citizens in terms of access to basic social services, while strengthening their local development steering capacities, particularly in terms of investment project management. At the same time, this phase made it possible to make substantial progress towards rural land tenure reform. The objective of the third phase (2013 to 2018) was to strengthen the capacities of rural communities and decentralized structures for the implementation of local development plans that promote sustainable management of land and natural resources and profitable investments at the commune level. The project was designed by the World Bank, which acted as main co-financier.
- Forest Sector Support Programme (PASF): This program financed by the Swedish and Luxembourg Cooperation has a national scope and the current phase ends in 2018 aims to establish and initiate the Environmental Investment Fund (FIE).
- Participatory Management of Natural Resources and Rural Development Project (Neer- Tamba): The general objective of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) supported Neer-Tamba is to improve the living conditions and income of the most disadvantaged rural populations. To achieve this, the Project aims to: (i) increase the resilience of households, farms and villages in the face of climatic hazards; (ii) enable households to achieve sufficient economic and financial autonomy to enable them, within their rural environment of residence, to better plan for the future; and (iii) build and strengthening a social and economic fabric that is conducive to and encourages this empowerment, in which the target populations will be full stakeholders/partners. The project is being implemented in the Northern, North Central, Sahel and East regions.

3) This GEF project will contribute to avoiding, reducing, and reversing further degradation, desertification, and deforestation of dryland by supporting multi-stakeholder efforts to improve the management of three production landscapes covering 584,000 ha. An inclusive, integrated and ecosystem-based approach will be applied to: strengthen governance and management systems for dryland management; plan and implement gender sensitive and responsive restoration actions; support sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains;

and promote the adoption and upscaling of SLM practices and inclusive governance mechanisms at the local (communes or region), landscape, national and regional levels through capacity development, communication and knowledge management. .

There have been some minor changes to the project framework since the PIF, which are summarized in the table below.

Topic	Main changes from PIF
Core indicator targets	<p>Targets from PIF:</p> <p>Core Indicator 3 (Area of land restored): 150,000 ha</p> <p>Core Indicator 4 (Area under improved practices): 900,000 ha</p> <p>Core Indicator 6 (GHG mitigated): 50,000 metric tons over 20-year period</p> <p>Core Indicator 11 (beneficiaries): 300,000 of which 156,000 will be women</p> <p>Revised targets in CEO ER:</p> <p>Core Indicator 3 (Area of land restored): 150,000 ha</p> <p>Core Indicator 4 (Area under improved practices): 730,000 ha</p> <p>Core Indicator 6 (GHG mitigated): 44 million metric tons over 20-year period</p> <p>Core Indicator 11 (beneficiaries): 300,000 of which 156,000 will be women</p> <p>The area targets have been modified to reflect the updated numbers based on the baseline assessments conducted. The total area under improved management for conservation and sustainable development has been adjusted to reflect more precisely the area of the three project landscapes and their land use, as well as areas anticipated to scale out practices outside of landscapes. Due to the security and health context, the anticipated area has been decreased. The core target on GHG emissions has also been recalculated to reflect the project activities using the EX-ACT Tool. The beneficiary target is composed of portions of populations from the communes of Koumbri, Barga, Bahn, Saaba, Koubri, Dassa, Kyon, Tenado, Zamo and Zawara. It also includes a target number of beneficiaries at the national/regional level, based on the figures from the latest census.</p>

Revised outcomes and outputs

Wording for all outcomes and outputs has been made clearer and more concrete, based on consultations with stakeholders. These changes are detailed below by component.

Component 1 on creating country-specific conditions for innovative and integrated approaches to dryland management

Outcome 1.1 and its associated outputs were revised to more specifically reflect anticipated impacts and results. The order of 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 was also reversed to reflect the fact that ROAM assessments will be conducted to inform restoration and land use plans. Under Outcome 1.2, outcomes were slightly modified based on consultations with stakeholders on the current status of efforts to develop ecovillages.

Previous outcome/output wording:

Outcome 1.1. Target landscapes are restored and under improved governance

Output 1.1.1. Gender-sensitive dryland landscape restoration opportunities and plans together with the required governance frameworks are developed

Output 1.1.2. Drylands landscapes are assessed using participatory rangelands and grasslands assessment methodology

Output 1.1.3. Gender-sensitive restoration plans and governance frameworks implemented

Outcome 1.2. The potential for reducing greenhouse gas and developing eco-villages improved

Output 1.2.1. The potentials for reducing greenhouse gas and developing gender-sensitive eco-villages are documented and shared

Output 1.2.2. Communities are supported to establish gender-sensitive eco-villages and take innovative actions for emissions reduction

New outcome/output wording:

Outcome 1.1. Three landscapes (covering approximately 584,000 ha) have inclusive governance and management platforms and mechanisms to plan, establish and strengthen sustainable dryland management and restoration

Output 1.1.1. Three dryland landscapes assessed using the participatory Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)

Output 1.1.2. At least 10 municipalities have gender-sensitive/responsive land use and restoration plans and the governance frameworks that align with the Rural Land Tenure Law, and guide management and restoration decisions that consider landscape configurations and dynamics, environmental values and multiple stakeholders' needs in a participatory manner

Output 1.1.3. Dryland restoration and management is improved in at least 10 localities using a combination of informed, integrated and gender-sensitive/responsive approaches, in alignment with plans developed as Output 1.1.2

Outcome 1.2. Development of informed and inclusive ecovillages that contribute to reduced and avoided emissions of greenhouse gases is improved through the integration of gender-sensitive/responsive landscape approaches to dryland restoration and management

Output 1.2.1. Strengthen the development of inclusive ecovillages through informed planning and integration of gender-

Component 2 on creating country-specific conditions and capacities for scaling-up

Based on consultations with stakeholders and the baseline assessments conducted, Component 2 was slightly re-worded to reflect the focus of GEF investments more precisely. The content remains overall unchanged.

Previous outcome/output wording:

Outcome 2.1. Dryland biodiversity and economic benefits sustainably improved and managed

Output 2.1.1. Local capacities developed for implementing gender-sensitive ecosystem-based value chains of dryland agropastoral products

Output 2.1.2. Gender-sensitive agropastoral value chains improved to leverage environmental sustainability

Outcome 2.2. Financial and human resources capacities increased to avoid dryland degradation and support sustainable land management

Output 2.2.1. Gender-sensitive communities engagement and training programme developed with focus on restoring land and avoiding further land degradation

Output 2.2.2. Gender-sensitive agreements developed and implemented between smallholders and private sectors (finance, mobile companies and markets) in support to sustainable land management

New outcome/output wording:

Outcome 2.1. Dryland biodiversity and economic benefits sustainably improved and managed through the strengthening of ecosystem-based value chains for important agro-sylvo-pastoral products in 3 landscapes

Output 2.1.1. Improved local understanding and capacities to collaboratively strengthen inclusive, ecosystem-based value chains of important dryland agro-sylvo-pastoral products in 3 landscapes

Output 2.1.2. Sustainability of key agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains strengthened due to direct investment in the application of environmentally friendly, climate-smart and gender-sensitive/responsive practices that avoid further land degradation, contribute to the restoration of dryland and contribute to biodiversity conservation

Outcome 2.2. Financial and human resource capacity for the sustainable production, management and restoration of dryland is strengthened through training, increased engagement of stakeholders and the development of partnerships between smallholders and private sector actors

Output 2.2.1. Enabling environment for increased engagement and financial resources to support application of practices that support SLM and restoration of dryland strengthened

Output 2.2.2. Gender-sensitive/responsive agreements developed between smallholders and private sector actors to support sustainable production, management and restoration of dryland

Component 3 on project-specific knowledge management and M&E

Component 3 was revised to integrate an output focused on M&E and adaptive management. In addition, the component was strengthened aspects related to national and regional efforts to scale out project impacts. Most precisely, the project's intention to work with the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI) and the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI) on thematic exchange, guided exchange visits, and national and regional workshops to share knowledge and inform scaling of lessons learned.

Previous outcome/output wording:

Outcome 3.1. Lessons learned and replicated in wider dryland landscape

Output 3.1.1. Gender-sensitive socioeconomic, policy and environmental conditions for sustainable dryland management practices are documented and shared

Output 3.1.2. Gender-sensitive community learning actions are implemented to scaling up best practices of sustainable dryland management practices

New outcome/output wording:

Outcome 3.1 Program results monitored and lessons learned inform adaptive management and outreach in support of sustainable dryland management at national, regional and international levels

Output 3.1.1. Effective project coordination and gender-sensitive/responsive monitoring and evaluation

Output 3.1.2. Project results documented and gender-sensitive/responsive community learning actions and outreach support replication and scaling up of best practices

Output 3.1.3. Collaboration with Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI) and the secretariat of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI) for thematic exchange, guided exchange visits, national and regional workshops to share knowledge and inform scaling of lessons learned

Co-financing amounts

Co-financing amounts from PIF:

IUCN: \$2,500,000

SP/CNDD: \$500,000

FIE: \$16,000,000

GGWI: \$8,900,000

DGEF: \$3,000,000

DGEAP: \$2,400,000

Naturama: \$100,000

Apros: \$100,000

Bioprotect: \$100,000

The co-financing amounts in the CEO ER have been refined to the figures below:

IUCN: \$3,250,000

SP/CNDD: \$500,000

FIE: \$8,055,103

GGWI: \$5,640,500

DGEF: \$3,096,000

DGEAP: \$13,446,520

Naturama: \$100,000

Apros: \$100,000

Bioprotect: \$100,000

The **project's objective** is to achieve large-scale restoration of dryland landscapes and sustainable livelihoods in Burkina Faso through adoption of sustainable land management practices by rural communities. The project is divided into three components that will be applied in an integrated approach in each of the project's three target landscapes:

Component 1: Creating country-specific conditions for innovative and integrated approaches to dryland management.

Component 1 of the project will strengthen mechanisms for effective and equitable participation of stakeholders in planning and decision-making for the management of dryland landscapes and the implementation of dryland restoration. Under Outcome 1.1, the project will work with existing structures at the inter-communal or landscape level and at the level of individual communes or municipalities to address weak capacities and knowledge to implement an ecosystem-based approach to dryland management and the lack of coordination (i.e. fragmented approach) to restoration planning and interventions. The project will also directly address the lack of sufficient support for villages to transition to informed and inclusive ecovillages that are founded on sustainable dryland management and climate-smart agriculture.

Outcome 1.1 will result in three landscapes (covering approximately 584,000 ha) have inclusive governance and management platforms and mechanisms to plan, establish and strengthen sustainable dryland management and restoration

Under this outcome flexible and affordable tools (i.e., Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology – ROAM and Participatory Rangeland and Grassland Assessment - PRAGA) will be participatorily applied to rapidly identify and analyze drylands restoration potential and locate specific areas of opportunity at the level of the three project landscapes. At the end of the process, local practitioners and other stakeholders and decision-makers will have (i) a shared understanding of the restoration opportunities and the value of taking a landscape approach, (ii) improved and verifiable information for land management, and (iii) a basis for allocation of resources for restoration. They will also have tailored, in accordance with local conditions, specific recommendations for inclusion of restoration considerations in LUP and sustainable dryland management in the three project landscapes.

The project will also strengthen gender-sensitive/responsive and inclusive land use and restoration planning, and associated governance frameworks, in the ten municipalities that comprise the three project landscapes: Bahn, Bargha, and Koumbri in the Northern Region; Dassa, Kyon, Tenado, Zamo, Zawara in the Central-West Region; and Saaba and Koumbri in the Central Region. Specifically, the project will support a flexible and adapted participatory process to develop restoration and land use plans for each municipality. This work is being targeted to the local level as this is the level where rural sector policies, laws and strategies all come together and get implemented; building capacity at this level is vital to transition dryland management across the project's target landscapes from its current state, which is characterized by stand-alone restoration actions and unsustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral development, to more inclusive and sustainable management that takes into consideration the many drivers of dryland degradation, their interactions and benefits to biodiversity. The process will be fully coordinated with the deconcentrated and decentralized land governance institutions and administrators at the communal (and as appropriate regional) level and key technical bodies that support them, including: municipal governments (presided over by a Mayor), Rural Land Tenure Services (SFR), Village Development Councils (CVD), Village Land Commissions (CVF) and Village Conflict Conciliation Commissions (CCFV). Its realization will address important gaps in the existing framework for sustainable dryland management and serve as a solid basis for development planning and to strengthen management agreements (e.g., Local Charters, conventions). In parallel to the planning process, a gender-sensitive and responsive training program will build the capacities of existing governance and management bodies, including municipal councils, CVD, SFR, CVF, and CCFV, in key principles of socially inclusive LUP that recognizes access and tenure mechanisms.

Finally, the project will engage stakeholders in at least ten localities in the project's target landscapes to directly tackle some of the drivers of dryland degradation through the implementation of pilot restoration options that have been identified as priorities using best practices. It will build on the wealth of knowledge of local practitioners (smallholder farmers, community organizations) and the extensive experience gained through past and ongoing restoration-related projects to promote the application of cost-effective technologies and techniques for restoration that are locally relevant. Participatory monitoring systems will be established and serve an essential element of the project's adaptive management approach. These systems, which will include gender and social inclusion indicators, will be used to monitor restoration actions relative to established baselines on land degradation and detect if actions have caused changes or trends. As a result the project will help build understanding and increase uptake by local decision-makers, including practitioners and governance and management bodies, of techniques that have worked and will provide an evidence base that will be used to refine approaches and build long-term resilience.

