



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: FULL SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

For more information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: GEF-IAP Participatory Natural Resource Management and Rural Development Project in the North, Centre-North and East Regions (Neer-Tamba project)			
Country(ies):	Burkina Faso	GEF Project ID: ¹	9141
GEF Agency(ies):	IFAD	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Agriculture, Executive Secretariat, National Council on Food Security (SE/CNSA), Permanent Secretariat for Coordination of Agriculture Sector Policies (SP/CPSA); Permanent Secretariat, National Council on the Environment and Sustainable Development/DCIME (SP/CONEDD); National Bureau of Rural Chambers of Agriculture (BN/CRA).	Submission Date:	10 Aug 2016
GEF Focal Area (s):	Land Degradation, IAP Set Aside	Project Duration (Months)	60 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Parent Program	Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	Agency Fee (\$)	654,250

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
LD-1 Program 1, Program 2, IAP-Food Security	Outcome 1.2 Functionality and cover of ecosystems maintained	GEFTF	4,227,114	21,920,000
LD-3 Program 4 IAP-Food Security	Outcome 3.1 Support mechanisms for SLM in wider landscapes established .	GEFTF	1,871,797	8,700,000
LD-4 Program 5 IAP-Food Security	Outcome 4.2 Innovative mechanisms for multiple-stakeholder planning and investments in SLM at scale.	GEFTF	1,170,537	5,280,000
Total project costs			7,269,448	35,900,000

¹ Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#).

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Ensure sustainable food security and strengthen smallholder farming resilience							
Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing	
C.1. Capacity-building for national and regional multi-stakeholder platforms	TA	Capacities of national and regional multi-stakeholder platforms enable them to contribute to decision-making on sector policy and intervention priorities	(i) Recommendations are made by the multi-stakeholder platforms of the Executive Secretariat of the National and Regional Councils on Food Security (120 recommendations made and applied); (ii) Policy notes are developed at national and regional levels (15 national and subregional notes); (iii) CRA and BN/CRA document, support and disseminate best practices in SLM among rural communities (15 technical notes)	GEFTF	1,253,000	5,870,000	
C.2. Scaling up integrated SLM approaches within agro-ecosystems	Inv	Scaling up sustainable ecosystems management leads to an improvement in food security in the North region	(i) Users are organized within watersheds affected by new development (80 associations); (ii) Proven technologies in soil and water conservation (SWC) and SLM are extended to the entire watershed ecosystem (6,500 ha); (iii) Institutional arrangements for land tenure security are extended to the communal level (27 cimmunes); Green investment fund allows for promotion of environmentally-friendly income-generating activities, in the form of: (i) renewable energy pilot microprojects; and (ii) NTFP processing and marketing benefiting women(270 microprojects for 5,000 women)	GFTF	4,965,222	25,700,000	
C.3. Coordination of a key indicators mechanism for decision-making on food security and environmental best practices	TA	The environmental risks relating to achieving sustainable food security are assessed and monitored	(i) Various levels of decision-making are provided with useful information (CRAs and BNCRA, SE/CRSA and CNSA, SP/CPSA) (100% indicators reported on); (ii) Stakeholders in sustainable land management are trained in the use of information management systems (200 people trained)	GEFTF	708,301	2,150,000	
Subtotal						6,926,523	33,720,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				GEFTF	342,925	2,180,000	
Total project costs						7,269,448	35,900,000

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	IFAD	Grants & loans	34,800,000
Receipient Government	Government of Burkina Faso	In-kind	1,000,000
Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	In-kind	100,000
Total Co-financing			35,900,000

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} (b) ²	Total (c)=a+b
IFAD	GEFTF	Country	Land Degradation	IAP-Food Security	3,599,724	323,975	3,923,699
IFAD	GEFTF	IAP-Food Security (set-aside)	IAP- Food Security	IAP-Food Security	3,669,724	330,275	3,999,999
Total Grant Resources					7,269,448	654,250	7,923,698

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁵

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	-
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	8,500 ha
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	-
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	-
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	12,621 T of CO _{2eq} mitigated
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	-
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	-
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	-
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	1
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	1

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? NO

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund) in Annex D.

/

⁵ Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF⁶

A.1. Project Description. Elaborate on:

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed;

Agriculture in Burkina Faso takes place under relatively difficult ecological conditions. Rainfall generally is scarce, irregular and poorly distributed over space and time. Land, water, pastureland, forests, wildlife and fish are the main resources sustaining economic and social development. Soil is generally fragile with low fertility, poor organic content and a substantial phosphorus deficit. Close to 46 per cent of the territory is affected by land degradation, manifest in disappearing plant cover, increasingly fragile and impoverished soil, erosion and falling aquifer levels. Crop and livestock farming conditions are increasingly fragile and precarious, leading to food insecurity, people's inability to obtain income, and overexploitation of natural resources.

Project area. The project will operate in the North region, covering an area of 17,885 km², or 6.5 per cent of the national territory. The project area comprises four provinces: Loroum, Passoré, Yatenga and Zonoma. It borders on the Republic of Mali to the north, the Centre-West and Central Plateau regions to the south, the Sahel and Centre-North regions to the east and the Boucle du Mouhoun region to the west.

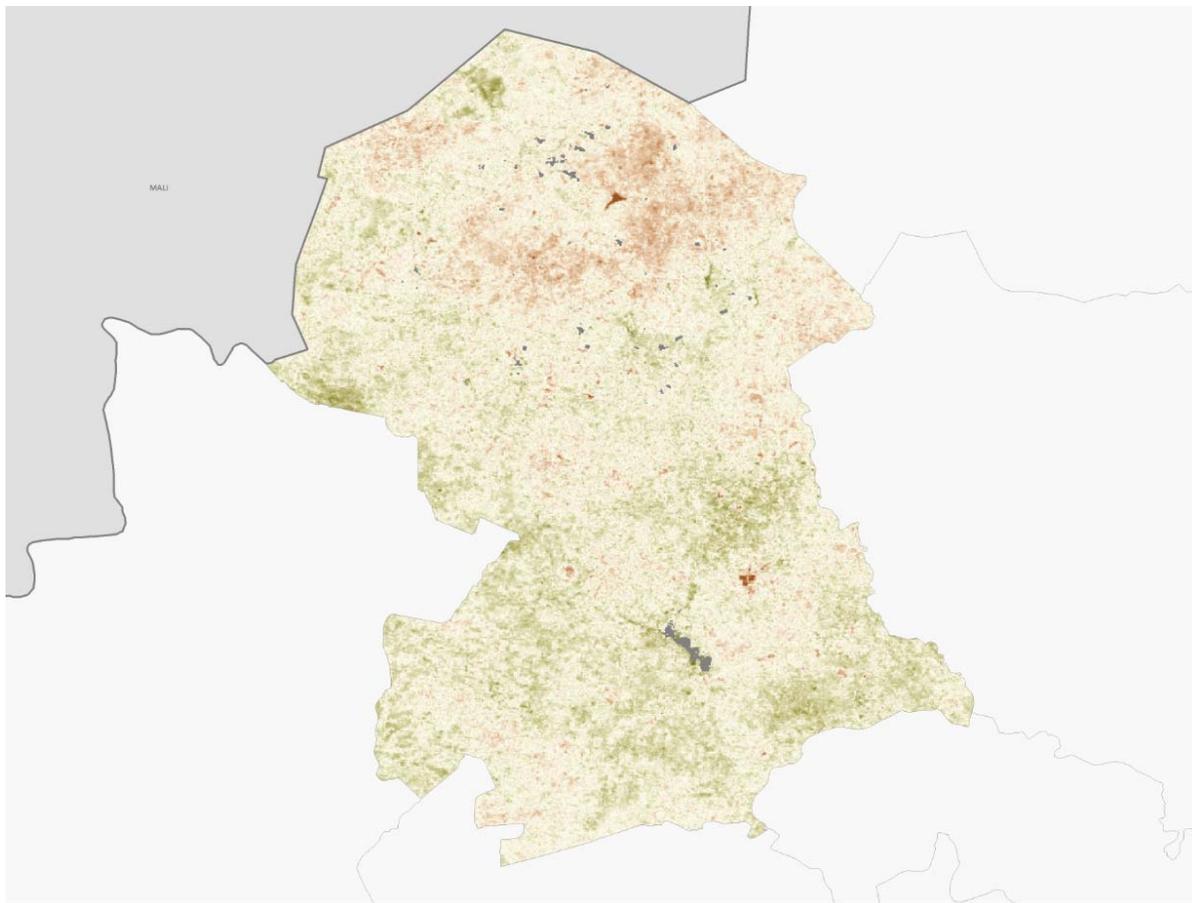
The North region had a population of about 1.2 million in 2012 (200,000 households) with a population density of 73.2 inhabitants per km², higher than the national average (51.8 per km²). More than 90 per cent of households are smallholder farmers.

The project will operate in the North region, where 90 per cent of households are smallholder farmers. Factors such as degrading plant cover and land tenure capital, soil fertility losses, significant runoff and evaporation, irregular and low rainfall, scarce water resources – surface water, groundwater and rainwater – abusive timber cutting, bush fires, continued soil exploitation, have all contributed to an accelerated degradation of the environment in this region.

This situation is directly linked to: (i) degrading land and plant cover, growing demand for cultivable land (see below), growing demand for wood for energy and construction, and diminishing forage resources; (ii) the decline in wildlife resources; (iii) water scarcity (early depletion of water reservoirs and the water system; (iv) silting of watercourses and degradation of riparian areas; (v) overuse of soil; (vi) overgrazing of pasturage and conflicts over the use of natural resources. A number of experiences around disseminating sustainable land management techniques have enabled this trend to be checked – in particular, the initiative by the network represented by the National Federation of Naam Groups (FNGN).