Outcome 1.2: Development of informed and inclusive ecovillages that contribute to reduced and avoided emissions of greenhouse gases is improved through the integration of gender-sensitive approaches to dryland restoration and management

Outcome 1.2 will strengthen the development of informed and inclusive ecovillage that contribute to reduced and avoided greenhouse gas emissions, in alignment with the GoBF's National Strategy for Ecovillages and its stated goal to transform 2000 villages into ecovillages. This outcome will directly integrate innovative and integrated approaches to dryland management into the framework and future investment program for the creation of ecovillages. The project will strengthen the national initiative to develop ecovillages through the integration of best practices for the planning and management of sustainable dryland landscapes. In parallel, the project will capitalize on the framework created by this initiative to scale out key principles of an ecosystem-based approach to dryland management. A project number of ecovillages in two landscapes will be supported to integrate best practices for sustainable dryland management deeply into the planning for their ecovillage. These villages will then serve as pilots on how this aspect of ecovillage development can be realized and will provide important lessons on how future investment plans for ecovillage may effectively integrate dryland landscape management considerations to achieve emission reduction and avoidance goals. The actions proposed for each eco-village will be aligned with the land use and restoration plans developed for their municipality, to assure full respect of land and resource rights.

Component 2: Creating country-specific conditions and capacities for scaling-up.

Under Component 2, the project will work to create conditions and capacities for scaling-up by strengthening ecosystem-based value chains for important agro-sylvo-pastoral products in the project's three landscapes. Farming and livestock rearing occupy over 80% of the country's workforce and are the main source of income for the poorest segments of the population. Increasing productivity in these sectors through environmentally sustainable production remain a priority for the GoBF. Livestock value chains (meat, milk, skins, hides, leather and other animal products) provide an important source of financial capital and livelihoods in all three of the project landscapes. In addition to being a primary source of cash income, the livestock sector is also an important means for rural populations to cope with climatic or economic shocks (because it can be restocked quickly) and it contributes to the intensification of other agricultural activities through the provision of animal traction and manure for soil fertility. In response to growing demand, the number of livestock in these areas has significantly increased over time. This increase, along with shifting land use patterns, has contributed to the degradation of dryland and rising conflicts between land users. If well and sustainably managed, either through livestock-only grazing systems or mixed crop–livestock systems, these same value chains have a significant potential to contribute to land restoration and provide direct benefits to both women and men. Multiple projects exist at the regional and national level to support the development of the livestock sector. This project will focus specifically on looking at two livestock value chain from the perspective of environmental sustainability and how a more sustainable value chain can contribute to dryland landscapes management. Stakeholders across all three landscapes raised in particular the importance of developing a more sustainable value chain for the live trade in small ruminants (sheep, goats), including fattening, and cattle for milk. These value chains were cited as important sources of rural capital and are valued because of their means to contribute to systems of integrated land management and restoration through the provisioning of composting materials and the direct enrichment of rangelands.

In addition, there is a strong and diversified market for the products (including cross-border markets) of these value chains and the knowledge base of local practitioners is extensive. In addition to livestock value chains, each of the landscapes plays a part in many other agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains, including cowpeas (or niébé), sesame and sorghum. Cowpeas are an important product in all three of the project's landscapes where they can be cultivated in association with cereal grains or even as part of market gardening. Sesame and sorghum are also priority value chains within the project's area of intervention and share some common characteristics: low production costs, year round potential to sell, contribute to income and food security, relatively low dependence on external markets; possibility of establishing partnerships with off-takers; seed availability; and the existence of significant technical and organizational support. Their value chains also face many of the same barriers to establishing more sustainable production: the weak

organization of actors; declining land fertility; increased erosion; and increasingly narrow and degraded spaces for cultivations. In order to address these barriers, local practitioners stress the importance of improving the organization of actors into cooperatives or mutual cooperatives, increasing soil fertility and combat erosion, improving skills and support to undertake actions to reclaim degraded lands, assuring adequate equipment, and improving access to inputs. Finally, NTFPs contribute to the diversification of economic activities, and can be directly linked to restoration. Among the prominent NTFP value chains across the project areas of intervention are: baobab (*Adansonia digitata*) and néré.

Outcome 2.1: Dryland biodiversity and economic benefits sustainably improved and managed through the strengthening of ecosystem-based value chains for important agro-sylvo-pastoral products in three landscapes

The project will improve understanding and local capacities to strengthen inclusive, ecosystem-based value chains of important dryland agro-sylvo-pastoral products, in particular sorghum, sesame, niébé, cattle for milk, sheep fattening, baobab and néré. Gender sensitive/responsive and socially inclusive consultations (with local smallholders and their organizations, agro-entrepreneurs in processing and marketing, input suppliers, off-takers, other private sector actors, researchers/scientists, government extension agents, etc.) will be used to identify the appropriate collaborative means for said agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains. Private-Public-Farmer Platforms will be developed or animated around these value chains to i) build understanding between actors through dialogue, ii) to examine questions of productivity and sustainability (e.g., product improvement, access to markets), iii) to identify opportunities for collaboration and partnership, and to iv) share lessons learned. Based on needs identified through the platforms, technical expertise will be engaged to conduct targeted analyses related to opportunities to develop business cases and investment opportunities, and the sustainability of key agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains, such as: financial flow analyses; value chain production and market surveys to characterize supply and demand; mapping of operators; analyses of the supply and demand for financial services (access to credit, risk capital, partial credit guarantees, smart subsidies, etc.); analyses of the potential and models to increase sustainability of selected value chains by aggregating off-take; and potential for best practices to improve status of dryland biodiversity (e.g., how to integrate value chains with the land use and planning processes using tools such as IUCN's Landscape Investment and Finance Tool). To increase the capacities of local smallholders and their associations to improve their position with value chains, the project will work to organize smallholder associations into cooperative societies, in alignment with the norms of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA) Treaty.

Furthermore, the project will directly invest in strengthening target agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains by supporting the application of environmentally friendly, climate-smart and gender-sensitive/responsive practices that avoid further land degradation, contribute to the restoration of dryland and contribute to biodiversity conservation. The project will work with stakeholders and technical experts to develop appropriate models for value chains, based on local knowledge, scientific expertise and experience. Jointly-developed and transparent criteria (e.g., number of members, application of gender equity, commitment to sustainable practices and biodiversity conservation, outreach/aggregation potential, strategic considerations in alignment with results of activity, etc.) will be applied to identify target smallholders and local smallholder organizations that will benefit from direct assistance through this project. Among the activities that may be supported under this output include, but are not limited to technical assistance, small equipment, materials and supplies to undertake: physical and biological soil and water conservation techniques (e.g., zaï, stone bunds, half-moon farming techniques, biological inputs); water conservation techniques (e.g., hydro-agricultural works, riverbank and dam bank protection); range/pastureland, fodder production, and management (e.g., creating, delimiting and recognizing pasture areas); sustainable management of NTFPs; and the application of improved technology to manage weather.

Outcome 2.2: Financial and human resource capacity for the sustainable production, management and restoration of dryland is strengthened through training, increased engagement of stakeholders and the development of partnerships between smallholders and private sector actors

The project will apply multiple strategies to strengthen the financial and human capacity for the sustainable production, management and restoration of dryland in the three project landscapes. A plan to bring together cooperative societies and financial service providers to invest in SLM will be developed and implemented for the project landscapes. As part of implementing these plans, this output will also support the establishment of rural credit systems that involve producers and their organizations, financial actors, and other private sector actors. Specifically, *warrantage* systems, defined by the FAO (2011) as rural credit systems which consists of a farmer organization or its producer members to obtain a loan by guaranteeing their production likely to increase in value, will be established. These models, which have been widely applied in West Africa, have been shown to offer farmers simultaneous opportunities to increase their income and manage risks by storing their crop production and selling them when prices are higher and access credit. Evidence has shown generally positive results from these innovative systems, with case studies in Burkina Faso having very high take up of storage elements and positive spill-over effects (Delavallade and Godlonton, 2020). Finally, the project will help to build the capacity of smallholders to capitalize on opportunities and facilitate their engagement by supporting visits to micro-finance institutions and banks applying relevant models of financial services.

Component 3: Project-specific knowledge management and M&E.

Outcome 3.1: Program results monitored, and lessons learned inform adaptive management and outreach in support of sustainable dryland management at national, regional and international levels

This component will ensure the project is effectively coordinated and able to monitor and evaluate its progress and impacts, and that lessons learned can be systematically documented and shared through diverse knowledge management platforms to support the replication and scaling up of best practices and successful strategies within and across landscapes and at national, regional and international levels. In year one, the PMU will be established, and an inception workshop will be organized. The inception workshop will provide an opportunity to review and refine the theory of change for the project and each of its components, and to examine whether the project's assumptions and underlying conditions remain correct or may have significantly changed due to COVID-related issues, the national and regional security context, and/or any other contextual considerations. This opportunity will also be used to participatorily discuss how best the project can communicate and coordinate effectively with all stakeholders, and whether there should be any modifications to the project's strategies, workplan/ timeline and/or its operational arrangements based on the context at that time. A detailed project-level M&E Plan that aligns with the framework for M & E established for the DSL IP led by FAO will also be developed to finalize the indicators and targets that will be monitored throughout the five-year project implementation period. Finally, as part of its management system, the project will also establish a project-level grievance redress mechanism (GRM).

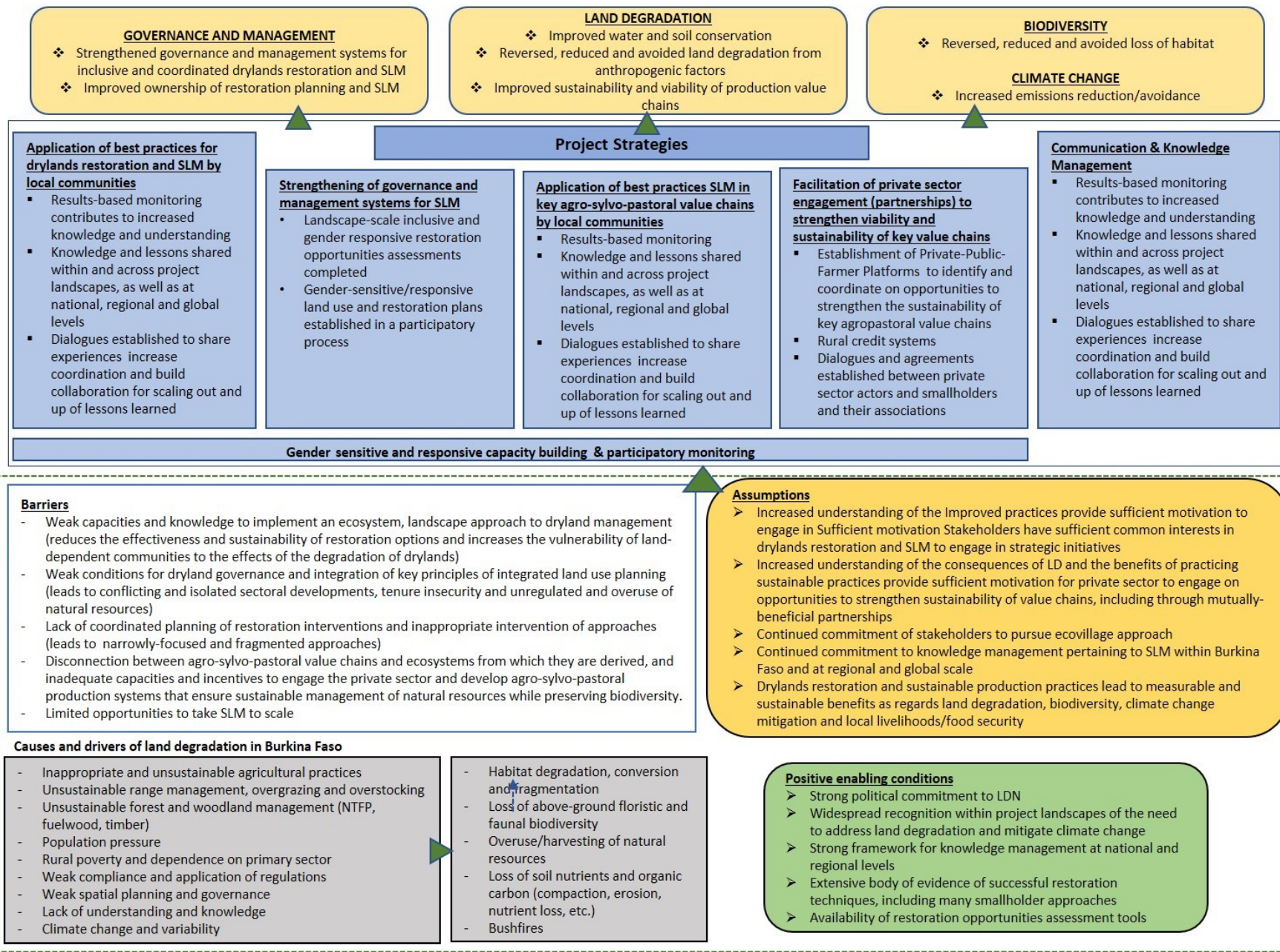
In year one, the PMU will develop a gender sensitive and responsive knowledge management and communication strategy that aligns with the knowledge management framework established for the DSL IP led by FAO. This strategy will be designed to promote the project's visibility and contribute to the achievement of the project's objective by supporting project implementation, as well as the replication and scaling up of sustainable dryland management practices at landscape, national, regional and international levels. In alignment said strategy and to raise awareness on issues pertaining to sustainable dryland management, the project will participate in multi-faceted communication actions (radio, internet, print, etc.) to share project results and lessons learned. Starting in year two, the project will also organize annual cross-landscape learning exchange visits for local practitioners and other stakeholders. These exchange visits will provide a unique opportunity for learning and sharing through the hands-on demonstrate of different restoration

techniques and approaches. To promote collaboration, eliminate knowledge gaps and expediate the development of effective national strategies, the project will actively contribute to platforms for coordinating and monitoring drylands management in Burkina Faso and support the initiative by the National Coordination of the GGWI to establish and maintain a georeferenced database for the monitoring and evaluation of actions to recover degraded lands. This database serves as a critical framework to strengthen coordination and synergies between drylands restoration interventions being undertaken by numerous actors in Burkina Faso. The project will also exchange with the global IP platform, and other DSL child projects with an aim to contribute to creating knowledge and catalyzing action at the global level in line with the Global SFM/DSL Impact Program strategies.

Starting in year two, and situation permitting, annual national workshops will also be organized to foster exchanges and learning around shared dryland management issues. In years two and five of the project, regional workshops will also be organized to bring together multiple stakeholders (e.g., local practitioners and knowledge experts, academia, government, private sector) from across the north-west Africa region for more in-depth exchanges and learning around shared drylands management issues. These workshops will provide a venue for regional dialogue on sustainable dryland management practices and serve as an opportunity to coordinate actions and address specific regional issues that affect the successful scaling out of uptake. The specific themes and formats for workshops will be developed in collaboration with the secretariat of the GGWSSI. Annual exchange visits for individuals from across north-west Africa will be planned around key thematic topics pertaining to best practices for sustainable dryland management.

Finally, on an annual basis the results of progress and impact monitoring will be used to assess environmental, socioeconomic and policy conditions for scaling out of sustainable drylands practices. Capacity will be engaged to design and disseminate a series of materials (e.g., datasets, technical briefs, news features) that will be disseminated via regional and global knowledge sharing platforms, such as those managed by the GGWSSI, the Global Landscape Forum (GLF), the Global Eco-Village network (GEN); the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) and the Pastoral Systems Knowledge Hub (PSKH).

The figure below presents the project's theory of change.



4) The project is fully aligned with the Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes. It will generate multiple environmental and social benefits and enhance resilience of ecosystems and livelihoods by focusing on addressing the barriers to sustainable dryland management and biodiversity conservation in multiple landscapes in Burkina Faso. Furthermore, it is aligned with Land Degradation focal area Objective 1, “Support on the ground implementation of SLM to achieve LDN”. It will contribute to maintaining or improving ecosystem services to sustain sustainable production and livelihoods in three landscapes of Burkina Faso by strengthening governance and management systems, investing in best practices for dryland restoration and SLM, engaging the private sector to improve the sustainability of key agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains and building capacity for SLM. The project will also aim to generate benefits in the focal area of Climate Change and its Objective 2, “Demonstrate mitigation options with systemic impacts”. The project will aim to enhance carbon sequestration and reduce GHG emissions through improved soil and land management and land restoration, including within the framework of ecovillages.

5) The value added by the project’s three components is significant. This project is additional as it represents a targeted means to implement an ecosystem-based approach to dryland management and address the lack of coordination to restoration planning and interventions. The project will foster the application of innovative tools to assess restoration priorities and strengthen the capacity of governance and management systems related to SLM. It will also work to engage the private sector in the strengthening of key agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains. The landscapes and ecosystems targeted by this project are critical to sustain resources and services upon which local and national communities depend. The fact that the project will intervene in three landscapes, means it will provide an important learning and exchange opportunity. The project will also support knowledge management that is vital to scaling up. The incremental cost reasoning and the expected contributions from the baseline, the GEF financing and co-financing for each component is described in the table below.

<u>Business-as-usual scenario (without the GEF resources)</u>	<u>Incremental scenario (with the GEF resources)</u>
Component 1: Creating country-specific conditions for innovative and integrated approaches to dryland management.	

<u>Business-as-usual scenario (without the GEF resources)</u>	<u>Incremental scenario (with the GEF resources)</u>
<p>At present, the GoBF has ambitious goals and objectives as regards land degradation and there is an extensive national strategic and policy framework related to addressing land degradation, biodiversity loss and the impacts of climate change. There are also numerous past and ongoing projects intervening in these areas; however, the approaches being implemented by these initiatives remains fragmented (i.e., stand-alone) and are not always adapted to the specific and unique conditions of their areas of intervention. Overall, there is a lack of coordinated restoration planning that is inclusive and gender responsive, and systematically takes an ecosystem, landscape approach. The means to implement innovative and integrated approaches to dryland management also remain inadequate, including in the three landscapes targeted by the project.</p> <p>A national strategy for the development of ecovillages has been established; however, the means to integrate innovative and gender-sensitive/responsive actions for emissions reduction/avoidance and dryland restoration and management within this framework remain inadequate.</p> <p>The absence of more specific information on restoration priorities and opportunities as well as the lack of restoration and land use plans, and the clear governance and management frameworks required to implement said plans, will prevent the achievement of the country's objectives and international commitments and result in ongoing degradation in the project's landscapes. The lack of means to integrate landscape-scale, ecosystem-based considerations into ecovillage development strategies will also limit their sustainability and potential to meet their objectives.</p>	<p>Under Component 1, GEF incremental funding will support the development of mechanisms for effective and equitable participation of stakeholders in planning and decision-making for the management of dryland landscapes and the implementation of dryland restoration.</p> <p>ROAM assessments will be completed for an area covering over 580,000 ha, establishing a flexible and affordable framework to rapidly identify and analyze dryland restoration potential and locate specific areas of opportunity at the level of the three project landscapes. As a result, local stakeholders will have improved knowledge and capacities to take a landscape, cross-sectoral approach to plan and subsequently implement coordinated dryland restoration actions. The collaborative process will also be used to improve the engagement of key stakeholders, improving the enabling conditions necessary for widespread restoration, and serve an important learning opportunity for further scaling out and up.</p> <p>Furthermore, GEF funding will support the development of gender-sensitive/responsive land use and restoration plans and the governance frameworks to guide management and restoration decisions that consider landscape configurations and dynamics, environmental values and multiple stakeholders' needs in a participatory manner. This approach, which is in line with the GoBF's commitment to decentralization, will result in improved coordination across stakeholders and sectors and provide a clear means to identify and apply adapted restoration actions at the local level, where on-the-ground decisions on actions are taken.</p> <p>The project will also directly tackle drivers of dryland degradation through the implementation of pilot restoration options and the scaling up of sustainable practices. Skills to apply appropriate restoration techniques will be developed and the means to implement said approaches will be provided. Participatory monitoring systems will also be established to build understanding and increase uptake by local decision-makers, including practitioners and governance and management bodies, of techniques that have worked. This will provide an evidence base that will be used to refine approaches and build long-term resilience.</p> <p>Finally, the project will strengthen the national initiative to develop ecovillages through the integration of best practices for the planning and management of sustainable dryland landscapes. Simultaneously it will capitalize on the framework created by this initiative to scale out key principles of an ecosystem-based approach to dryland management. As a result, the lessons learned from this project will be used to inform the process at the national level.</p>

<u>Business-as-usual scenario (without the GEF resources)</u>	<u>Incremental scenario (with the GEF resources)</u>
Co-financing: \$18,167,672	GEF funds: \$3,534,712
Component 2: Creating country-specific conditions and capacities for scaling-up.	
<p>The national policy framework of Burkina Faso includes numerous strategies for the environmentally sustainable development of the agriculture and pastoral sectors. At present, these sectors remain the predominant means of livelihood for the majority of the rural population and multiple programs and projects have and continue to support their development. In part as a result of these initiatives, there is also a well-established network of professional associations within many key value chains; the level of organization is varied and in some rural areas remains inadequate, for example to engage and undertake negotiations with the private sector. At the same time, the commitment of the private sector to develop incentives for and support the application of more sustainable practices is limited by a lack of understanding of the implications of land degradation and weak enforcement of policies and regulations.</p> <p>Despite the political commitment on the part of the GoBF, the capacity (in terms of awareness, technical and financial means, etc.) of stakeholders (including government, smallholders and the private sector) to develop value chains in an environmentally friendly means remains inadequate, leading to continuing degradation of dryland ecosystems, loss of biodiversity and weak resilience.</p> <p>Without this project the levels of understanding, engagement and coordination which are necessary on the part of stakeholders to develop incentives and collaboratively implement the measures to strengthen inclusive, ecosystem-based value chains of important dryland agro-sylvo-pastoral products in the project's targeted landscapes will continue to be inadequate. Key local stakeholders (e.g., smallholders and their associations, extension services), including vulnerable groups, will also continue to have insufficient means to identify and apply practices that avoid further land degradation and the loss of biodiversity and contribute to the restoration of dryland and improved resilience.</p>	<p>Under Component 2, GEF incremental funding for this project will create conditions and capacities for scaling-up by strengthening ecosystem-based value chains for a set of important agro-sylvo-pastoral products in the project's three landscapes. Private-Public-Farmer Platforms (involving local smallholders and their organizations, agro-entrepreneurs in processing and marketing, input suppliers, off-takers, other private sector actors, researchers/scientists, government extension agents, etc.) will be developed or animated. These platforms will be supported to elaborate informed and inclusive strategies to strengthen the sustainability of key agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains and will serve as a critical means to build understanding and establish the collaboration required to achieve this result. The project will simultaneously improve the organization of smallholder associations into cooperative societies as per the OHADA Treaty.</p> <p>Capitalizing on the strategies developed, this component will directly invest in the application and participatory monitoring of environmentally friendly, climate-smart and gender-sensitive/responsive practices that avoid further land degradation, thus directly contributing to the area of degraded agricultural land restored and the area under improved practices of SLM in production systems. Through the project, stakeholders in the three project landscapes will be better equipped and have improved access to the means and inputs required to apply physical and biological SWC/DRS techniques; water conservation techniques, hydro-agricultural works, riverbank and dam bank protection; range/pastureland, tracks and grazing management; etc. As a result, the application of such techniques will be increased and understanding of their impacts will be heightened.</p> <p>Simultaneously, the project will work to increase the engagement of the private sector and financial resources to support application of practices that support SLM and restoration by bringing together cooperative societies and microfinance institutions. As a result, local stakeholders will have increased access to rural credit models that are adapted to their needs. In addition, agreements between smallholders and the private sector will increase access to technologies; information and traceability platforms; and inputs such as biological fertilizers, small-scale machinery, drought-resistant seeds, feed, veterinary services and agrometeorological information.</p>
Co-financing: \$12,372,562	GEF funds: \$2,048,082
Component 3: Project-specific knowledge management and M&E.	

<u>Business-as-usual scenario (without the GEF resources)</u>	<u>Incremental scenario (with the GEF resources)</u>
<p>At present, numerous projects investing in dryland restoration and the development of agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains are being implemented at the local, national, regional and international level. At the regional and international level, these include of note projects and programs being implemented under the framework of the GGWSSI and AFR100 which are supported by a broad set of international partners. These initiatives build on a long history of developing and testing various techniques and technologies to address land degradation and improve the sustainability of production practices; however, the level of coordination between different initiatives, their consideration of local conditions and the integration of landscape-dynamics remains inadequate to assure the full impacts of investments are reached and sustainable. Multiple frameworks and tools (e.g., knowledge sharing platforms) exist to share lessons learned and improve coordination between different initiatives. These frameworks and tools are operational to various degrees.</p> <p>Without investment in monitoring of the impacts of the investments under components 1 and 2 of this project, the lessons learned from the project will not be fully understood and adaptive management that maximizes the impacts of the project will not be realized. As a result, inappropriate approaches to restoration and agro-sylvo-pastoral production may continue to be applied within the project landscapes.</p> <p>In addition, without significant investment in communication and knowledge management, the lessons learned from components 1 and 2 of this project will be limited to the landscapes targeted by the project, i.e., scaling up across landscapes, to the national level and across the region will not be effective. The level of coordination between different initiatives targeting dryland restoration and agro-sylvo-pastoral sectors will also not be improved, in particular at the national level. Finally, the ability of the project to contribute to global impacts through the SFM/Drylands Impact Program will not be realized.</p>	<p>Component 3 will ensure that the successes and potential failures of the project are well documented and understood, supporting an effective and participatory approach of adaptive management across the three project landscapes. As a result, understanding of appropriate technologies and techniques for drylands restoration and SLM will be heightened and their appropriation by stakeholders will be increased.</p> <p>This component will also assure that lessons learned are shared across the project's landscapes, as well as at the national, regional and global scales, through a variety of knowledge management and communication tools. Consequent to the investments in communication, the awareness and understanding of key stakeholders (including vulnerable groups) in issues concerning dryland restoration and SLM and their importance will be improved. By assuring the information collected through the project is also being transferred to relevant government bodies, national and regional efforts to monitor and manage dryland ecosystems will also improve.</p> <p>The establishment and maintenance of the georeferenced national database of initiatives and projects concerned with dryland management, restoration and other related sectors areas will improve coordination and collaboration and result in more strategic and complimentary interventions. Through collaboration with the GGWSSI, the regional technical dialogue on sustainable dryland management and governance will also be activated and facilitate the scaling up and out of best practices.</p> <p>Finally, through effective collaboration with the SFM/Drylands Impact Program, the impacts of the Burkina Faso child project will contribute to the global impacts of the project.</p>
Co-financing: \$2,795,890	GEF funds: \$779,810

6) The project will contribute to avoiding, reducing, and reversing further degradation, desertification, and deforestation of land and ecosystems in drylands, by supporting stakeholders to strengthen the management of three production landscapes through a sustainable, ecosystem-based approach. Among the anticipated benefits:

- As a result of this project, the entire area of the three project landscapes, 730,000, will be under improved practices and management. The entire area will have been assessed using the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) and governance and management platforms and mechanisms for sustainable dryland restoration and

management in 10 municipalities will have been established or strengthened through informed, multi-sectoral restoration and land use planning. In addition, as a result of the project's interventions to strengthen key agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains through the application of environmentally friendly, climate-smart and gender sensitive/responsive practices 315,484 ha of land will be under SLM in production systems and 268,515 ha will be under improved management to benefit biodiversity.