⁶ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF , no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

Figure 1: Trend in degrading plant cover in the North Region of Burkina Faso over the period 2006-2015 (in green: recovering plant cover, in red: declining)



Soil and climate conditions. In the plains, the infiltration of precipitation is limited and the power of surface waters is low. The hydrographic network is dense but consists solely of temporary watercourses that feed a multitude of ponds and lowlands, some of which are permanent. This region, located largely within the sub-Saharan zone, is characterized by a humid, semi-arid climate with a long dry season from October to May alternating with a short rainy season from June to September. Average annual precipitation ranges from 300 to 600 mm. Soil is fragile with a low content of organic matter (<15g/kg), nitrogen (<0,7g/kg) and available phosphorus (<0,06g/kg). The combined effects of climate conditions, poor soil and human activities translate into soil degradation, pushing down farming yields.

Climate change. The climate in the North region shows a trend towards increased aridity, a 20- to 30-day reduction in the growing season and a 100 mm southward shift in isohyets compared to the 1960s. Lower precipitation is observed together with significantly higher temperatures. In addition, the country's high rates of evaporation place a major constraint on managing water resources, particularly in water bodies, which are generally shallow (3-5 m). In effect, the annual evaporation rates range from 2,356 mm in the South (Bobo Dioulasso) to 3,020 mm in the North (Dori).

Historic trends in precipitation between 1980 and 2000 in Ouahigouya show a slight decline over the last decade of the period (1990-2000). Multi-model projections using Coupled Model Intercomparison Model 5 (CMIP5) call for a rise in cumulative precipitation for the period 2020-2040. The wet season will be more marked, with rains coming later in September and October, and rising accumulation on the order of +20 per cent, but periods of drought will be longer. Severe precipitation events will be more frequent. In parallel, temperatures will rise on the order of 1°C. These changes will exacerbate the dynamics of erosion and increase the risk of flooding and damage to infrastructure. Later and heavier rainfall could threaten standing harvests. Rising temperatures coupled with higher humidity and longer periods of drought will increase crop health risks, particularly for market garden crops, as well as water requirements, especially during the off season.

Figure 2: Historic trends in precipitation (in mm) between 1979 and 2000

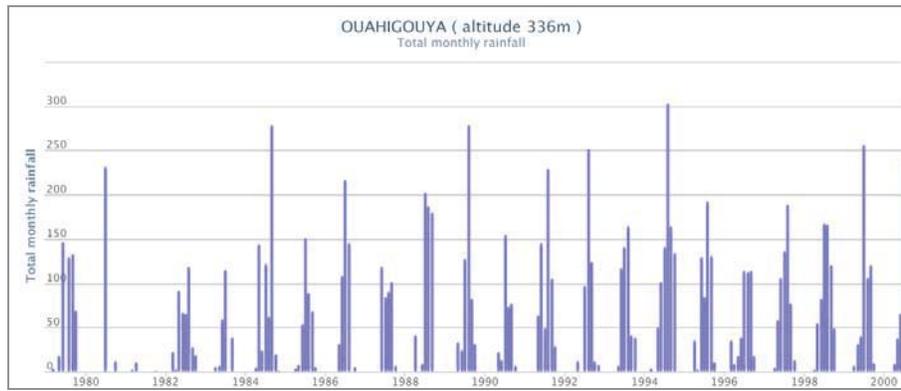
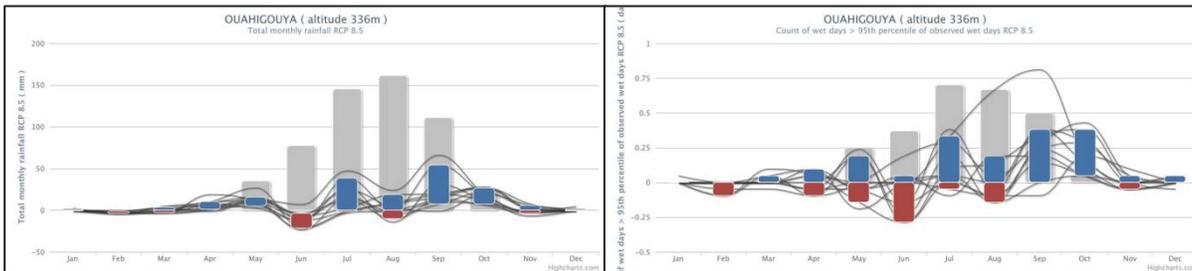


Figure 3: Change in annual precipitation (in mm) and days of severe rainfall to 2030



Crop and livestock farming. The combined crop and livestock farming system is widespread and based on cereals, which account for 97 per cent of rainfed crops. In 2011, cereal production in the region, consisting primarily of millet and sorghum, provided 7 per cent of national production (more than 320,000 tonnes). In the same year, livestock resources in the region consisted mainly of small ruminants (9.4 per cent of the national herd), with close to two million head (compared to nearly 400,000 head of cattle).

In the course of the past decade, the degradation trend has been reversed to some extent with a number of interventions in land reclamation and sustainable natural resource management, consisting of semi-circular micro-catchments (demi-lunes), planting pits (zai), stone barriers, contour bunds, and other improvements.

Small-scale gold mining. Although the North and Centre-North regions are affected by pollution from small-scale gold mining, a single case of mercury contamination in drinking water was reported in 2011. This phenomenon will have a very limited impact on the project for the following reasons: the techniques promoted by Neer-Tamba are essentially based on improving water use and water retention at the agricultural parcel scale by using stone barriers and semi-circular micro-catchments, or at small watersheds (lowland) scale. The risk of contamination will be determined when performing preliminary environmental impact studies.

In the event of a contamination risk, for instance if a mining site is located upstream of a lowland site, the GEF-IAP funding will cover the cost of protection measures planned to implement environmental management plans, as per a supplementary budget to implement special activities at each site. These measures could include upstream reforestation, or even specific treatments at small-scale mining sites.

To address the risk of a shortfall in able bodied labour as young men abandon farmland to engage in small-scale gold mining – there are proportionally very few men aged 18 to 35 in certain regions and provinces – GEF-IAP Neer-Tamba will offer an alternative to mining for young people in the form of cash-for-assets activities.

2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects,

The Government of Burkina Faso, with IFAD support, carried out the Participatory Natural Resource Management and Rural Development Project in the North, Centre-North and East Regions (Neer-Tamba project). In all three regions the project builds upon gains made by the Community Investment Programme for Agricultural Fertility (PICOFA) and the Sustainable Rural Development Programme (PDRD), both of which benefited from IFAD technical and financial support and closed at end-2013. The Neer-Tamba project is aligned with the development orientations outlined in

national policy papers, specifically SCADD as reflected in PNSR. The project's support for PNSR implementation contributes to building the new institutional framework for the rural sector by strengthening the CRAs, the professional organizations and their structuring by trade and/or subsector, and modernizing deconcentrated administrative agencies and recentring them around government regulatory functions.

The overall objective of Neer-Tamba is to improve living conditions and incomes for the most disadvantaged rural people. The target population consists of rural households affected by poverty and food insecurity in the country's Eastern, North Central and North regions. The project aims at benefitting to 190,000 rural households. The specific objective is to support the target groups in building and strengthening their autonomy and their capacity to increasingly play a role as a driver, fully recognized by other actors, in weaving a sustainable economic and social fabric. The Neer-Tamba project operates in three ways: (i) building the resilience of households, farms and villages to climate shocks; (ii) enabling households to acquire capacity for sufficient economic and financial autonomy; (iii) strengthening an enabling social and economic fabric in which the target groups are actors and partners.

With a projected duration of eight years (2014-2022), Neer-Tamba covers the East, Centre-North and North regions. The main beneficiaries are poor rural households supported by CRAs and regional directorates (DRs) in the rural sector. The project falls under the financial oversight of the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development (MINEFID) and technical oversight of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development (MAAH).

Neer-Tamba will contribute to: (i) the development of 6,000 ha of lowlands, 600 ha of horticulture, and the recuperation of 15,000 ha of additional highly degraded land; (ii) facilitating access to extension services for 40,000 rural households in 200 villages, as well as the development of 2,000 microprojects; (iii) reinforcing three regional agricultural chambers, and 9 regional directorates, and providing 200 villages with information, education and communication services, while enabling 17 000 people to acquire literacy.

Key data, Neer-Tamba project

Total cost	US\$114.6 million	
IFAD loan 895	US\$14.49 million	
IFAD grant 8111	US\$51.16 million	
IFAD grant 8111 A	US\$14.49 million	
Contribution of Government	US\$24.10 million	
Contribution of beneficiaries	US\$5.20 million	
	Grant 8111	Loan 895 and grant 8111A
Approval date	13/12/2012	10/04/2013
Signing date	04/02/2013	07/04/2014
Effective date	30/08/2013	21/07/2014
Completion date	30/09/2021	30/09/2022
Closing date	31/03/2022	31/03/2023

The entry point for the GEF-IAP Neer-Tamba are the lowlands identified as part of the Neer-Tamba project area on the basis of: (i) the motivation of the communities concerned – a demand-driven approach to ensure the motivation and involvement of farmers; (ii) validation of demand eligibility by local and technical authorities through the appropriate committees; and (iii) technical feasibility of improvements including an environmental and social management plan (PGES).

3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁷ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project,

The GEF-IAP project is an integral part of the Neer-Tamba project, and will be implemented nationally on a cross-cutting basis for institutional matters and in the North region for investment. This region was selected in agreement with the Neer-Tamba project based on a smaller presence by donors and potential synergies on environmental and food security issues, as well as the region's exposure to desertification and chronic food insecurity. The results of the

⁷ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

household survey for 2009/2010 show that 43.9 per cent of the population were living below the poverty line in 2009, with the North and East regions worst off at 68 per cent and 62 per cent respectively.

Complementarity with Neer-Tamba. The GEF-IAP project is an integral part of the Neer-Tamba project and will be implemented nationally on a cross-cutting basis for institutional matters and in the North region for investment. This region was selected in agreement with the Neer-Tamba project based on a smaller presence by donors and the potential synergies on environmental and food security issues, as well as the region’s exposure to desertification and chronic food insecurity. The first phase of PNSR concluded at end-2015 and the formulation of the GEF-IAP Neer-Tamba thus coincides with formulation of the second phase of PNSR (2016-2021). SP/CPSA ensures synergy in PNSR implementation through the three ministries in charge of agriculture, livestock and the environment; SE/CNSA and its regional branches coordinate the services involved in overseeing food security and emergency response in Burkina Faso; implementation of the Neer-Tamba project is based on the network of CRAs in Burkina Faso, as privileged interlocutors in capitalizing and disseminating knowledge to farmers’ organizations and other rural actors at the national level. These institutional actors are at the heart of policy dialogue, decision-making and knowledge management on food security and its links to sustainable management of the environment as a pillar of resilience.

The development of lowlands upon demand in vulnerable areas is the key element in combating food insecurity under the Neer-Tamba project. These small-scale development projects require preliminary studies to determine environmental and social risks in the form of impact statements to be implemented by lowland users. The development projects are secured by village land tenure arrangements. A better guarantee of sustainability of the lowland development projects is the fact that the agro-ecosystem is taken into account at the sub-watershed level. In proposing communal management of the agro-ecosystem by all sub-watershed users⁸, the GEF-IAP will strengthen the sustainability of Neer-Tamba investments in the North region.

Complementarity of GEF project with Neer-Tamba

	Activities planned under Neer-Tamba (not exhaustive)	Complementarity with GEF
Anchoring	PNSR	PNSR 2 (direct collaboration with SP/CPSA to better reflect environmental considerations in PNSR 2)
Project area	Three regions: North, Centre-North and East	North region
Approach	Demand-driven	Target rice-growing lowland sites developed by Neer-Tamba
Component 1 Village-level smallholdings	Management of 6,000 ha of rice-growing lowlands (about 2,000 ha in the North region)	Organization of all sub-watershed users for sub-watershed protection on 6,500 ha (2,000 ha of lowlands protected against silting)
	Village-level land tenure system	Strengthen land tenure systems at commune level
Component 2. Smallholding intensification and production development	40,000 households benefit from advisory assistance (three regions)	Advisory assistance arrangements strengthened in North region to take into account environmental and food security issues
	2,000 microprojects (three regions)	270 environmentally-friendly microprojects benefiting 5,000 women
Component 3. Stakeholder organization and networking	IEC programme for 250 villages (three regions)	Organization and sensitization of sub-watershed users around sustainable shared management of resources (social engineering)
	Strengthening of CRAs and DRs in three regions	Institutional support arrangements at national level: BN/CRA; SP/CPSA; SE/CNSA

The formulation of GEF-funded activities was done jointly with the Neer-Tamba project team to ensure the best synergies among them and work towards scaling up, as effectively as possible, resilience-building practices capitalized in Burkina Faso. Climate change will exacerbate erosion and desertification, which are already having a serious impact on Burkina Faso. Family farming remains highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, which alters livelihoods over the long term – affecting production potential in fertility, soil and water – and over the short term – through post-crisis decapitalization – with an adverse impact on food and nutritional security.

⁸ Village land tenure protocols legitimizing improvements done by the Neer-Tamba project will be accompanied by a communal recognition and archival mechanism regarding setting up SFRs (Law 034/2009/AN on the rural land tenure regime and implementing decrees).

The overall objective is to ensure that the Government of Burkina Faso adopts and scales up food security policies and activities that build in resilience and sustainable management of the environment. The development objective is to ensure, within the framework of the Neer-Tamba project, that the agro-ecosystems that are key to food security in the North region are managed sustainably. The expected outcomes match the three technical components: (i) the capacities of national and regional multi-stakeholder platforms are strengthened to enable them to contribute to decision-making on sector policy and intervention priorities; (ii) sustainable ecosystem management is scaled up to improve food security in the North region; (iii) environmental risks linked to achieving sustainable food security are assessed, monitored and integrated with indicators of overall impact on the global environment.

COMPONENT 1: CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR NATIONAL AND REGIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORMS

Subcomponent 1.1: Participation in SE/CNSA and SE/CRSA multi-stakeholder platforms (general assembly and technical committee)

Expected outputs: (i) monthly notes with regional recommendations compiled in a bulletin and disseminated to all regional stakeholders; and (ii) notes with national recommendations including monitoring of key indicators transmitted to CNSA members.

To facilitate coordination and monitoring of environmental impact of interventions to strengthen food security and resilience to risks, SE/CNSA and its branches, particularly in the North region, will implement activities to: (i) include environmental concerns at all levels of SE/CNSA, i.e. general assembly and technical committee, such as training and production of briefs for distribution to all stakeholders; (ii) strengthen linkages between regional councils for food security and SE/CNSA in terms of monitoring the environmental impact of interventions (database and data collection); and (iii) call for the inclusion of environmental factors in the pilot operation to identify risk resilience factors, such as support for the M&E department of SE/CNSA.

A two-year renewable partnership protocol will be set up with SE/CNSA in accordance with technical and financial proposals and in compliance with the terms of reference established by the project (see annexes 4 and 5 of the Project Design Document).

Subcomponent 1.2: Contribution to the design of sector policies and national and subregional policy dialogue, through SP/CPSA

Expected outputs: (i) preparation of sector policy notes contributing to the drafting of PNSR2; and (ii) preparation of notes contributing to subregional sector policies, taking into account lessons and gains in terms of environmental and food security best practices.

The formulation of sector policies taking into account environmental and food security best practices is the SP/CPSA mandate. Through discussions with the permanent secretariat, the activities identified will make it possible to: (i) incorporate environmental concerns at all levels of SP/CPSA, including the technical committee and steering committee, such as training and production of briefs for distribution to all stakeholders; (ii) strengthen synergies between the ministries concerned and their partners in designing policies and programmes; (iii) at the subregional level, contribute to disseminating national best practices and become fully familiar with those conducted in other countries.

A two-year renewable partnership protocol will be set up with SP/CPSA in accordance with their technical and financial proposals and in compliance with the terms of reference established by the project (see annexes 4 and 5 of the PDR).

Subcomponent 1.3: Strengthening of CRAs and the National Bureau of Rural Chambers of Agriculture (BN/CRA) to document, support and disseminate SLM best practices within rural communities

Expected outputs: (i) drafting of technical notes to be translated, disseminated and posted online on a dedicated website to be created; (ii) informed contribution by elected consular officials to policy dialogue opportunities at the regional, national and subregional levels, taking into account lessons learned and gains made on environmental and food security best practices.

BN/CRA will contribute by implementing activities identified to: (i) capitalize and disseminate environmentally-friendly farming practices by setting up a physical and electronic document library on best practices in SLM and climate

change adaptation, including document acquisition and support for dissemination; (ii) support the members and elected officials of the National Bureau and the CRA in the North region in taking into account the environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in agricultural activities, by hiring a permanent adviser on environment, climate change and communication; (iii) participate in policy dialogue addressing the inclusion of environmentally-friendly practices in the agriculture sector and their implications – consultations to better reflect the concerns of CRAs in formulating policies and programmes, draft legislation and regulatory texts and their dissemination.

A two-year renewable partnership protocol will be set up with BN/CRA in accordance with technical and financial proposals and in compliance with the terms of reference established by the project (see annexes 4 and 5 of the PDR).

COMPONENT 2: SCALING UP INTEGRATED SLM APPROACHES WITHIN AGRO-ECOSYSTEMS

Subcomponent 2.1: Organizing users of watersheds impacted by lowland development

Expected outputs: users' associations up and running at the sub-watershed or micro-basin level around the lowlands developed.

The project will support a social engineering mechanism brought in by regional NGOs contracted on the basis of a technical proposal developed around terms of reference to implement recommendations made in environmental and social management plans for the lowlands developed by Neer-Tamba. The analysis will be done in the course of the social engineering process for each sub-watershed. This participatory mechanism will make it possible to identify the stakeholders and support the emergence of permanent management structures for sub-watersheds. Based on their respective experience, the NGOs will propose recognized forms of association (similar to Naam groups), with a mandate to ensure protection, and equitable and sustainable use by the different users of natural resources – water, soil, biomass – in the sub-watershed and lowlands. Discussions should be held with communes to conclude project management delegation agreements covering sustainable management of sub-watersheds as a common public good. This delegation will allow for a definition of the roles and responsibilities of each category of users, who will be accountable to the sub-watershed association either in an organized form such as a management committee for a specific development or infrastructure, or on an individual basis for private plots.

Sub-watershed management associations will include the different user groups: lowland irrigators, farmers cropping in the sub-watershed, land owners, transhumant and sedentary livestock breeders, domestic water users, brick makers, NTFP processors, etc. Governing bodies will include representatives of the various stakeholders and especially women and young people.

The project will thus provide support to the CRA to enable it to capitalize knowledge acquired from social engineering. The CRA will hold monthly meetings with all technical partners to harmonize approaches and promote the emergence of direct linkages among the different sub-watershed associations. Capitalization of these processes will be leveraged nationally by BN/CRA in scaling up best practices. BN/CRA may also initiate national debates on the existing legal framework for decentralization.

Subcomponent 2.2: Scaling up proven SWC and agroforestry technologies to the whole agro-ecosystem of sub-watersheds surrounding lowlands

Expected outputs: 6,500 ha of sub-watershed land protected by SWC measures and ANR dissemination

Once the sub-watershed users have been organized under a social engineering approach, they will – with support from partner NGOs – organize the implementation of measures planned in the environmental and social management plan (PGES). With decisions made on a case-by-case basis, developments may be accompanied with the installation of a downstream bouli [manmade waterhole], or pastoral well, to better manage water as a resource managed collectively by all sub-watershed users. In cases where a mining site is located upstream from the lowland, generating the risk of contamination from runoff water, the PGES will cover the required mitigation measures.