- Within the project area, 150,000 ha of area composed of rainfed cultivation, areas primarily used for agriculture and pasturing, agroforestry and natural habitats (dry forests, shrub lands, savannahs and gallery forests) will also be restored through the application of best practices for dryland restoration and SLM, benefiting biodiversity, ecosystems and local livelihoods.

- It is anticipated that the above interventions, including within the context of ecovillages, will lead to avoided GHG emissions and carbon sequestered of 44 million tCO₂eq. This is the estimated direct GHG mitigation target based on calculations using EX-ACT.

- The project will have important socio-economic benefits, and adaptation benefits, for an estimated 300,000 women and men living in the target landscapes, by maintaining or enhancing the natural resource base on which their livelihoods rely, as well as by enhancing value chains and income generating opportunities linked to the conservation and sustainable use of the target landscape. Through the realization of its knowledge management and communication strategy, the project will further build awareness and capacity of an anticipated 300 people (women and men) and the national and regional level.

- The project will also generate sustainable co-benefits due to a reduction in the diminution and degradation, as well as the restoration, of ecosystems and their functions. This will improve the persistence of aquatic, terrestrial and migratory species; contribute to maintaining species richness and trophic dynamics; help maintain the ecosystems' capacities to ensure multiple ecosystem services; and provide increased opportunities for food security and livelihoods.

- The restoration of ecosystems, the introduction of climate-resilient livelihood options, increased awareness and capacity building will together improve the resilience of natural ecosystems and local communities in the project landscapes to climate change.

- Finally, the project will improved understanding and increase awareness on the many benefits of sustainable dryland management as well as on landscape dynamics and the linkages between the environment and lifestyle (food, energy, economy, culture), the impacts of climate change and the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The project will work to raise the awareness of stakeholders at multiple levels on issues affecting the integrity of ecosystems, the delivery of the goods and services they provide, and human well-being. The project will also support numerous learning opportunities and experiences to better understand how the issues that affect the social and environmental systems of project landscapes can be appropriately and sustainably managed. Finally, the project will work to ensure the approaches tested through this project are evaluated and lessons learned are shared at the landscape, cross-landscape, national, regional and global scales.

7) The main innovation and potential for scaling up lies in the basic approach of this project – which applies an integrated and ecosystem-based method to dryland landscape planning, use and governance. This approach will be inclusive; will address key barriers and institutional gaps to sustainable dryland management (including the lack of tools for prioritization and coordinated planning of dryland restoration); will support local smallholders and their associations to apply innovative restoration and production practices; will engage the private sector to support the integration of ecosystem restoration actions and actions to avoid degradation into financial and agricultural markets (including through the development of innovative and adapted rural credit systems); facilitate partnerships between the private sector and smallholders as part of sustainable business models; and deliver multiple benefits to both the environment and human well-being. The project directly works with and builds on existing government and community-based institutions and processes for natural resource management. It is designed to contribute to the commitments by the GoBF as regards land degradation and SLM, and, furthermore, to improve the enabling conditions to achieve these commitments.

The sustainability of the project will depend in part on how local, landscape, national and regional stakeholders adopt tools and techniques for restoration, land use planning and sustainable practices. As such, the project will build on traditional knowledge and the substantial existing evidence of successful on-the-ground approaches and methodologies for drylands restoration and SLM, and project interventions at the landscape and local levels will employ inclusive and community-driven approaches. This approach is fully aligned with Burkina Faso’s framework for decentralization and other relevant national policies and regulations, and aims to support equitable participation in decision-making and the appropriation of project interventions.

The project will also work to establish key enabling conditions for widespread replication by strengthening governance and management frameworks, including through the development of integrated restoration and land use plans that respect the rights of stakeholders. The fact that the project will be implemented in three different regions of Burkina Faso and will bring numerous stakeholders together to undertake an inclusive planning process, will provide a critical learning opportunity and favor the scaling up and replication of experiences. Additionally, under Component 1, the project will assure that lessons learned from this project can be scaled up and out by integrating its lessons learned into the national framework to transition villages to ecovillages, both within and outside of the project’s target landscapes. The project will also capitalize on the role of markets in stimulating and scaling up and out of best production and SLM practices. Finally, through the implementation of the project’s communication and knowledge management strategy, the lessons learned from the project will be shared with national and regional inter-governmental bodies with a view to replication within Burkina Faso and in the broader transboundary region. As a result, the project will contribute to enabling better regional and global coordination on sustainable dryland management.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

The geographical scope of the project has been defined as three dryland landscapes within the Northern, Central and Central-West administrative regions of Burkina Faso. The landscapes include portions of four provinces in three regions: Yatenga and Louroum (Northern), Kadiogo (Central) and Sanguié (Central-West). They encompass ten communes (or departments) covering a total area of approximately 584,000 ha. Geo-coordinates are presented in the table below followed by a map of the project landscapes.

Landscape	Commune	Area based on GIS (ha)	Geographic coordinates
Northern Region landscape	Koumbri	61,909	13°51'N, 2°25'W
	Barga	20,940	13°47'N, 2°16'W
	Bahn	122,152	14°05'N, 2°27'W
Central Region landscape	Saaba	55,868	12°22'N, 1°25'W
	Koubri	56,970	12°10'N, 1°24'W
Central-West Region landscape	Dassa	24,511	12°27'N, 2°41'W
	Kyon	19,543	12°17'N, 2°34'W
	Tenado	88,411	12°12'N, 2°36'W
	Zamo	65,631	12°01'N, 2°43'W

Zawara

68,445

11°47'N, 2°35'W



1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

The Burkina Faso child project will directly contribute to the Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes and its aims to produce significant global environmental benefits and national socio-economic benefits. The project is aligned with the program objective “to avoid, reduce, and reverse further degradation, desertification, and deforestation of land and ecosystems in drylands through the sustainable management of production landscapes”, and contributes to all three of the programs project components and numerous of its outcomes. Specifically, it contributes to program outcomes 1.2 and 1.3 by strengthening comprehensive land use planning and restoration that takes into account landscape configurations and dynamics, global environmental values and multiple stakeholders’ needs in a participatory manner. It contributes to outcomes 2.1 to 2.4 by building the capacity of stakeholders to strengthen ecosystem-based value chains for important agro-sylvo-pastoral products. Furthermore, it contributes to program outcomes 3.1 to 3.3 by ensuring effective coordination, M&E and knowledge management. By sharing knowledge and fostering exchange with other countries in West Africa and globally, the project will contribute to increased program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Achieving the objective of this project necessitates close collaboration with a wide a range of stakeholders, namely local communities, provincial and national government agencies and departments, civil society and professional organizations, national and international organizations, research institutions, and the private sector in Burkina Faso. Given

this project is a child project under a broader global program, regional organizations also have a role to play. Stakeholder collaboration was initiated during the design phase of the project and will be continued through the duration of the project.

Stakeholder consultation during project preparation

Building off of efforts during the PIF stage of project development, a Stakeholder Analysis was created and used to inform the engagement process during the PGG phase of project development (Appendix 9.2). In October 2019, a national PPG inception workshop was organized to ensure active engagement of the main project stakeholders in designing and preparing the project. This workshop, which was crucial to enable project ownership by national stakeholders, was also attended by representatives of different stakeholder groups (i.e., local leaders, women's groups) from communities in the project's landscapes. The workshop integrated group discussions on each of the project components, including refinement of the theory of change, a review of the stakeholder analysis and baseline projects, and the preliminary identification of key activities.

At the national level a series of one-on-one meetings were also undertaken with national level stakeholders, including potential executing partners and co-financers, to further discuss the project components, risks and opportunities, baseline projects and previous initiatives, and key lessons learned.

The engagement and participation of local stakeholders was continued through a three-week site visit and local consultation process in November of 2019. In each of the project's three landscapes, a combination of focus group interviews, bilateral interviews and individual questionnaires was applied. Among the targeted stakeholders were: regional and local administrations, decentralized technical services, technical partners, community-based organizations, local communities, local NGOs and local projects (Table below). Specific interview guides were applied for each of the stakeholder groups and the organization of the consultations was conducted in a culturally appropriate way, which included first contacting and meeting with the relevant authorities. In the context of Burkina Faso, this meant establishing contact with regional governors before meeting with various regional directors of relevant ministries and directorates in order to present the project and the consultation process. Interviews with relevant technical services were then organized, with the consent of the regional directors. At a communal level, mayors were met with prior to having focus group discussions. In community consultations, both plenary sessions and sub-group meetings (e.g., with women) were organized. This approach was used to ensure that while cultural norms were respected – i.e. letting community leaders (e.g. CVD) take the lead in group discussion, other individuals could also express their opinions without crossing any cultural boundaries/disrespecting societal hierarchy.

Due to the security situation, it was deemed unsafe for the consultant team to travel to proposed project sites in the Northern Region. Instead, stakeholders were invited to convene in Ouahigouya in order to carry out group discussions and interviews as well as to gather information regarding the proposed sites for project intervention. Unfortunately, the heightened risk in the area of Bahn made it unsafe for a large group from this community to attend the consultation meetings. Instead the community was represented by local administrators.

Following the design of key components of the project, a validation workshop was organized. Due to social distancing restrictions associated with the COVID-19 virus, this workshop was organized as a virtual meeting. Key stakeholders, including representatives of project landscapes were invited to participate and exchange on the project and compliment their inputs with written comments.

The detailed documentation of stakeholder engagement during project design can be found in Appendix 9.3.

Overview of stakeholders consulted during site visit and local consultation process

Region	Group/Structure	Communities		Technical Services/NGOs		Total
		M	F	M	F	
Northern Region	Tibtenga/Koumbri Village	10	6	4	0	20
	Ramdolla/Koumbri Village	9	5	4	0	18
	Banh-Central Village	0	0	4	0	4
	Help			1	0	1
	Fédération Nationale des Groupements Naam (FNGN)			3	0	3
	Regional Agriculture Chamber (CRA)			1	0	1
	Regional Directorate for Animal and Fish Resources (DRRAH)			1	0	1
	DRAAH			1	0	1
	Regional Directorate for Water and Sanitation (DREA)			2	1	3
	Rural Development Training Association Association (AFDR)			2	0	2
	Association pour la Promotion des Oeuvres Sociales (APROS)			2	0	2

	Direction Régionale de l'Environnement, de l'Economie Verte et du Changement Climatique (DREEVCC)			1	0	1
Central-West Region	Commune de Dassa	7	7	5	0	19
	Commune de Tenado	9	8	5	0	22
	Commune de Zawara	8	6	5	0	19
	Commune de Kyon	7	5	4	0	16
	DREEVCC			3	0	3
	DREA			2	0	2
	DRAAH			2	0	2
Central Region	Commune de Tanlarghin/Saaba	15	11	0	0	26
	Communie de Tansablogo/Koubri	11	4	2	0	17
	Kankanghin	9	5	2	0	16
	Ecovillage			2	0	2
	DRRAH			1	0	1
	DRAAH			4	0	4
	CRA			1	0	1
	NATURAMA			2	0	2

	DREEVCC			0	1	1
Total Consulted (by gender)		85	57	66	2	
Total consulted		142		68		210
Women consulted (%)		40%		3%		28%

Stakeholder engagement during project implementation

A strategy for stakeholder engagement during project implementation is detailed in form of a preliminary Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Appendix 9.4). The plan is intended to be updated at the start of project implementation to take into consideration any changes in the overall context of the project, and will be implemented in an adaptive manner in accordance with official guidance as regards social distancing and based on communication and engagement needs. The PMU will be responsible for ensuring the implementation of the plan, and that the timetable for engagement means is aligned with the project work plan and M&E process. It will also be responsible for monitoring and reporting on stakeholder engagement. In year one, a Communications and Knowledge Management Strategy will be developed to, among other things, support stakeholder engagement. As part of this strategy, communication methods and materials will be developed taking into consideration target audiences and languages. Costs associated with stakeholder engagement have been allocated in the project budget.

A key aspect of the stakeholder engagement plan will be ensuring that all stakeholders are aware of the project's grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The details of the GRM are presented in the ESMF..