These measures will systematically include combined SWC improvements – zaï planting pits, micro-catchments, stone barriers, cover crops, etc. – that will be built on the plots under the cash-for-assets approach used by the World Food Programme (WFP) in the subregion, with the consent of the property owners. Sub-watershed development extends beyond simply voluntary plot improvement. Thanks to social engineering – and participatory mapping – users and land

owners will decide on priority improvements to protect the lowland from the risk of silting. The NGO acting as implementation partner will, by agreement with the incipient sub-watershed association, supervise the installation of improvements to ensure the quality of the work done. Maintenance contracts will be concluded between the association and individual users, systematically involving land owners. These contracts will stipulate the duties incumbent upon users in maintaining the improvements to ensure sustainability.

To improve plant cover while increasing farm production and NTFP development, plot farming by ANR will be disseminated at the sub-watershed level. Agroforestry will provide organic matter (non-perennial foliage from specific species) for composting and use in zaï planting pits and micro-catchments where more intensive cropping is practised. This will allow for better use of the water harvested using the improvements. Composting techniques will be one of the themes disseminated by ANR implementation partners using the extension farmers approach capitalized by PDRD.

Subcomponent 2.3: Improving institutional communal land tenure systems to promote sustainable investments by households

Expected outputs: The communes in the North region have adopted a rural land tenure system that enables them to archive village land tenure protocols.

The design mission took a close look at land tenure. Currently there is no need for any policy change in this regard in Burkina Faso. The aim of the Government is to implement the current policy, for which a significant amount of funding is required. The project will contribute to the implementation of the government policy by supporting 27 communes in registering their customary village protocols of conveyance and agreement on land tenure and thus developing their “service foncier rural” as required by the national law on land tenure. Further policy dialogue at national level for the implementation of the policy is already managed by other donors (in particular the French Cooperation – AFD) – to avoid overlaps this project focuses on the implementation of the policy at community level.

As is the case with implementation of the Neer-Tamba project, which calls for securing land tenure for the sites where investments are undertaken – including for the benefit of groups, as in the case of lowlands – protocols for village land tenure agreements will be concluded between the different users and landowners at the sub-watershed level. The protocol documents will be produced in triplicate and archived by the association, village and commune. The process will be coordinated by the NGOs responsible for implementing the improvements.

To encourage communes not yet having done so to open SFRs as provided for in the land tenure law (Law 034/2009/AN on the rural land tenure regime and related implementing decrees)⁹, the General Directorate of Land, Training and Rural Organizations (DGFOMR) will undertake awareness-raising campaigns that may be followed by one-off specific training sessions imparted by commune officers in charge of SFR functions¹⁰. The campaigns will include exchange visits to communes having implemented such services to better understand the interests and implications, both budgetary and organizational, within the commune. The project provides for small equipment subsidies to enable communes and villages to archive the related land tenure documentation.

Subcomponent 2.4: Setting up an investment fund to back environmentally-friendly microprojects or renewable energy promoters

Expected outputs: 900 women’s and youth groups carry out microprojects to process or market NTFPs at the sub-watershed level, and 60 innovative microprojects on bioenergy are carried out in the North region (i.e. 10 to 12 microprojects per sub-watershed).

Following the approach taken by the Neer-Tamba support fund – subsidizing microprojects by formal groups as modelled by PROFIL, PADAB II and PAFASP – the project will offer subsidies of up to 90 per cent¹¹ to particularly vulnerable groups of women and young people sponsoring projects in processing and marketing NTFPs. The

⁹ Seven of 27 communes have a functional SFR in the North region.

¹⁰ The project calls for facilitating access by users to land tenure services prescribed by law for communes; when such services have not yet been set up, the project proposes to encourage communes to do so in order to get more involved in protocols concluded and their validation.

¹¹ The 10 per cent counterpart is deposited in an account opened in the group’s name; the remaining funds will be deposited by the project by tranche based on accounting documents demonstrating the proper use of funds as provided for in the business plan.

microprojects will promote sustainable management of local forest resources at the sub-watershed level through one off funding under the form of seed money. Applications must show justified returns and provide a rationale for carrying out the activity in the GEF-IAP project area (sub-watershed), as well as the strategy for accessing markets, specifically local markets, as per the market development approach¹² of ANPFNL, as outlined in annex 4.

Microprojects that are located outside the sub-watershed but offer NTFP prospects in the sub-watershed may be considered if they are located within the region and provide proof – such as a contract concluded with local producers' groups – that the source of supply depends on NTFPs from the sub-watersheds covered by the project. Only one subsidy may be provided to each group under the GEF-IAP Neer-Tamba project. If a group has already received a subsidy under another previous project, it will be required to justify the change in scale in order to obtain a new subsidy.

To implement this subcomponent, NGOs, the CRA and technical services will receive initial training followed by yearly updates on the preparation of business plans (microproject applications) and the market development approach, as proposed by the Agency for the Promotion of Non-timber Forest Products (APFNL). A reference work published by APFNL lists the different forest species that may be developed in Burkina Faso in various areas, for use by the groups and supporting NGOs: human food production, traditional pharmacopeia, animal forage production and small-scale crafts (see appendix 4, annex 2 of the PDR).

This subcomponent will also provide an opportunity for 60 sponsors of innovative projects to submit funding applications for activities relating to renewable energies such as solar power, biodigesters, etc. Young people will be targeted in particular to benefit from these activities, which will require technical support from specialized actors paid for by the microproject.

COMPONENT 3: COORDINATION OF A KEY INDICATORS MECHANISM FOR DECISION-MAKING ON FOOD SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL BEST PRACTICES

Subcomponent 3.1: Setting up and coordinating information flows among stakeholders

Expected outputs: 120 decision-making processes on food security and sustainable environmental management strengthened through project participation.

The GEF-IAP project will link national actors involved in environmental M&E, policy-making and decision-making on food security by coordinating the network of actors identified and facilitating access to useful information for decision-making. To this end, the project will include the thematic working groups of SP/CPSA and the SE/CNSA technical committee, and will take part in the BN/CRA knowledge management process.

Communication and knowledge management. This subcomponent will cover knowledge management and communication activities, systematically gathering and disseminating summarized information on what has actually been done with the implementation partners (DCIME, BN/CRA, SE/CNSA, SP/CPSA). SP/CPSA will be responsible for preparing policy notes and SE/CNSA technical notes, and both will be responsible for disseminating them as specified in their mandate.

Subcomponent 3.2: Supporting the development and reporting of environmental indicators for decision-making for PNSR 2

Expected outputs: 100 per cent of PNSR 2 environmental indicators reported.

DCIME of SP/CONEDD will provide a multi-stakeholder consultative framework on the environment through its PNGIME network, as it was the case of the GDT platform set up by CPP. DCIME has set up and coordinates, through the PNGIME network, the collection of knowledge and primary data on the environment, centralized at ONEDD in the form of 195 environmental indicators, of which just 30 per cent are currently reported and updated. Under a protocol of agreement with DCIME, the project will take part in more regular updating of the indicators, and above all in processing and screening the information to identify and highlight indicators that are genuinely useful for decision-making – those

¹² In the North region, the low density of shea trees for climate reasons makes shea nut processing unprofitable. The nuts are more often sold in regions where processing is profitable. The table provided in appendix 4 summarizes NTFP opportunities in the North region as reported by APFNL.

that are straightforward, provide a clear picture of the situation on the ground and can be reported regularly at low cost. A limited number of such indicators will be selected and recognized by SP/CPSA and SE/CNSA to serve as input for the PNSR 2 results framework on environmental issues relating to food security and resilience.

Subcomponent 3.3: Training stakeholders to better manage information management systems

Expected outputs: 200 people having received hands-on training in technical or information management subjects.

The project will seek to strengthen decision-making processes at all levels, both within institutions and in the field. In the North region, GEF-IAP Neer-Tamba will offer hands-on training to its partners (CRAs and decentralized technical services in particular) on themes driven by demand, (such as preparing simple assessments of carbon footprint, soil bearing capacity, water management, etc.). The purpose of this training will be to enable the actors concerned to become active relays for the dissemination of best practices and environmental oversight. They will become capable of providing environmentally-based advice to producers in their regions and report findings in the field up the line to the most senior levels. This may include the environmental oversight done by SE/CRSA by publishing monthly bulletins in the North region, as well as capitalization processes coordinated by BN/CRA.

This training, addressed mainly to technicians in the field and conducted in a participatory manner, will also make it possible to obtain environmental information at the commune and village scale, for inclusion in the capitalization sheets to be distributed by BN/CRA and CRAs.

To complement this hands-on training, the project will propose that regional and departmental agencies improve their capacity to process the information collected by means of demand-driven thematic training that includes a hands-on module.

Also at the local level in the North region, the project will use the baseline survey to strengthen the capacities of its operating partners in the field (CRA, technical services). IFAD will support the Neer-Tamba project in organizing a results and impact measurement system (RIMS) multidimensional poverty assessment tool (MPAT) survey prior to start-up of GEF financing. The survey will be organized by having IFAD teams already using this type of survey in Mali train partners in the field in the MPAT methodology. At the end of the project, the same operators will be responsible for performing the final impact survey.

MPAT methodology. Improvements in farmers' livelihoods and changes in their liquidity and resilience to climate change can be evaluated using MPAT mapping. This instrument produces targeted data to decision-makers at all levels, giving a clearer picture of rural poverty at household and village level, and is complemented by RIMS surveys¹³. MPAT has been tested exhaustively in a number of countries by independent evaluation and peer review, and is increasingly being used by IFAD to assess rural poverty. The indicators provide an overview of 11 interconnected basic dimensions, such as food security and nutrition, exposure and resilience to shocks, and farmers' assets. A standard questionnaire is used so that results can be compared between households, villages, projects and countries, as well as within a given project over time.

4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

The GEF-IAP will contribute to: (i) the formulation of PNSR2; (ii) drafting of monthly briefs on national and regional food security status, including impact indicators on environmental best practices; (iii) a documentary database accessible to producers; (iv) protection of 6,500 ha of sub-watersheds managed with micro-catchments (demi-lunes), traditional planting pits (zaï), stone bunds and ANR-increased plant cover, which will help protect the lowlands developed by the Neer-Tamba project; (v) development of resilient income-generating activities such as non-timber ANR-derived forest products; (vi) production of a list of key indicators to monitor environmental best practices on food security to provide national consultative platforms with information; (vii) training of 200 staff from stakeholders in processing and analysis of environmental indicators for use in local decision-making. This funding will allow for both strengthening the M&E system of the Permanent Secretariat for Coordination of Agriculture Sector Policies

¹³ The RIMS MPAT tool evaluates indicators in relation to the following factors: (i) socio-demographic characteristics; (ii) education and enrolment rates in the project area; (iii) employment in the project area; (iv) economic security of households; (v) food security and nutrition; (vi) nutritional status of infants aged 0 to 59 months; (vii) community resilience and catastrophe risk management; (viii) gender, social inclusion and non-discrimination; and (ix) health, water, hygiene and sanitation.

(SP/CPSA), the Executive Secretariat of the National Council on Food Security (SE/CNSA), and the Division of Competencies Development, Information and Environmental Monitoring (DCIME) SP/CONNEDD, and improving capitalization and knowledge sharing by the National Bureau of Rural Chambers of Agriculture (BN/CRA).

The matrix below shows the changes expected from project implementation. Beginning with stakeholder action on a regional scale, changes are planned for each component that will provide input for national consultative platforms, whose decisions are informed by the key indicators reported by national M&E systems.

	Component 1. Institutional support	Component 2. Investment and scaling up	Component 3. Environmental M&A
Changes sought by GEF-IAP/FS in Burkina...			
<i>... in relation to the Neer-Tamba project (IFAD)</i>	Strengthen the Neer-Tamba project's role in environmental policy dialogue and establish partnerships that support sustainability, resilience and arrangements to scale up best practices	Scale up best practices that have been tested and validated (demonstrations and proposals of economically viable models) Secure village land tenure protocols relating to improvements with communal authorities	Strengthen the Neer-Tamba environmental M&E system Document and disseminate lessons learned for scaling up by farmers
<i>... in relation to programmes and strategies for the sector (PNSR 2 in particular)</i>	Implement an integrated and sustainable multi-sector approach to food security	Influence policies and consultative platforms through achievements and effective scaling up of best practices	Set up and coordinate a mechanism to provide input for policy dialogue and informed decision-making based on an updated information system (in real time)
<i>... in relation to past interventions (programme GEF CPP in particular)</i>	Strengthen the link between environmental sustainability and food security Strengthen resilience considerations Strengthen the integration of policy tools and consultative platforms	Promote financially viable development models and provide operational support for CSI-GDT locally	Converge on an integrated M&E system that also covers food security

The first phase of PNSR concluded at end-2015 and the formulation of GEF-IAP Neer-Tamba thus coincides with formulation of the second phase of PNSR (2016-2021). SP/CPSA ensures synergy in PNSR implementation through the three ministries in charge of agriculture, livestock and the environment. SE/CNSA and its regional branches coordinate the services involved in overseeing food security and emergency response in Burkina Faso. Implementation of the Neer-Tamba project is based on the network of CRAs in Burkina Faso, as privileged interlocutors in capitalizing and disseminating knowledge to farmers' organizations and other rural actors at the national level. These institutional actors are at the heart of policy dialogue, decision-making and knowledge management on food security and its links to sustainable management of the environment as a pillar of resilience.

Demand-driven development of lowlands in vulnerable areas is the key element in combating food insecurity under the Neer-Tamba project. These small-scale development projects require preliminary studies to determine environmental and social risks in the form of impact statements to be implemented by lowlands users. The development projects are secured by village land tenure arrangements. A better guarantee of sustainability of the lowland development projects is the fact that the agro-ecosystem is taken into account at the sub-watershed level. In proposing communal management of the agro-ecosystem by all sub-watershed users, the GEF-IAP will strengthen the sustainability of Neer-Tamba investments in the North region.

5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The expected global environmental benefits relate mainly to sustainably managing ecosystems to enable sustainable development of managed land in the North region. Through its interventions, the GEF-IAP Neer-Tamba should also facilitate: (i) protection of land on sub-watersheds surrounding the lowlands developed by Neer-Tamba in a proportion of one to four; (ii) protection from erosion of 6,500 ha of sub-watersheds and 2,000 ha of lowlands; (iii) better management of water resources. The activities as a whole – land reclamation and greening by assisted natural regeneration (ANR) – will boost carbon storage. Estimates indicate that the project will contribute to on-farm carbon storage in the amount of 1.9 tonnes of emissions avoided per hectare per year, for a total of (-) 12,621 T/CO₂ equivalent. The project activities will use techniques such as ANR to promote native species that are well adapted to local conditions. These techniques will also help conserve plant biodiversity and create and preserve habitats for small wildlife species. Training and awareness-raising for vulnerable rural people and for politicians and institutions with

links to the project will also facilitate a change in attitudes and an awareness among the actors concerned of the need to manage ecosystems sustainably to guarantee that production can be kept up over the long term..

6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

The GEF-IAP project is intended to contribute to scaling up practices and arrangements recognized by the stakeholders, particularly farmers, both women and men, within the framework of the Neer-Tamba project, to sustainably anchor resilience to crisis in fragile territories. The matrix below illustrates the scaling up process to be applied by the project, indicating to what extent the project activities under each of the three components are interconnected and help achieve the overall objective. The matrix is based on the lessons learned and empirical data that serve as the foundation for scaling up the project.

<i>Subject of scaling up</i>	Model: Environmental and productive territorial continuity in a context of climate change: the sub-watershed and lowlands management approach	
	<u>Structuring actions</u> (subcomponents 2.1 and 2.2): Sub-watershed management – mobilizing water upstream from developed lowlands	
	<u>Activities (GEF-IAP/NT)</u>	<u>Past experiences</u>
	✓ Natural resource management (SWC/SLM, sylvo-pastoral improvements, ANR), management structures	IFAD: SWC/agroforestry, PICOFA; PDRD; Neer-Tamba National Federation of Naam Groups Other donors (AFD, World Bank/PNGT, GIZ, etc.).
✓ Development of NTFP	Swiss cooperation, AFD, IFAD, etc. IFAD/Niger	
✓ Development of lowlands, management structures	IFAD: PDRSO, PIGEPE World Bank/PNGT, AFD, etc. National Federation of Naam Groups	
<i>Rationale for scaling up</i>	<u>Relevance of Neer-Tamba</u> (expected output): productive development of sub-watersheds around lowlands to build the resilience of family farms to climate hazards and external shocks	
	<u>Previous results to scale up</u>	<u>Lessons learned</u>
	Impacts +++ Improved fertility, reclamation of degraded soil, improved water infiltration ¹⁴ , increased plant cover, protection of lowlands from silting, etc. 	⇒ Preliminary phase of community diagnostics and internal organization (FNGN experience)
	⇒ Increase in area under cultivation	⇒ Cash-for-assets for collective work during the lean season, supplemented by development (IFAD Niger experience) > complementarity WFP-IFAD
	⇒ Potential for off-season cropping	⇒ Consideration of land tenure and use/development of reclaimed land (PNGT/World Bank; AFD experiences)
	⇒ Increase in yields (grain, biomass ¹⁵)	⇒ High adoption rates for certain techniques (simplicity and low cost: ANR, zai)
⇒ Reduction in water and wind erosion ¹⁶	⇒ Microproject approval arrangements already up and running in project area	
Effectiveness and efficiency +++ Easily replicable, locally known techniques, good efficiency (cost/benefit)		
Targeting +++ Measures adapted to smallholder farmers (technical mastery, profitability)		
Sustainability ++ Organization of sub-watershed users throughout implementation		

¹⁴ Constructions such as demi-lunes retain sufficient capillary water to enable plants to withstand two- to three-week periods of drought (CRESA, 2006).

¹⁵ Association of SLM techniques: enriching soil in fine elements and silt and organic matter by 20 to 30 per cent as application and increase in sorghum yields of +29 kg/ha to + 647 kg/ha (FIDA/PDRD, 2014).

¹⁶ Of 30 per cent and more (CRESA, 2006).

<i>Objectives of scaling up</i>	Horizontal scaling up North region, 8,000 ha of sub-watersheds	2017-2022 – outputs: 6,500 ha of sub-watersheds improved, around 2,000 ha of lowlands developed (appendix 4) 2017-2022 – outcomes: 1,000 households with access to sustainably managed lowlands, 17,800 households have improved the productivity of their land and their food security
	Vertical scaling up	2017-2022 ✓ The approach becomes common practice nationwide ✓ Management committees for improvements and sub-watershed users associations are connected with a regional and/or national network
<i>Drivers of scaling up</i>	<u>Vision:</u> More productive, climate change-resilient family farming that is part of a territorial continuity	
	<u>Leaders:</u> Smallholder farmers, sub-watershed users association, management committees for improvements, technical services, municipalities, individual professionalized entrepreneurs (works construction), POs, CRAs, NGOs	
	<u>External catalysts:</u> ➤ Economic: ➤ Climate change: low and irregular rainfall => GEF-IAP/NT: improvement in water infiltration, protection of lowlands against silting, better plant cover ➤ Demographic: demographic growth of over 3 per cent => pressure on arable land and natural resources => lower yields, disappearing tree and plant cover and soil degradation by water and wind erosion => GEF-IAP/NT: sustainable intensification	
	<u>Framework/spaces:</u> see general scaling up ➤ Regulatory framework: environmental, forestry and land tenure policy ➤ Organizational context: POs (FNGN), sub-watershed users association, management committees for past improvements ➤ Natural resource context: monitoring system of technical services (capacity-building), SIG and CRSA for prevention of climate hazards	
<i>Scaling up tools</i>	Operational tools of programme (component 1) and partners (complementary projects)	
	Policy dialogue: national consultative platforms: SP/CPSA PNSR2, SE/CNSA, BN/CRA	
	Subregional exchanges	
	Information from national indicators (PNSR): SSE DCIME, SIG Dissemination of lessons learned through BN/CRA site	

The GEF-IAP Neer-Tamba project is part of an approach based on building resilience. To this end, the primary aim of the project is to improve the sustainability of the practices proposed by Neer-Tamba and the improvements made by the project. The sustainability of interventions is ensured by the choice of practices and activities having proven their worth over decades, so that the rate of adoption by rural people is no longer an issue.