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Achieving the objective of this project necessitates close collaboration with a wide a range of stakeholders, namely local communities, provincial and national government agencies and departments, civil society and professional organizations, national and international organizations, research institutions, and the private sector in Burkina Faso. Given

this project is a child project under a broader global program, regional organizations also have a role to play. Stakeholder collaboration was initiated during the design phase of the project through an in person inception workshop and a virtual validation workshop. Further bilateral discussions were held at the national level with key project partners. In parallel, local stakeholders were consulted on site in the three project landscapes in order to present and discuss objectives, activities, and local needs/interest in the project. The local consultations were undertaken through focus groups and one-one-one meetings using an approach which was designed to be culturally appropriate and gender sensitive. The project's Stakeholder Analysis and Stakeholder Engagement Plan provide an overview of key stakeholders and proposed means of engagement during project implementation. The continued direct involvement of key stakeholder sin the project will be the responsibility of the project management team. Awareness raising, knowledge management and capacity development through trainings and other means are integral parts of this project and as such, inherently require participation and information dissemination with a number of different stakeholders. Targeted information dissemination activities will be used in order to ensure that all stakeholders, from local to national levels, are kept informed on the progress, achievements and lessons learned of the program.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain) Yes

Civil society will play a key role in the project. The role and responsibilities of the CSOs includes:

- Implementation of restoration and sustainable practices activities;
- Capacity building, both as potential beneficiaries of technical trainings and as providers of training to smallholders and their organizations;

- Public awareness, community engagement and social inclusion;
- Social mobilization;
- Participants in strategic thinking and multi-stakeholder consultation processes (ROAM, restoration and land use planning, value chains development, communication and knowledge management), drawing on their in-depth knowledge of local communities;
- Encourage inclusive consultation processes that are gender sensitive/responsive and the implementation of appropriate interventions that meet local needs; and
- Ensure continuity of work on the project, especially when implementing agencies lack capacity.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

The Gender Analysis and Action Plan are in section 9.5 of the Project Document attached to this submission

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Strengthening the engagement of the private sector, including financial structures (e.g. banks, microlending institutions), input providers, off-takers, distributors, veterinary service providers and providers of agrometeorological information in sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains is a central aspect of the project design. As key stakeholders, these actors have an important role to play in assuring the enabling conditions for sustainable, climate smart agro-sylvo-pastoral practices. Their involvement is also key to applying market considerations to mainstream sustainable land management, e.g., through the development of new lending criteria in financial institutions and the development of innovative and adapted rural credit systems.

As part of the project's communication and knowledge management strategy the project will develop specific materials to increase the understanding of the private sector on issues of land degradation, the importance of restoration and overall ecosystem and landscape dynamics. In addition, these stakeholders will be invited as actors to participate in strategic thinking on how to strengthen value chains and create the necessary incentives for bringing sustainable practices to scale, i.e., through opportunities to develop sustainable business models that have the potential to deliver mutual gains to the private sector and smallholders. Dialogues with the private sector will be established through direct communication as well as roundtables and Private-Public-Farmer Platforms for target value chains. To further support the establishment of mechanisms that will lead to real and lasting results, the project will also invest in the capacity (e.g., financial literacy, business organization) of smallholders to enter into successful partnerships with private sector actors and facilitate the development of agreements between said parties.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

During the PGG missions, a risk analysis was conducted based on site visits and consultations with stakeholders. The results are presented in the matrix below.

Risk Description	Level	Description and Mitigation measure(s)
External risks		
Political and security situation	High	<p>The overall political and security situation in Burkina Faso is unstable and has the potential to redirect the attention and resources of the GoBF and other stakeholders towards these challenges. It also has the potential to pose serious disruptions as a result of increases in the number of Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs), food security, etc. This project has limited means to affect these risks and disruptions; however, project implementation will be adapted in areas that are impacted by insecurity. In the case that a further increase in insurgency, notably in the North and East, makes the responsible organization of project activities impossible or if the security of the project partners or beneficiaries cannot be guaranteed, project activities will be scaled back in the sites affected. It would then be proposed to focus efforts in the intervention areas further south, in the Central and Central West regions. While this could affect the overall scalability of the project outcomes, it would provide an opportunity to scale deeper in these areas. The security situation will be continuously monitored, and the project will be managed adaptively to take the political and security situation and any impacts they have in terms of project operations, funding, stakeholder involvement and partnerships into consideration. The inception workshop as well as quarterly and annual review and planning meetings will be key instruments to adapt to this risk (A.3.1.1.1 & A.3.1.1.3), as necessary. Additionally, the project and its partners will apply the lessons learned and best practices from other past and ongoing projects/initiatives in areas affected by insecurity to assure the project is able to operate effectively and to minimize any security risks to project partners or beneficiaries.</p>
Global health situation	High	<p>The current global health crisis associate with COVID 19 has the potential to redirect the attention and resources of the GoBF and other stakeholders towards this challenge and affect the overall operations of the project. The project has integrated adaptive management instruments into its design and will apply these instruments to adapt as necessary to this risk. The inception workshop (A.3.1.1.1) will be used to review the results framework and project timeline to determine if there is a need to make any adjustments due to operational challenges, funding, stakeholder involvement and partnerships as a result of the global health situation. The quarterly and annual reporting and review process (A.3.1.1.3) will also be used to assure the project is able to adapt in a timely means. In addition, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be reviewed and finalized at project inception. As necessary, adjustments to the means and timing of engagement will be made to assure that relevant stakeholder groups are able to be represented and participate in key consultation and decision-making processes. The knowledge management and communication strategy (A.3.1.2.1) and associated activities proposed for knowledge management at the landscape, cross-landscape, national and regional levels will also be developed taking into consideration the latest available information and guidance on social distancing.</p>

Risk Description	Level	Description and Mitigation measure(s)
Weak tenure systems	Medium	At present, inadequate land tenure systems and weak systems for land management, including within the existing frameworks for development planning, contribute to continuing land degradation, unsustainable practices, conflicts and weak natural resource governance and management. Under Output 1.1.2, the project will work to strengthen the application of the 2009 Rural Land Tenure Law as well as governance and management systems at the municipal level through the participatory development of restoration and land use plans. The project will also work to build capacity of existing governance and management bodies (e.g. municipal councils, village development councils, rural land services in key principles of socially inclusive land use planning and management in the context of SLM and development planning (A.1.1.2.5).
Technical & operational risks		
Low level of cooperation and coordination between stakeholders and across sectors	Medium	Despite high level commitment from the GoBF and numerous national strategies and policies that lay out very clear objectives for sustainable development and land degradation, many land use and natural resource management initiatives and decisions are made with limited cooperation and coordination across sectors. The project will apply an inclusive, multi-sector approach. It aims to support improved cooperation and coordination by intervening at the local level where many of the different sectoral policies come together and on-the-ground decisions concerning land management are made. To assure the restoration and land use planning processes are inclusive and take into consideration the political ecology and governance context, stakeholder and institutional mapping (including mapping of their roles, rights and responsibilities) will be undertaken (A.1.1.2.2.) and used to inform the project's approach. The project communication and knowledge management strategy will also be designed to target key stakeholders across sectors and support their engagement to achieve project objectives.
Limited capacity of local or technical institutions to support communities in implementing ecosystem restoration, adaptation and natural resource management activities	Low	Given the importance of the natural resource base to essential services in Burkina Faso, the environmental and social challenges that have existed in the country for a considerable period of time, and the large number of past and on-going initiatives that have worked to build capacity and progress ecosystem restoration, the development of agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains, ecosystem, adaptation and natural resource management, there is considerable existing capacity for working on these issues. However, many of the beneficiary entities of this project are underfinanced with limited numbers of skilled staff. This can undermine the sustainability of the project. To reduce these risks, the project will undertake a series of actions (A.1.1.2.5, A.1.1.3.3., A.1.2.2.3, A.2.1.2.3 and A.2.2.1.2) to improve the overall level of capacity to undertake restoration and sustainable practices and, as necessary, will recruit international advisors in certain areas of the project. The project will additionally work to build, based on capacity assessments and identified needs, the capacity of smallholder organizations (A.2.1.1.4) and existing governance and management bodies (A.1.1.2.5) to assure they are in a position to contribute to project strategies. Finally, the project will provide financial means to support the implementation of priority restoration and agro-sylvo-pastoral production techniques.

Risk Description	Level	Description and Mitigation measure(s)
Limited capacity, willingness or commitment (i.e., low uptake tools, techniques) among communities targeted for ecosystem restoration or sustainable practices	Low	Stakeholders across all three LS raised the importance of addressing land degradation and developing more sustainable production value chains. Under components 1 & 2, the project will take an inclusive, community-driven approach to assessing needs, identifying priorities and undertaking actions to assure their participation and appropriation of restoration and sustainable practices. Furthermore, the knowledge management and communication strategy will be designed to assure the project is able to communicate and share information with communities effectively. Finally, participatory monitoring that includes gender and social inclusion indicators (A.1.1.3.5, A.1.2.2.5, A.2.1.2.4), will be used to project actions relative to established baselines on land degradation and detect if actions have caused changes or trends. As a result the project will help build understanding and increase uptake by communities, local decision-makers, including practitioners and governance and management bodies, of techniques that have worked and will provide an evidence base that will be used to refine approaches and build long-term resilience.
Private sector engagement	Medium	The level of engagement of the private sector (financial sector, input suppliers, etc.) in enabling and promoting sustainable production practices remains low overall. As such, engaging the private sector is a key component of the project's strategy to improve the sustainability of production systems and create country-specific conditions for scaling up under Component 2. The project will establish and animate Private-Public-Farmer Platforms at the landscape level to strengthen working relationships between actors of the select agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains (A.2.1.1.1). The project will also develop and implement a plan for bringing together cooperative societies and microfinance institutions to create an enabling environment for increased engagement and financial resources to invest in SLM and design and implement rural credit models that involve the private sector (A.2.2.1.2). In addition, the project will support information sessions, meetings and roundtables to support the establishment of gender-sensitive/responsive agreements developed between smallholders and private sector actors to support sustainable production, management and restoration of dryland (A.2.2.2.1, A.2.2.2.2, A.2.2.2.3, & A.2.2.2.4).
Failure to deliver on time/ budget	Low	The executing agency will be supported by IUCN to ensure implementation of administrative and financial matters in accordance with the rules and procedures of IUCN and the GEF. Adaptive management and monitoring (Output 3.1.1) will be used to track progress and make any adjustments, as necessary.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The Permanent Secretariat for the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD) of the Ministry of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC) will have overall executing and technical responsibility for the project, with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as a GEF Agency providing fiduciary and technical oversight. The SP/CNDD will act as the Lead Executing Agency and will be responsible for the implementation and operational oversight of the agreed project results in compliance with the terms and conditions of sub-agreements signed with IUCN, the effective use of GEF resources in line with IUCN and GEF policies, and timely reporting. The proposed institutional set-up to implement the project activities is described in the following sub-sections. The SP/CNDD will designate a National Coordinator for the project that

will be located within the SP/CNDD and be responsible for coordinating project activities with national bodies and project partners associated with the different project components. He/she will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the Project Manager on government policies and priorities.

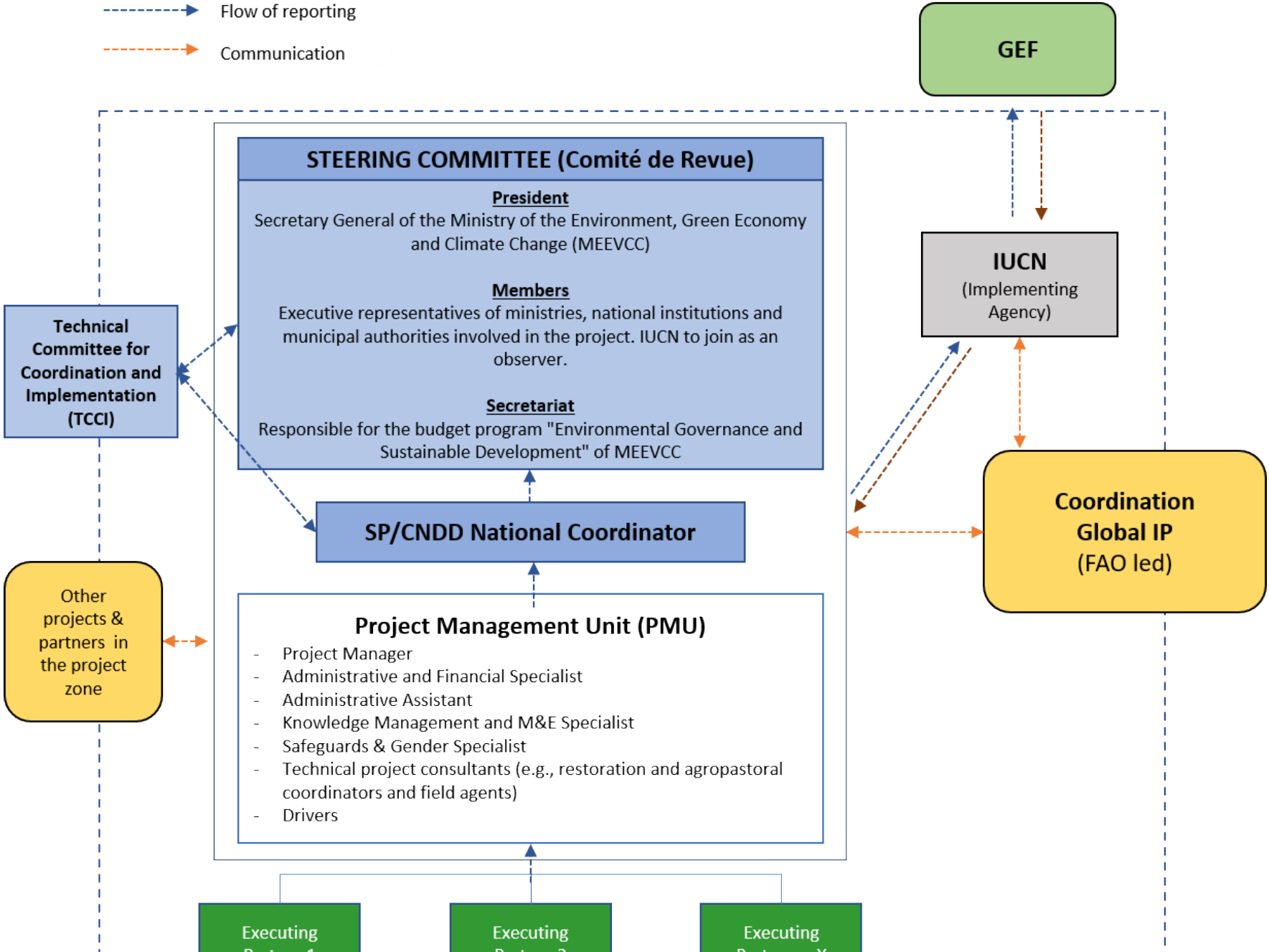
In accordance with Article 14 of Decree n°2018-0092/PRES/PM/MINEFID the Review Committee (Comité de Revue) established by Ministerial Order n°2018-292/MEEVCC/CAB will serve as the project's Steering Committee (SC). The Review Committee is chaired by the Secretary General of the MEEVCC and includes representatives of the Prime Ministry, local authorities, NGOs, associations as well as representatives of the Ministries in charge of the environment, agriculture, animal resources, scientific research, economy and finance, transport and water. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) will participate as an observer. The SC meets twice a year (end of July and December at the latest) and will use these opportunities to review past progress in project execution, and to review and approve annual work plans and budgets. Additional sessions or consultations with regional directorates, local authorities, local partners, NGOs, scientific and technical institutions, the private sector and co-financers may be organized as needed.