From the institutional point of view, the activities under component 1 are implemented by existing institutions or consultative mechanisms that will thereby become more relevant and more effective in their ongoing contribution to policy dialogue. The GEF-IAP project will be implemented over a transition period during formulation of PNSR2 2016-2021, to which it will make a strong contribution upon effectiveness in January 2017.

From a technical point of view, the activities under component 2 rely on social engineering, which links each improvement on lowland plots to the sub-watershed, its users through management committees and associations to recognized competencies at commune level.

At a socio-economic level, improvements are linked to improvements in farmer incomes with the increase in agricultural production and the development of non-timber forest products to match opportunities on local markets.

Finally, from the point of view of knowledge about the environment and food security, activities under component 3 are integrated with the national institutional system and serve as regular input for the decision-making agencies that request them.

Stakeholders at all levels have shown, through their active participation in exchanges with the formulation team, their determination to play their respective roles to ensure that food security rests upon sustainable environmental practices in line with the objectives set by the Government of Burkina Faso.

A.2. Child Project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

The Integrated Approach Pilot Programme on Food Security (IAP-FS), an integrated approach pilot (IAP) initiative was designed to contribute to achieving the GEF 2020 vision and long-term strategy to impact the global environment by investing strategically in solutions targeting the underlying causes of environmental degradation. With this integrated approach pilot, the GEF seeks to position natural capital management as a priority in transforming the agriculture sector so as to ensure sustainable food security in sub-Saharan Africa. This programme supports 12 countries in integrating the management of natural capital and ecosystem services with investments to improve smallholder agriculture and food security. Its approach is built around three pillars: (i) engage stakeholders to promote collective action and coherent policies; (ii) intensify, diversify and adapt practices for large-scale transformation of agro-ecosystems; and (iii) assess impact in terms of sustainability and resilience to improve decision-making in the agriculture sector and its consequences for food security. The Neer-Tamba project will contribute to the Program three pillars as follows:

Stakeholder engagement. The first phase of PNSR concluded at end-2015 and the formulation of GEF-IAP Neer-Tamba thus coincides with formulation of the second phase of PNSR (2016-2021). SP/CPSA ensures synergy in PNSR implementation through the three ministries in charge of agriculture, livestock and the environment. SE/CNSA and its regional branches coordinate the services involved in overseeing food security and emergency response in Burkina Faso. Implementation of the Neer-Tamba project is based on the network of CRAs in Burkina Faso, as privileged interlocutors in capitalizing and disseminating knowledge to farmers' organizations and other rural actors at the national level. These institutional actors are at the heart of policy dialogue, decision-making and knowledge management on food security and its links to sustainable management of the environment as a pillar of resilience. The project involves the civil society not only through the implication of the regional agriculture chambers, but also by establishing "*subwatershed management committees*" through a social engineering approach as further detailed in component two.

Practices for large-scale transformation of agro-ecosystems. Demand-driven development of lowlands in vulnerable areas is the key element in combating food insecurity under the Neer-Tamba project. These small-scale development projects require preliminary studies to determine environmental and social risks in the form of impact statements to be implemented by lowlands users. The development projects are secured by village land tenure arrangements. A better guarantee of sustainability of the lowland development projects is the fact that the agro-ecosystem is taken into account at the sub-watershed level. In proposing communal management of the agro-ecosystem by all sub-watershed users, the GEF-IAP will strengthen the sustainability of key Neer-Tamba investments on food security in the North region.

Assessing impacts. Effective knowledge management is a core leveraging mechanism of the Program and the Regional Hub Project to achieve up-scaling of integrated natural resources management approaches at multiple scales. A sound M&A system, as described in section E. Budgeted M&E plan enables proper knowledge management within the project. In the case of Burkina Faso, the Monitoring and Evaluation/Assessment component will be developed through the establishment of linkages between the main institution in charge of environmental M&A in the country (DCIME) and SP/CPSA the permanent secretariat in charge of the national rural support programme (PNSR 2). The project will support DCIME to provide information on SMART environmental indicators identified for the PNSR 2, thus enabling better decision making linking the environment and food security at national level.

Knowledge management will receive support: (i) under component 1 of the regional Hub and its outcome on establishment of the SPI to enhance linkages between science, policy and practice; (ii) under component 2 of the hub project by exchanging best practices on scaling up processes and mechanisms and by supporting study tours and experience exchanges; (iii) under component 3 of the regional Hub on monitoring and assessment to ensure feedback of lessons to policy makers at national and regional level on what works and what does not; and (iv) under component 4 of the regional Hub on dissemination of programme results and communication and advocacy. In return, the project will document all lessons drawn from experience and share them with the hub and other regional projects according to the hybrid workplans that will be established after all projects have started.

The Program will also learn from other ongoing GEF and non-GEF supported initiatives, such as the World Bank/GEF Sahel and West Africa Program in support of the Great Green Wall; the FAO/GEF Decision Support for Mainstreaming

and Scaling up Sustainable Land Management project that builds on the LADA/WOCAT approach; other GEF programmatic approaches, such as the PRC-GEF Land Degradation Partnership. For example, WOCAT offers a suite of tools that can be used for assessment, documentation and dissemination of best practices in natural resources management that have already been used by TerrAfrica and the PRC-GEF Partnership, and these tools have recently been adopted by the UNCCD for SLM best practices reporting.

The Regional Hub Project will adapt existing tools to the needs of the program and make them available in a user friendly format to all participating countries. The regional project will also provide training and capacity building in the application of the tools to ensure consistent quality, reporting and dissemination of new knowledge generated, lessons learnt and best practices.

IFAD's knowledge management package and project communication guidelines will be used to define: (i) communications objectives; (ii) target audience – primary and secondary; (iii) key messages per target audience; (iv) communications mix – e.g. press, online, TV, advertising, print, PR, events; (v) promotion; (vi) budget; (vii) timeline; and (viii) branding. See Appendix 6.3 for the project's draft knowledge management and communication plan.

In the context of the Integrated Approach Pilot, the Burkina Faso Child Project will develop strong links both with the overall Hub project and other IAP projects in the subregion, notably in Niger and Senegal as the intervention area of these countries are facing similar difficulties (in particular in the case of Niger where the ecosystem of the intervention area is very similar to that of the intervention area of Burkina Faso). Exchange visits and workshops for experience sharing between the three projects have been budgeted during the design stage. These ties will mainly focus on three areas:

- Exchange visits and training. A coordination effort will be sought with the regional project. Project actors and key institutions in Burkina Faso will benefit from potential training and sharing of information and knowledge on resilience and food security.
- Exchanges and work on knowledge management. To this end, the project will share data, case studies and lessons learned with the regional project (to be reused in other projects, while the GEF-IAP/Neer-Tamba will also benefit from the outputs provided by other participants in the cross-cutting project). This exchange will improve the circulation of knowledge, in particular lesson drawn from testing innovations and will thus strengthen the implementation of theory of change under this GEF financing in Burkina Faso. Strong potential for knowledge sharing and exchange has already been identified with the GEF projects in Niger and Senegal under the same IAP programme.
- M&E. The project will provide the necessary data to ensure that results and outcomes are shared and communicated.

During start-up of the Neer-Tamba GEF project, a detailed hybrid workplan will be developed at project level (by the project teams) with the cross-cutting regional project to include potential synergies and activities. This work programme will be included in the project AWP/B and reflected in the agreements called for under Neer-Tamba, e.g. with DCIME.

A.3. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes /no)? and indigenous peoples (yes /no)?¹⁷

The project, aligned with Neer-Tamba, falls under the financial oversight of MINEFID and the technical oversight of MAAH. The main beneficiaries are poor rural households supported by CRAs and DRSRs. The targeting strategy will be aligned with that of Neer-Tamba, as follows: (i) geographic area; (ii) activities linked to the general project implementation approach; (iii) most vulnerable households, women and young people; and (iv) intra-community.

In all of its approaches, actions, and organizational and implementation procedures, the project applies a general principle of subsidiarity – preferring decision-making as close as possible to the action, i.e.: (i) geographical, by prioritizing local levels such as villages, communes or provinces and their linkages with regional and national levels;

¹⁷ As per the GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework in the GEF Programming Directions and GEF-6 Gender Core Indicators in the Gender Equality Action Plan, provide information on these specific indicators on stakeholders (including civil society organization and indigenous peoples) and gender.

(ii) institutional; (iii) project management, by delegating to direct users wherever possible; and (iv) knowledge management, by associating local capitalization and cross-cutting transmission and building capacity for local actors to access knowledge.

The sites where the project will operate will be determined by the selection of lowland sites developed by Neer-Tamba and will involve all sub-watershed users around the targeted lowlands, which the project will organise into sub-watershed user associations: a coordination process bringing together all the different sub-watershed users will be launched, leading to the emergence of a sub-watershed users association. The PGES will then be used to plan the improvements recommended at the sub-watershed level on a consultative basis: common improvements such as bouli reservoirs, stone barriers and pastoral wells, and individual plot improvements such as zaï planting pits and demi-lune micro-catchments. ANR will also be promoted at the sub-watershed level. A management committee for each improvement will report periodically to the users association.