In addition to the Review Committee, a technical body will be set up to prepare the statutory documents to be submitted to the committee. This body will be called the Technical Committee for Coordination and Implementation (TCCI). Chaired by the person in charge of the budget program, the TCCI will contribute to the implementation of the project through the review of its activities and results. It will also provide suggestions and guidance for the optimal achievement of the expected results.

IUCN is the Implementing Agency for the project. IUCN will support the SP/CNDD to ensure execution of administrative and financial matters and will assist in key technical and scientific issues that are consistent with its comparative advantage. It will play a key role in convening of stakeholders and consolidating results, including in areas of landscape approaches to restoration and land management. Wherever possible, the project will take advantage of the explored during project implementation to secure partnerships for follow up investments for on-the-ground activities.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established with the help of the Implementation Agency to ensure overall efficient management, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs). The PMU will manage the project in accordance with the rules and procedures of GEF/IUCN and assure the project remains consistent with directions provided by the Steering Committee.

The PMU will be hosted by the SP/CNDD and will report up to the National Coordinator. It will be composed of a Project Manager, with expertise in dryland restoration and management, who will work full-time for the project lifetime and will be in charge of daily implementation, management, administration and technical supervision of the project, as well as additional administrative, financial and technical (i.e., land restoration, sustainable production practices, gender and social inclusion, safeguards, M&E, and communications and knowledge management). The overall implementation arrangements are depicted in the figure below.



7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC
- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD
- ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury
- Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD
- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC
- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC
- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD
- National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC
- Others

The project aims to operationalize high level commitments by the Government of Burkina Faso to achieve land degradation neutrality and contribute to its ambitions as regards management of the natural resources and sustainable development. It is highly consistent with national priorities, plans and policies as presented in the table below.

National priorities	Project consistency
National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) 2016-2020	The project will support the vision adopted by political authorities in the PNDES, specifically “Burkina Faso, a democratic, united and cohesive nation, transforming the structure of its economy to achieve a strong and inclusive growth, through sustainable consumption and production”. In particular, the project will contribute to two of the strategic objectives under Axis 3 of the PNDES “Stimulate the sectors with economic growth potential for the economy and employment”: (i) sustainable develop a productive and resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral, wildlife and fisheries sector more market oriented and based on the principles of sustainable development and (ii) reverse the environmental degradation trend and sustainably ensure natural and environmental resource management.
National Rural Sector Program (PNSR II)	The project will support the vision of the PNSR that “by 2025, Burkina Faso's agriculture will be modern, competitive and sustainable and engine of economic growth, based on family farms and agricultural enterprises and ensuring that all Burkinabe have access to the food they need to lead a healthy and productive life”, and its overall objective to ensure food and nutrition security through the sustainable development of an productive and resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral, fish and wildlife sector, which is market-oriented. Furthermore the project is aligned with the six strategic axes of the PNSR II: (i) food security and resilience of vulnerable populations, (ii) market access and the competitiveness of agro-sylvo-pastoral, wildlife and fisheries value chains (iii) environmental governance, the promotion of sustainable development and management of natural resources, (iv) water, sanitation and the living environment, (v) land tenure security and the strengthening human capital in the rural sector (vi) coordination between sub-sectors. Finally, the project will directly contribute to the intended impacts of the PNSR II, notably a change in the modes of production and consumption towards sustainable development.
Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)	<p>This project will contribute to the voluntary LDN commitments made by the GoBF in 2018, including its overall commitment to reach LDN by 2030 through the restoration of 5.16 million hectares (100%) compared to the baseline period (2002-2013) or 19% of the national territory while maximizing efforts to reduce and control the rate of land degradation.</p> <p>The project will also contribute to Burkina Faso’s LDN specific objectives: (i) stopping the conversion of forests to other land use classes by 2030; (ii) improving productivity in the declining "shrub, grassland" and "cropland" land use categories, i.e. 2.5 million hectares; (iii) improving carbon stocks on 798,000 ha to achieve a minimum of 1% organic matter (5T of organic matter per hectare every 2 years) of degraded land and by preventing the degradation of non-degraded land; and (iv) recovering 295,000 hectares of unused land, out of a total of 590,000 ha.</p> <p>Finally, the project integrates many of the priority interventions that have been identified in the framework of LDN targets, including: reinforce the Fight against Desertification and SLM at different scales to create better synergy among actors; spread best practices for SLM and climate change adaptation; improve food and nutrition security, as well as the incomes of producers through the promotion of revenue-generating activities and by supporting vulnerable households; put in place a program of environmental education and training for actors in the fight against land degradation and for the sustainable management of the environment; identify financing options for restoration and for scaling up best practices for SLM; training for the implementation of the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM); support for the production of technical and scientific data related to restoration and reinforcement of the capacity to promote the achievements of scientific research; grow the capacity to restore land; and reinforce the platforms aiming to promote exchange of information and project coordination.</p>

National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAP)	<p>The project is aligned with the vision of the 2015 NAP, which is “Burkina Faso intends to manage its economic and social development more efficiently by implementing planning mechanisms and measures taking account of resilience and adaptation to climate change between now and 2050”. This project will directly contribute to numerous of the strategic objectives identified within the NAP, most notably:</p> <p>Agriculture: (SO 1) Recuperate and restore the fertility of degraded land; (SO 2) Improve access for farmers to high quality agricultural production factors (equipment, inputs, land, results of agricultural research etc.); (SO3) Improve the resilience of stakeholders to climate change.</p> <p>Animal Production: (SO 2) Ensure the security of animal capital with a view to supporting the pastoral economy on a sustainable basis and improve the resilience of stakeholders in order to achieve sustainable food security; (SO 3) Reduce the vulnerability of farmers to climate change and contribute to local economic development.</p> <p>Environment and natural resources: (SO 1) Increase productivity and the resilience of ecosystems; (SO 2) Improve biodiversity conservation; (SO 3) Improve research and ecological monitoring; (SO 4) Reduce GG emissions.</p> <p>Horizontal issues: (SO 1) Help to improve mastery of environmental problems and climate change by members of women's associations.</p> <p>Many of the specific SLM measures that have been identified to contribute to restoration and increase the sustainability of production systems are directly aligned with adaptation measures proposed under the strategic objectives of the NAP.</p>
Intentional Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)	<p>The project falls within the scope of areas addressed through Burkina Faso’s INDCs, which integrates the themes of adaptation and mitigation across numerous sectors, including of particular relevance in the context of this project: agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU). It will directly contribute to addressing the GHG emissions from the AFOLU sector, which the baseline analysis projected would continue to grow significantly through 2030, i.e., from 19,391 to 103,424 Gg CO2-eq.</p> <p>The project is aligned with the key recommendation of the INDCs that the agricultural sector move resolutely towards sustainable and adapted practices, particularly for family operations and small producers. It also integrates many of the specific adaptation actions that are proposed in the INDCs, including measures such as the restoration of degraded lands, ANR, DRS/SWC, reforestation and numerous other measures to improve agricultural production. The project will contribute to NDC on targets established for agriculture, water management, and land use with a target year of 2030: (i) restore and maintain land fertility of 1.575 million ha of cropland; (ii) restore 1.125 million ha of degraded land for pasture and forest; (iii) 10,000 tons of fodder collected and stored each year; (iv) 30,000 ha of stream banks protected; (v) compost from biodigestors fertilize 750,000 ha.</p>
National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (PAN/LCD)	<p>This project is aligned with the overall objective of the PAN/LD to contribute to the establishment of a sustainable development of the country by strengthening the capacity of local authorities and ensuring the active participation of local communities. of populations, communities and local groups in the fight against the desertification and drought mitigation. In particular the project’s proposed strategies and actions will support the first two of the PAN/LD strategic objectives: (i) Ensuring sustainable and integrated management of natural resources for the promotion of food safety and (ii) improving the economic environment for poverty eradication.</p>

Action Plan 2018-2022 for the GGWI Strategy in Burkina Faso	<p>This project is fully aligned with the vision of the GGWSSI Strategy, which is that, by 2022, women and men in the strategy's intervention zone adopt good practices in SLM and climate change adaptation and have access to the food they need to lead a healthy and active life. The strategy aims to achieve food and nutritional security, to increase the income of rural men, women and youth and to reverse the trend of natural resource degradation. It is structured around four strategic axes: (i) recovery of degraded land; (ii) food and nutritional security and income improvement; (iii) environmental education and training; and (iv) governance of the Strategy at local and national level, including aspects related to knowledge management (e.g., creation of Scientific and Technical Council).</p> <p>The strategy identifies priority areas of intervention (which encompass the North Region targeted under this project), but also states that the entirety of the country is a priority for actions to prevent land degradation. Overall, the scope of the GGWI proposed activities cover the following economic sectors: (i) agriculture; (ii) livestock/pastoralism; (iii) forestry; (iv) preservation of water resources; (v) aquaculture; (vi) exploitation of timber and non-timber forest products; and (vii) wildlife exploitation. in terms of production, packaging, storage, conservation, processing and marketing. It also covers the restoration of degraded lands through best practices for SLM and adaptation to climate change, environmental education and training activities essential to the sustainable development of agro-sylvo-pastoral, fisheries and wildlife production.</p>
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	<p>Established in 2001, the global objective of Burkina Faso's NBSAP, was to ensure that populations manage biodiversity in a sustainable manner by 2025. A second action plan was established from 2011-2015 with the overall objective to achieve, within the designated timeframe, realistic and achievable actions to conserve and restore species and their habitats, as well as dynamic management and the sustainable use of natural resources by empowering actors (all stakeholders), particularly the populations. Many of the actions proposed in the NBSAP to motivate the population to preserve species and restore habitats, and manage natural resources in a dynamic and sustainable manner, are directly aligned with the proposed actions in this project: develop agro-sylvo-pastoral production adapted to climate change; restore degraded habitats, assure the prevention of erosion and the restoration of degraded soils; support land use planning; reinforce the capacity for sustainable natural resource management; improve the sustainable management of rangelands.</p>
National Gender Policy (NGP)	<p>The project and specifically the Gender Action Plan are aligned with the National Gender Policy (NGP) adopted in 2009, which has as its vision "a society free of all forms of gender inequalities and inequities, and which provides all its citizens with the essential security for their social, cultural, political and economic development".</p> <p>The general objective of the National Gender Policy is to promote the participatory and equitable development of men and women, ensuring them equal and equitable access to and control over resources and decision-making spheres, with respect for their fundamental rights.</p> <p>Its specific objectives are to: (i) promote equal rights and equal opportunities in terms of access to and control over basic social services; (ii) promote participatory economic development and more equitable access to and distribution of resources and income; (iii) develop equal participation of men and women in decision-making at all levels; (iv) promote gender equality and equity in access to and control over basic social services; (v) promote gender equality and equity in access to and control over resources and income; and (vi) promote gender equality in decision-making at all levels; (vii) promote the institutionalization of gender in all areas; (viii) promote a dynamic partnership for gender and development; and (ix) develop information and sensitization mechanisms for all actors for a change of behaviour and mentality in favour of equity and equality in the relations between men and women.</p>
Strategic Framework for Investment in Sustainable Land Management (CSI-GDT)	<p>The project is aligned with the overall objective of the CSI-CDT to mobilize and increase the efficiency of financial resources, technologies and knowledge that are needed to sustainably reverse the trends in rural land degradation in Burkina Faso, and in particular its strategic objectives two through five: (SO 2) Scale up SLM good practices to combat land degradation, biodiversity loss, achieve food security, improve food security, improve livestock productivity and increase the resilience of populations to the effects of climate change and variability; (SO 3) Conserve ecosystems and sustainably manage forest resources, wildlife and fisheries; (SO 4) Integrate SLM into development planning at the different levels of government; and (SO 5) Strengthen the institutional, technical and financial capacities of SLM actors.</p>

National Strategy for Ecovillages (2018-2027)	The project will directly contribute to the National Strategy for Ecovillages' goal to transform 2000 villages into ecovillages and the national program's anticipated impacts: (i) the incidence of poverty has decreased, (ii) food and nutritional security has been strengthened, (iii) the quality of the environment has improved, and (iv) local governance has been strengthened. Specifically, the project will integrate innovative and integrated approaches to drylands management into the framework and future investment program for the creation of ecovillages and support a pilot number of ecovillages within the project's landscapes to undertake this process. Based on the lessons learned, the project will capitalize on the framework created by this initiative to scale out key principles of an ecosystem-based approach to drylands management and recommendations on how future investment plans for ecovillage may effectively integrate drylands landscape management considerations to achieve emission reduction and avoidance goals.
Other sectoral policies	In addition to the strategies and plans above, which have been developed to align with the sectoral policies of Burkina Faso, this project is also aligned with key sectoral policies on land management, the environment and natural resources (e.g., Law on Planning and Sustainable Development, Environment Code, Forest Code, Water Code, Orientation Law Relative to Pastoralism).