Land reclamation activities will take place in the form of cash for assets benefiting the most vulnerable households, targeted on a participatory basis by partner NGOs. Microprojects will be selected on a preferential basis when they are sponsored by groups of women and young people, and will be selected on the basis of profitability and positive environmental impact.

On the whole, the project calls for building the capacities and resilience of the target groups and their rural organizations, as well as institutional support for CRAs and DRs. For national-scale actions, the project will support existing consultative platforms so that implementation partners may provide lessons learned and contribute to scaling up. The project will reach some 17,800 households representing 105,000 people (Calculated on the basis of: (i) 6,500 ha of managed land with an estimated 3,250 beneficiary households, representing 19,000 people; (ii) cash-for-assets beneficiaries estimated at 32,500 people (5 pp/ha), of whom two out of five could be from the same household, net of users of the 6,500 ha already accounted for under subsection (i), or 13,000 households representing 76,000 people; and (iii) finally, 1,000 groups of five (households) involved in NTFP processing and marketing, net of users of the 6,500 ha already accounted for under subsection (i), or 1,550 additional households representing 8,500 people – for a total of 17,800 households representing 105,000 people).

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes /no)?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes /no)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women 30%, men 70%)?¹⁸

As in the case of Neer-Tamba, the gender strategy will be based on increasing opportunities for women to access not only project-supported activities but also all opportunities and responsibilities within CRAs and their local and regional branches. The project will adopt the targeting approaches capitalized by PICOFA, PDRD and PIGEPE, setting quotas and promoting women-specific activities for empowerment, in particular microprojects in non-timber forest products (NTFPs). The targeting and gender measures adopted by the project are outlined in appendix 12 of the PDR on compliance with IFAD policies. The project and its partners will ensure that women and young people are included in the social engineering process. In addition, the land tenure component will facilitate women's access to land resources.

¹⁸ Same as footnote 8 above.

A.5 Risk. 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):

The following risks and preventive measures related to the project’s activities have been identified:

Risks	Mitigation measures	Level		
		F	M	f
Outcome 1: Capacities of national and regional multi-stakeholder platforms enable them to contribute to decision-making on sector policy, intervention priorities, etc.				
Political: Lack of recognition for consultative platforms by new Government	FEP-PAI/NT project staff met with consultative platforms after the Government took office following the elections, and the new incumbents of executive positions have confirmed their interest in active participation. The FEP-PAI NT project will contribute to the formulation of PNSR2.			X
Institutional: Consultative platforms lack human resources able to realize their ambitions	FEP-PAI/NT will enable existing teams to function better and access training and specific technical support. In the case of BN/CRA, the project will assign an additional specialist in environmental communication at the national level			X
Outcome 2: Scaling up sustainable ecosystems management leads to an improvement in food security in the North region				
Political: Political and security conditions in the programme area deteriorate	GEF-IAP/NT intervention strategy is based on local economic actors, both organized and individual, as well local communities able to ensure sustainability and continuity of investments including at times of political or institutional crisis. Operating arrangements are based on national and local technical and operational capacities.			X
Economic: Conditions for market access by agricultural products are not assured	Activities take place in synergy with the Neer Tamba project, which supports marketing of agricultural produce from lowlands; the approach of developing local markets for NTFP depends on identifying local opportunities that are less sensitive to external economic hazards.			X
Project management: High staff turnover	A diversity of technical partnerships reduces the significance of the role of each one, offsetting the inevitable staff turnover.			X
Environmental and social: Small-scale gold mining mobilizes able bodied labour and has an adverse impact on natural resources	Any lack of male labour could be filled with individuals from marginalized groups – women in particular – present at the targeted sites. In the unlikely event that the sub-watershed sites targeted by the project are affected by small-scale mining, the PGES developed will adopt appropriate safeguards.			X

A.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.

MAAH will provide technical oversight of the GEF-IAP Neer-Tamba project. The steering committee set up by MAAH for the Neer-Tamba project will also steer the GEF-IAP project. Steering committee membership includes representatives of: (i) the Government (one for each rural sector ministry¹⁹ and one from MINEFID, four in all); (ii) CRAs (three, elected); (iii) agricultural professional organizations (one national and two for each region, including three women); (iv) microfinance professionals (one); and (v) associations of regions and municipalities (two). It also includes a member appointed by SP/CPSA to ensure linkages with PNSR (and PNSR2). The steering committee is chaired by the MAAH Secretary General (SG). MAAH, MRAH²⁰, MEEVCC²¹ and MINEFID will each appoint a focal point within their general directorates of sector studies and statistics (DGESS) to participate in project supervision. The GEF focal point will sit on the Neer-Tamba project steering committee.

¹⁹ (i) MAAH; (ii) MEEVCC; and (iii) MRAH.

²⁰ Ministry of Livestock and Water Resources.

²¹ Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change.

MAAH will confirm that the project management unit (PMU) for the Neer-Tamba project is: (i) provided with administrative and financial autonomy; (ii) established in Ouagadougou; and (iii) operating by results-based management, and competent to implement the GEF-IAP Neer-Tamba project.

The GEF-IAP project will adopt the implementation model applied by the Neer-Tamba project, including the selection of the CRAs as the main implementation partners. For institutional support activities, collaboration protocols will be concluded with public agencies such as SP/CPSA, SE/CNSA, BN/CRA, communes, DGFOMR, ANPFNL and DCIME. Investment activities will take place under partnership agreements with recognized NGOs and regional apex organizations selected on the basis of calls for proposals.

The project implementation manual will be revised to take into account GEF financing and related activities, and the Neer-Tamba team will be reinforced with an officer tasked with environmental policy dialogue, whose main mission will be to coordinate the network of institutional actors identified by the project. A technician specializing in environmental M&E and an accountant will also be members of the team.

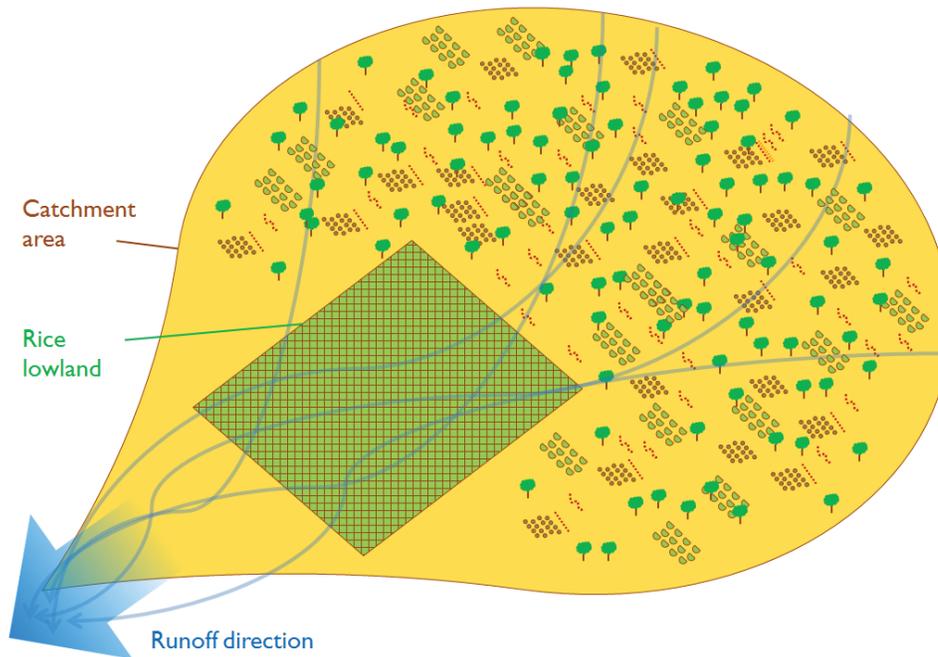
Implementation approach

In all of its approaches, actions, and organizational and implementation procedures, the project applies a general principle of subsidiarity – preferring decision-making as close as possible to the action, i.e.: (i) geographical, by prioritizing local levels such as villages, communes or provinces and their linkages with regional and national levels; (ii) institutional; (iii) project management, by delegating to direct users wherever possible; and (iv) knowledge management, by associating local capitalization and cross-cutting transmission and building capacity for local actors to access knowledge.

The intervention strategy is based on the Neer-Tamba strategy, scaling up gains made on contributions to policy dialogue, knowledge management and dissemination (indicators reported and shared), geographical coverage (sub-watersheds) and approach (ecosystem-wide approach). The principles governing the intervention are: (i) recognition of existing national and regional consultative networks and of their respective mandates; (ii) demand expressed by rural communities for the management of lowlands, identified as an entry point to sub-watersheds (PGES making use of local knowledge in SWC and agroforestry) (see graphic on the sub-watershed approach below); and (iii) articulation of the sites' management committees to ensure the sustainability of investments through an adapted social engineering approach.

The entry point for the GEF-IAP Neer-Tamba are the lowlands identified as part of the Neer-Tamba project area on the basis of: (i) the motivation of the communities concerned – a demand-driven approach to ensure the motivation and involvement of farmers; (ii) validation of demand eligibility by local and technical authorities through the appropriate committees; and (iii) technical feasibility of improvements including an environmental and social management plan (PGES). Once the lowland sites to be developed by the Neer-Tamba project have been confirmed, the NGO/PO partners selected will be assigned the watershed zones contained in their technical offers. Together with the initial group of beneficiaries, they will identify the sub-watershed boundaries in a ratio of 4:1 (4 hectares of sub-watershed to 1 hectare of lowland developed). A coordination process bringing together all the different sub-watershed users will be launched, leading to the emergence of a sub-watershed users association. The PGES will then be used to plan the improvements recommended at the sub-watershed level on a consultative basis: common improvements such as bouli reservoirs, stone barriers and pastoral wells, and individual plot improvements such as zaï planting pits and demi-lune micro-catchments. ANR will also be promoted at the sub-watershed level. A management committee for each improvement will report periodically to the users association. The sub-watershed users association will conclude a project management agreement or protocol with the commune(s) concerned to facilitate: (i) recognition by the commune as guarantor of sustainable watershed use; and (ii) monitoring of compliance by organized and individual users with their maintenance and sustainable use commitments.