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Knowledge management is an essential component of the project and will primarily be coordinated through its Component 3 "Project-specific knowledge management and M&E". This component aims to assure program results and lessons are well documented and disseminated to support sustainable dryland management at the local, national, regional and international levels. In year one, a gender sensitive and responsive knowledge management and communication strategy will be elaborated. The strategy will be designed to promote the project's visibility and contribute to the achievement of the project's objective by furthering project implementation and the replication and scaling up of sustainable dryland management practices. The project's inception workshop will be used to review the project's approach to communication and knowledge management, and to examine whether any of the project's assumptions and underlying conditions may have significantly changed due to COVID-related issues, the national and regional security context, and/or any other contextual considerations. As part of the workshop a participatory discussion will be animated on how best the project can communicate and coordinate effectively with all stakeholders and will directly inform the project's knowledge management and communication strategy.

As part of the strategy, multi-faceted communication and knowledge management actions and materials integrate traditional, incremental and scientific knowledge will be designed taking into consideration the project's target audiences. These materials will include digital and non-digital means and tools, using a diversity of media and events. All materials will be branded and marked according to project guidelines and GEF communication guidelines.

The project will further strengthen communication and knowledge management at the national and landscape levels by assuring the timely transfer of project information to relevant national government bodies so that they can be used to inform national efforts to monitor drylands and support their management. Cross-landscape learning exchange visits for local practitioners and other stakeholders will be organized to provide a unique opportunity for learning and sharing through the hands-on demonstration of different restoration techniques and approaches.

Outcome 3.1.3 will focus on communication and knowledge management at the national, regional and global levels. It will be implemented in coordination and collaboration with the national coordination of the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI), the secretariat of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI), and the SFM/Drylands Impact Program. At the national level, the project will support the GGWI's efforts to develop and apply a geo-referenced national database of ongoing initiatives and projects concerned with drylands management, restoration, and other related sectors areas. It will also organize multi-stakeholder national learning and sharing workshops on key thematic topics. At the regional and international levels, the project will collaborate with the GGWSSI to promote regional technical dialogue (through exchange visits and workshops) on successful means of sustainable dryland management and governance, and actively participate in regional and global knowledge sharing platforms.

Finally, as part of its overall knowledge management and communication approach, the project will integrate efforts to educate stakeholders on a range of key issues and lessons learned pertaining to sustainable dryland management directly into numerous activities being supported under components 1 and 2. This education will occur in a range of contexts, including through multi-stakeholder consultations, meetings, workshops and trainings. The project will also apply a participatory adaptive management framework that actively involves stakeholders in the M&E of the project strategies and assures their participation in decision-making associated with applying any lessons learned into the project strategies.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The M & E plan is in accordance with the IUCN and GEF guidelines. The PMU, including the Knowledge Management and M&E specialist, will be responsible for the M&E activities throughout implementation. The table below presents an overview of the M&E activities and associated budget.

M&E activity	Description	Frequency	Responsible	GEF Budget (USD)
Inception Workshop and Report	The inception workshop brings together the stakeholders involved in the project and the inception report. It provides an opportunity and means to finalize preparations for the implementation of the proposed project, including the formulation of the first annual work plan, details of stakeholder roles and responsibilities, and reporting and monitoring requirements. Given the current security situation in Burkina Faso and the global impacts of COVID-19, the inception workshop will also be used to review the project theory of change, results framework and the plan for stakeholder engagement.	Within first quarter after signing project document	PMU & Project Manager	10,500

Strategic Results Framework	The project integrates participatory monitoring for the project's restoration and value chain interventions. The results framework includes indicators for each expected result as well as end-of-project targets. These indicators will be the main tools for assessing the progress of project implementation and the achievement of project results. Means of verifying the progress of the results and the implementation of the project will be carried out throughout the implementation period.	Data will be collected throughout the project and included in annual reporting	Project Manager with Knowledge Management and M&E Specialist and executing partners	-
Quarterly Progress Reports	Each quarter, the PMU will prepare a summary of the project's substantive and technical progress towards achieving its objectives. The summaries will be reviewed and cleared by IUCN before being sent to the IUCN/GEF Coordinator.	Quarterly	Project Manager with Knowledge Management and M&E Specialist	74,625
Annual Project Progress Report (APRs)	The annual project report covers the evaluation of the advance on the project's outputs and outcomes, key achievements, evidence of success, constraints, lessons learned and recommendations, as well as the overall evaluation of the project. The annual progress report will be prepared by the Project Coordinator after consultation with relevant stakeholders and will be submitted to IUCN.	Annually	Project coordinator M&E and knowledge management officer in consultation with project stakeholders	
Mid-term Independent External Evaluation	A mid-term project evaluation will be conducted during the third implementation year, focusing on relevance; performance (effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness); issues requiring decisions and actions; and initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management.	In the 3 rd quarter of the 3 rd year of the project	PMU with oversight from Implementing agency (IUCN)	56,500
Final Independent External Evaluation	A final evaluation, which occurs three months prior to the final TPR meeting, focuses on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation but also covers impact, sustainability, and follow-through recommendations, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals.	At least three months before operational closure	PMU with oversight from Implementing agency (IUCN)	

Budget revisions	Project budget revisions will reflect the final expenditures for the preceding year, to enable the preparation of a realistic plan for the provision of inputs for the current year. Other budget revisions may be undertaken as necessary during the course of the project. It is expected that significant revisions will be cleared with the IUCN/GEF Coordinator for consistency with the GEF principle of incremental and GEF eligibility criteria before being approved.	As required	PMU, SC, IUCN	-
TOTAL				141,625

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project will strengthen the governance and management frameworks for dryland management across three landscapes that cover 10 communes. These landscapes are multi-use systems that are essential to the food security and livelihoods of the approximately people who live within them. The ecosystems of the landscapes are also vital to residents of the landscapes, and people beyond, who rely on them for food production, water management, energy and many other services. Over numerous decades, the environmental and socio-economic conditions within the project area have been heavily impacted by land degradation due to human interventions and climate change and variability. Today, these areas are facing numerous environmental problems that affect socio-economic conditions. The changes that have happened and their negative environmental impacts have significantly affected production systems (e.g., and resulted in increased conflicts over land and natural resources.

Establishing effective governance and management systems for restoration and sustainable development will provide an improved means for stakeholders to dialogue and develop solutions to priority environmental problems. The project will build off traditional knowledge and scientific evidence to develop climate-proof restoration, management and natural resource use strategies that are sustainable and can be adapted to respond to changing conditions. The application of these strategies will contribute to maintaining or improving the values and functions of the landscapes' ecosystems, improving their resilience, their ability to supply critical services and their ability to support multiple production systems. In turn this will build the adaptive capacity and resilience of local communities and the broader stakeholder community in the face of growing anthropogenic pressures and climate variability.

In addition, the project will improve the capacity and resilience of local communities by strengthening the viability and sustainability of key agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains upon which the vast majority of people within the landscape rely for their food security and livelihoods. Without the intervention of this project, unsustainable practices and anthropogenic pressures will continue to negatively impact and degrade the area targeted by this project. These negative impacts will put at risk the ecological and livelihood systems upon which local communities directly depend and will increase the stressors confronting thousands of households across the region. These households will also have reduced flexibility to respond to the impacts of climate change.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF

CEO Endorsement/Approval

MTR

TE

Medium/Moderate

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

The project is expected to bring about environmental benefits through restoration of forest, farmland and pasture land – by promoting land use decision and planning processes based on SLM and more concretely by tackling some of the drivers of dryland degradation through the implementation of pilot restoration options. Social benefits are expected to materialize indirectly by enabling smallholder farmers (men and women), youth, and members of cooperatives to benefit from sustainable dryland restoration or management techniques and from enhanced economic activities of selected agropastoral value chains. This will be achieved primarily through increased capacities of local smallholders/organization, and by enabling linkages with private sector partners (including banks). The land use decision and planning processes promoted by the project at landscape (ROAM), municipality (LUP) and locality level (eco-village) are explicitly designed to broaden the participation in these processes, to promote socially inclusive governance and the recognition of tenure and rights; it will explicitly strengthen rights and participation of women (including by fostering the application of the new Rural Land Tenure Law that aims at ensuring fair and equitable access to land).

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
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ESMF-GRM-BF_GEF7_2December2020	CEO Endorsement ESS	
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GEF_DSL-IP_BF-ESMS Screening and Clearance_signed	CEO Endorsement ESS	
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ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Objective/Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	End of Project Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
Project Objective: To achieve large-scale restoration of dryland landscapes and sustainable livelihoods in Burkina Faso through adoption of sustainable land management practices by rural communities					

<p><u>Outcome 1.1:</u> Three landscapes (covering approximately 584,000 ha) have inclusive governance and management platforms and mechanisms to plan, establish and strengthen sustainable dryland management and restoration</p>	<p>1.1.a: Area (# of hectares) of landscapes under improved practices (GEF Core Indicator 4)</p>	1.1.a: 0	1.1.a: 730,000	<p>ROAM Assessments</p> <p>Land use and restoration plans</p> <p>Annual project monitoring reports</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> Appropriate restoration techniques or technologies are available and restoration is implemented at a sufficient scale to lead to measurable changes in land degradation</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Stakeholders are not sufficiently motivated to undertake comprehensive multi-stakeholder restoration assessments and LUP processes</p>
	- Northern Region	0	205,000		
	- Central Region	0	111,990		
	- Central-West Region	0	266,530		
	- Other	0	146,000		
	- Improved management to benefit biodiversity (Indicator 4.1)	0	285,000		
	1.1.b: Area (# of hectares) of land restored (GEF Core Indicator 3)	1.1.b: 0	1.1.b: 150,000		
	- Degraded agricultural land (Indicator 3.1)	0			
	- Forest and forest land (Indicator 3.2)	0	67,373		
	- Natural grass and shrublands (Indicator 3.3)	0	11,253		
- Wetlands (Indicator 3.4)	0	70,990			
1.1.c: Metric tons of GHG emissions mitigated (GEF Core Indicator 6)	1.1.c: 0	1.1.c: 44 million	384		

<i>Output 1.1.1: Three dryland landscapes assessed using the participatory Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)</i>	1.1.d: # of ha with ROAM assessments completed	1.1.d: 0	1.1.d: 584,000	Technical reports Strategic documents Annual project monitoring reports & training log	<u>Assumptions:</u> Data is available to complete assessments <u>Risks:</u> Process is not sufficiently inclusive to comprehensively assess costs/benefits to different stakeholder groups
	1.1.e: # of participants (female/male) participating in the ROAM process by LS	1.1.e: 0	1.1.e: 300		
	- Northern Region	(0/0)	(50/50)		
	- Central Region	(0/0)	(50/50)		
	- Central-West Region	(0/0)	(50/50)		
	1.1.f: # and type of core analytical components assessed	1.1.f: 0	1.1.f: 21		
	- Rangeland and grasslands health	0	3		
	- Stakeholder prioritization of restoration interventions	0	3		
	- Restoration opportunities mapping	0	3		
	- Restoration economic modelling and valuation	0	3		
- Restoration cost-benefit-carbon modelling	0	3			
- Restoration diagnostic or presence of key success factors	0	3			
- Restoration finance and resourcing analysis	0	3			
1.1.g: # of ROAM reports with strategic recommendations to inform replication and scaling up	1.1.g: 0	1.1.g: 3			

<p><i>Output 1.1.2: At least 10 municipalities have gender-sensitive/responsive land use and restoration plans and the governance frameworks to guide management and restoration decisions that consider landscape configurations and dynamics, environmental values and multiple stakeholders' needs in a participatory manner</i></p>	1.1.h: # of municipalities with land use and restoration plans	1.1.h: 0	1.1.h: 10	<p>Simple restoration and land use plans</p> <p>Annual project monitoring reports & training log</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> Stakeholder mapping is comprehensive and stakeholders are motivated to engage</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Optimal scenarios are not identified</p>
	1.1.i: # of participants (female/male) in the restoration and land use planning process in each LS	1.1.i: 0	1.1.i: 450		
	Northern Region				
	Central Region	(0/0)	(75/75)		
	Central-West Region	(0/0)	(75/75)		
		(0/0)	(75/75)		
	1.1.j: # of governance and management bodies (disaggregated by group) and # of beneficiaries (female/male) of training on key principles of socially inclusive LUP in the context of SLM and development planning	1.1.j: 0 (0/0)	1.1.j: 340 bodies		
- Municipal Councils					
- Village Development Councils	0 (0/0)	10 (TBD/TBD)			
- Rural Land Services	0 (0/0)	300 (TBD/TBD)			
	0 (0/0)	30 (TBD/TBD)			

<p><i>Output 1.1.3: Dryland restoration and management is improved in at least 10 localities using a combination of informed, integrated and gender-sensitive/responsive approaches, in alignment with plans developed as Output 1.1.2</i></p>	<p>1.1.k: # of localities engaged in implementing restoration actions (with simple plans & budgets for restoration actions)</p> <p>1.1.l: # of beneficiaries (female/male) of training on ecological restoration techniques (disaggregated by type)</p> <p>1.1.m: # of landscape-specific monitoring systems established to detect baselines and impacts of restoration actions</p>	<p>1.1.k: 0</p> <p>1.1.l: 0 (0/0)</p> <p>1.1.m: 0</p>	<p>1.1.k: 15</p> <p>1.1.l: 3000 (1800/1200)</p> <p>1.1.m: 3</p>	<p>Annual project monitoring reports & training log</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> Appropriate restoration techniques or technologies are available and restoration is implemented at a sufficient scale to lead to measurable changes in land degradation</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Stakeholders are not sufficiently motivated to undertake restoration actions</p>
<p><u>Outcome 1.2:</u> Development of informed and inclusive ecovillages that contribute to reduced and avoided emissions of greenhouse gases is improved through the integration of gender-sensitive/responsive landscape approaches to dryland restoration and management</p>	<p>1.2.a: # of ecovillage investment plans integrating sustainable dryland restoration and management practices as part of strategies to reduce/avoid GHG emissions</p>	<p>1.2.a: 0</p>	<p>1.2.a: 8</p>	<p>Ecovillage investment plans</p> <p>Annual project monitoring reports & training log</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> National strategy for ecovillages continues to be pursued</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Link between sustainable dryland restoration and management techniques and GHG emissions is not sufficiently clear and/or techniques or technologies are not implemented at a sufficient scale to lead to measurable changes in GHG emissions</p>

<p><i>Output 1.2.1: Strengthen the development of inclusive ecovillages through informed planning and integration of gender-sensitive/responsive landscape approaches to dryland restoration and management documented and shared</i></p>	<p>1.2.c: # of stakeholders (including ecovillages) at LS/regional/national level reached by communications and knowledge management activities</p>	<p>1.2.b: 0</p>	<p>1.2.b: 5,000</p>	<p>Knowledge products Annual project monitoring reports & training log</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> National strategy for ecovillages continues to be pursued</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> N/A</p>
<p><i>Output 1.2.2: At least 8 communities are supported to establish inclusive ecovillage that integrate innovative and gender sensitive/responsive actions for emissions reduction/avoidance and dryland restoration and management</i></p>	<p>1.2.d: # of beneficiaries (female/male) of skills development</p> <p>1.2.e: # of smallholders and smallholder organizations in ecovillages equipped to participate in sustainable dryland restoration or management techniques</p>	<p>1.2.c: (0/0)</p> <p>1.2.d: 0 organizations; (0/0) participants</p>	<p>1.2.c: (120/80)</p> <p>1.2.d: 8 organizations; (120/80) participants</p>	<p>Annual project monitoring reports & training log</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> Motivated ecovillages are identified, process to develop ecovillage investment plans presents an opportunity to support sustainability of investments</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Link between sustainable dryland restoration and management techniques and GHG emissions is not sufficiently clear and/or techniques or technologies are not implemented at a sufficient scale to lead to measurable changes in GHG emissions</p>

<p>Outcome 2.1: Dryland biodiversity and economic benefits sustainably improved and managed through the strengthening of ecosystem-based value chains for important agro-sylvo-pastoral products in 3 landscapes</p>	<p>2.1.a: # of value chains strengthened or established by landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Northern Region - Central Region - Central-West Region <p>2.1.b: Area (# of ha) of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (Indicator 4.3)</p>	<p>2.1.a: 0</p> <p>2.1.b: 0</p>	<p>2.1.a: 6</p> <p>2.1.b: 445,000</p>	<p>Annual project monitoring reports & training log</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> Strengthening of agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains is implemented at a sufficient scale to lead to measurable changes in land degradation, biodiversity conservation and livelihood benefits</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Stakeholders, including smallholders and private sector, are not sufficiently incentivized to implement best practices and develop mechanisms to encourage them</p>
<p><i>Output 2.1.1: Improved local understanding and capacities to collaboratively strengthen inclusive, ecosystem-based value chains of important dryland agro-sylvo-pastoral products in 3 landscapes</i></p>	<p>2.1.c: # of active Multi-Stakeholder Platforms for eco-system-based value chains in target landscapes</p> <p>2.1.d: # of studies on means to increase the reach and sustainability of agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains</p> <p>2.1.e: # of local smallholder organizations with increased position and capacity within target value chains</p>	<p>2.1.c: 0</p> <p>2.1.d: 0</p> <p>2.1.e: 0</p>	<p>2.1.c: 6</p> <p>2.1.d: 5</p> <p>2.1.e: 60</p>	<p>Studies</p> <p>Annual project monitoring reports & training log</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> Stakeholders are motivated to participate in platforms and opportunities to improve sustainability of agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains are identified</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Stakeholders, including smallholders and private sector, are not sufficiently incentivized to participate, implement best practices, and develop mechanisms to encourage/sustain them</p>

<p><i>Output 2.1.2: Sustainability of key agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains strengthened due to direct investment in the application of environmentally friendly, climate-smart and gender-sensitive/responsive practices that avoid further land degradation, contribute to the restoration of dryland and contribute to biodiversity conservation</i></p>	<p>2.1.f: # of smallholders and smallholder organizations equipped and supported to implement best-practices for agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains (disaggregated by type of value chain, product and practice, gender)</p> <p>2.1.g: # of hectares under best practices for agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains (disaggregated by type of value chain, product and practice, gender)</p>	<p>2.1.f: 0</p> <p>2.1.g: 0</p>	<p>2.1.f: 60</p> <p>2.1.g: TBD based on selection of value chains in each landscape</p>	<p>Annual project monitoring reports & training log</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> Landscape-specific value chains are identified and practices, techniques or technologies are available and implemented at a sufficient scale to lead to measurable changes in land degradation</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> It is hard to get quantitative information on the impacts and benefits of project interventions</p>
<p><u>Outcome 2.2:</u> Financial and human resource capacity for the sustainable production, management and restoration of dryland is strengthened through increased engagement of stakeholders and the development of partnerships between smallholders and private sector actors</p>	<p>2.2.a: # of agreements established between smallholders, smallholder organizations and private sector partners (disaggregated by type - financial products, input suppliers, off-takers, etc.) to support more sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains</p> <p>2.2.b: % of targeted smallholders with improved access to credit</p>	<p>2.2.a: 0</p> <p>2.2.b: 0</p>	<p>2.2.a: 15</p> <p>2.2.b: 50%</p>	<p>Annual project monitoring reports & training log</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> Context remains favorable to private sector engagement</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Private sector partners are not sufficiently motivated to enter into agreements with smallholders or develop and mainstream mechanisms that support more sustainable practices</p>
<p><i>Output 2.2.1: Enabling environment for increased engagement and financial resources to support application of practices that support SLM and restoration of dryland strengthened</i></p>	<p>2.2.c: # of <i>warrantage</i> models developed</p> <p>2.2.d: # of members of <i>warrantage</i> models (women/men)</p>	<p>2.2.c: 0</p> <p>2.2.d: 0</p>	<p>2.2.c: TBD based on selection of value chains in each landscape</p> <p>2.2.d: (1500/1000)</p>	<p>Annual project monitoring reports & training log</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> Actors are engaged in developing <i>warrantage</i> systems</p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> N/A</p>

<p><i>Output 2.2.2: Gender-sensitive/responsive agreements developed between smallholders and private sector actors to support sustainable production, management and restoration of dryland</i></p>	<p>2.2.e: # roundtables organized with private sector actors (disaggregated by type - financial products, input suppliers, off-takers, etc.)</p> <p>2.2.f: # of financial sector actors integrating new criteria on SLM into financing decision-making</p>	<p>2.2.e: 0</p> <p>2.2.f: 0</p>	<p>2.2.e: 15</p> <p>2.2.f: 2</p>	<p>Agreements</p> <p>Annual project monitoring reports & training log</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> Private sector actors are motivated to engage in practices that promote more sustainable value chains and to enter into agreements with smallholders and smallholder organizations</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Capacity of stakeholders is insufficient to deliver on agreements</p>
<p><u>Outcome 3.1:</u> Program results monitored, and lessons learned inform adaptive management and outreach in support of sustainable dryland management at national, regional and international levels</p>	<p>3.1.a: # of knowledge and communication products (publications, leaflets, case studies, technical briefs, best practice documents, videos or other media content, etc.) developed and disseminated</p> <p>3.1.b: # of people (female/male) at LS/regional/national level reached by communications and knowledge management activities</p>	<p>3.1.a: 0</p> <p>3.1.b: 0</p>	<p>3.1.a: 8 (at least 2 of which are specifically focused on women)</p> <p>3.1.b: 400,000</p>	<p>M & E Plan</p> <p>Knowledge and communication products</p> <p>Annual project monitoring reports & training log</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> Stakeholders have shared common interests in assuring an active dialogue on dryland management at local, landscape, national, regional and international levels</p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Security inhibits ability of stakeholders to participate in exchanges</p>

<p><i>Output 3.1.1: Effective project coordination and gender-sensitive/responsive monitoring and evaluation</i></p>	<p>3.1.c: # of stakeholders (female/male) participating in developing more detailed theories of change for project components and associated M & E plan</p> <p>3.1.d: Key statistics on Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)</p> <p>- # of complaints received</p> <p>- # unresolved</p>	<p>3.1.c: 0</p> <p>3.1.d:</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>3.1.c: (60/60)</p> <p>3.1.d:</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>0</p>	<p>GRM report</p>	
<p><i>Output 3.1.2: Project results documented and gender-sensitive/responsive community learning actions and outreach support replication and scaling up of best practices</i></p>	<p>3.1.e: # of cross-landscape exchange visits organized; participants (female/male)</p>	<p>3.1.e: See above</p>	<p>3.1.e: 8 (100/80)</p>	<p>Knowledge and communication products</p> <p>Annual project monitoring reports & training log</p>	

<i>Output 3.1.3: Collaboration with Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI) and the secretariat of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI) for thematic exchange, guided exchange visits, national and regional workshops to share knowledge and inform scaling of lessons learned</i>	3.1.f: # of GGWI national coordination units collaborating with the project	3.1.f: 0	3.1.f: 5	Knowledge and communication products Annual project monitoring reports & training log
	3.1.g: # of national workshops organized and participants (female/male)	3.1.g: 0	3.1.g: 3 (75/75)	
	3.1.h: # of regional workshops organized and participants (female/male)	3.1.h: 0	3.1.h: 2 (60/60)	
	3.1.i: # of cross-border exchange visits and participants (female/male)	3.1.i: 0	3.1.i: 4 (20/20)	

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).

N/A

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project preparation activities implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted amount	Amount spent todate	Amount committed
Firm contract (incl. ESMS, Travels, Meeting cost, Translation)	170,000	91,349	46,067
Workshops	30,000	16,392	0
Total	200,000	107,741	46,067

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

NA

ANNEX E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

The geographical scope of the project has been defined as three dryland landscapes within the Northern, Central and Central-West administrative regions of Burkina Faso. The landscapes include portions of four provinces in three regions: Yatenga and Louroum (Northern), Kadiogo (Central) and Sanguié (Central-West). They encompass ten communes (or departments) covering a total area of approximately 584,000 ha.

Overview of communes comprising the three project landscapes

Landscape	Commune	Area based on GIS (ha)	Geographic coordinates
Northern Region landscape	Koumbri	61,909	13°51'N, 2°25'W
	Barga	20,940	13°47'N, 2°16'W
	Bahn	122,152	14°05'N, 2°27'W
Central Region landscape	Saaba	55,868	12°22'N, 1°25'W
	Koubri	56,970	12°10'N, 1°24'W

Central-West Region landscape	Dassa	24,511	12°27'N, 2°41'W
	Kyon	19,543	12°17'N, 2°34'W
	Tenado	88,411	12°12'N, 2°36'W
	Zamo	65,631	12°01'N, 2°43'W
	Zawara	68,445	11°47'N, 2°35'W

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ANNEX F: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Please refer to Annex in excel file attached to this submission