Sustainable management of the catchment area through the introduction of soil and water conservation technologies...



The project supports the development of partnerships among key actors to achieve the overall objective, based on: (i) clarification of the roles of each actor; (ii) knowledge of and respect for the specificities of each; (iii) identification of common interests; and (iv) resource mobilization.

The project supports: (i) the emergence and strengthening of key organized economic, social, organizational and institutional actors within the target populations to build their social capital and capacity for active participation; (ii) strengthened relations among these key actors, gradually building a functional network of collaboration and complementarity through local partnerships at each geographical level; (iii) coordination of the institutional consultative frameworks involved in monitoring food security and resilience at the regional and national levels; and (iv) existing national arrangements for gathering and processing key indicators to ensure ongoing M&E of environmental best practices for resilience by decision-making bodies.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

N/A

A.7 Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

In terms of benefits, the economic internal rate of return (EIRR) of the Neer-Tamba project over 25 years is an estimated 17.6 per cent, with the investment recovered 15 years after start-up. A 25 per cent increase in costs or reduction in benefits, respectively, would result in a rate of 9.4 per cent. The benefits of reducing the rate of rural exodus have not been included in this calculation. Beyond their impact on the national community as a whole, the projects supported by IFAD are intended to be evaluated in terms of their impact on target populations, particularly on the basis of the amount and share of the additional value added created by the project and accruing to them. This additional value added to be captured by direct beneficiaries once the project is fully operational is estimated on the order of US\$18 million per annum for Neer-Tamba.

Neer-Tamba is a balanced and coherent whole that combines elements with a direct impact on increasing production through physical and technical improvements, for just over half of the project cost, together with others with an

economic return that is difficult to quantify, such as literacy or institutional support for the regulatory functions of deconcentrated administrations.

In addition to the directly quantifiable benefits, the Neer-Tamba is expected to help check rural exodus and emigration by providing some 12,000 young households with secure and sustainable access to managed plots on lowlands or market gardens, to facilitate their settlement in the project area.

The GEF-IAP project integrated with Neer-Tamba will build on the gains achieved by Neer-Tamba by ensuring the environmental sustainability of its investments relating directly to food security in the North region, promoting SWC and ANR techniques with demonstrated rates of return (see appendix 10, economic and financial analysis). Microprojects will be funded by the project on the basis of business plans demonstrating their profitability.

A.8 Knowledge Management. Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

By application of the principle of subsidiarity, the strategy followed by the GEF-IAP Neer-Tamba project will be to anchor practices within permanent local actors – primarily rural organizations, but also communes, CRAs and DRs – and to support such local actors in acquiring sustainable ways of accessing knowledge. Specifically, BN/CRA will provide support by centralizing and making available all best practices capitalized.

GEF-IAP, like the Neer-Tamba project, will endeavour to be an instrument for deployment and dissemination of national policies and the legal and regulatory framework, and to contribute to refining and enriching them. Specifically, this will involve: (i) new ways of linking and sharing roles between the Government and rural actors, particularly the CRAs; (ii) agricultural advisory assistance; and (iii) land tenure practices. To this end, the GEF-IAP Neer-Tamba project will produce knowledge on: (i) integrated watershed management; and (ii) monitoring of relevant indicators of food security and environmental best practices promoting resilience.

The GEF-IAP project will link national actors involved in environmental M&E, policy-making and decision-making on food security by coordinating the network of actors identified and facilitating access to useful information for decision-making. To this end, the project will include the thematic working groups of SP/CPSA and the SE/CNSA technical committee, and will take part in the BN/CRA knowledge management process. Subcomponent 3.1 of the project will cover knowledge management and communication activities, systematically gathering and disseminating summarized information on what has actually been done with the implementation partners (DCIME, BN/CRA, SE/CNSA, SP/CPSA). SP/CPSA will be responsible for preparing policy notes and SE/CNSA technical notes, and both will be responsible for disseminating them as specified in their mandate.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.:

Like other countries in West Africa, Burkina Faso has taken a global approach to the sector as a whole, as reflected in a **National Rural Sector Programme (PNSR)** and an **Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (SCADD)** for the period 2011-2015. The set of reforms are part of a larger dynamic of change in the country's institutional structures designed to put in place a model of development that does not depend exclusively on the Government as a driver but promotes greater participation from the private sector and civil society, in order to create synergies and foster stronger economic growth and social cohesion. The first phase of PNSR concluded at the end of 2015 and the formulation of GEF-IAP Neer-Tamba coincides with the second phase.

The vision expressed in Burkina Faso's **National Policy on Food and Nutritional Security** is to ensure, at all times and for all people, equitable access to a balanced, sufficient and healthy diet in order to contribute to poverty reduction, consolidation of social peace and the achievement of sustainable development. The overall objective is to achieve food and nutritional security by 2025. The specific objectives flowing from this overall objective are as follows: (i) sustainably increase food availability; (ii) build capacity to prevent and respond to shocks; (iii) improve physical and

financial availability of food; (iv) improve the nutritional status of the population; and (v) strengthen governance in connection with food and nutritional security. Implementation of this policy rests on a set of structures, actors and tools that fall under the country's food security arrangements supervised by the National Food Security Council (CNSA).

In the area of governance, **communal and regional decentralization policies** – improving the functionality of local collectivities, transferring competencies and resources, and developing regional and national strategies and policies – will continue to be pursued together with those on government modernization – redefining roles and improving performance. Within this context, an institutional analysis has been undertaken at the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development (MAAH) and a review of public expenditure in the sector is planned. Burkina Faso also created regional chambers of agriculture (CRAs) in 2001. Following a first term (2005-2009) during which they were set up, the CRAs began their second term in 2011. Pursuant to the PNSR, they have confirmed their emerging role as one of the major actors in support of rural development and have recentred their administration around regulatory functions.

The general debates on the environment and sustainable development held in Burkina Faso in November 2011 strongly recommended development of a **national sustainable development policy (PNDD)** and law. Developed in 2013, the PNDD effectively frames the SCADD.

25. Burkina Faso ratified the **United Nations Framework Agreement on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** and the **Kyoto Protocol** in September 1993 and March 2005. As of the time of this writing, the country has developed and adopted multiple policy and strategy papers on climate change in response to the provisions of these protocols. These include the **National Strategy to Implement the Agreement on Climate Change**, adopted in November 2001; the **National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)** in 2007; the Development of a **Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA)** Adaptation Framework (2008); the **National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2014)**; and the Burkina Faso National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). To take on responsibility for following and monitoring climate change, a **Permanent Secretariat of the National Council on Environmental Management (SP/CONAGESE)** was created within the Ministry of Environment, and have become the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council on the Environment and Sustainable Development (**SP/CONEDD**) with a broader mandate. In proposing an approach that focuses on resilience through food security supported by sustainable management of ecosystems, the project is aligned with these frameworks and consistent with their priorities for action.

- (i) The project contributes to achieving the objective of NAMA by promoting ANR whereby fuelwood is managed more sustainably and is available in larger quantities locally, and by promoting technologies in renewable energies (microprojects).
- (ii) It contributes to the following NAPA pillars (four out of five): pillar 1, building long-term capacities among institutional frameworks involved in climate change adaptation; pillar 2, strengthening information systems; pillar 4, reducing the country's overall vulnerability to climate change; and pillar 5, systematically building climate change adaptation into development policies and strategies.
- (iii) Finally, it contributes to the NAPA by promoting several of its priority actions: early warning systems (working in collaboration with SE/CNSA and CRSA); water use and management; forage production; management of natural formations; combating silting; promoting SWC and SRD; etc.

Since the rigidity and instability of traditional land tenure regimes poses an obstacle to investment in crop and livestock farming in Burkina Faso, the country adopted a **National Policy on Rural Land Tenure** by Law 034/2009/AN, which provides for a rural land tenure regime and the related implementing decrees. The Government is currently disseminating these texts in addition to working with several partners – the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA), the French development agency (AFD), the World Bank and NGOs – to pilot the implementation of texts and establishment of village-based and municipal agencies such as village land use committees (CFV) and rural land offices (SFR) within each municipality as well as local consultative platforms on land use.

GEF-IAP Neer-Tamba includes a component devoted entirely to supporting coordination and harmonization efforts to promote a multipartite, consistent approach to resilience and environmental sustainability relating to food security. This calls for the inclusion of such considerations in sector policies and the removal of any obstacles that could arise in the implementation of such policies.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

The project's M&E arrangements will rely on those of Neer-Tamba, making use of the implementation partners and regional and central relays for the PNSR 2 M&E system, and will allow for: (i) responding to information requirements of GEF, IFAD and the Government on the project's activities, immediate results and short- and long-term impact; and (ii) producing, structuring and disseminating information needed for strategic steering. The project M&E will be an essential element of updating strategies and action plans and will need to include all stages of the project work cycles. Special attention will be paid to monitoring the effectiveness of poverty and gender targeting.

The system used to collect, report and process information on the project achievements (level 1) and their direct impact (level 2) will comply with IFAD RIMS guidelines. It will also be used to provide input for the system defined under PNSR and steered centrally by SP/CPSA, which relies on the DGEES of each of the technical ministries and their relays in the regions.

Within the project, information gathering and primary preparation will be done by those actors directly responsible for each action and/or CRA provincial coordinators. The technical unit responsible for the second component will consolidate and prepare the data on this component and transmit it to the project coordination unit and the regional and central relays for the PNSR M&E system. The CRAs and BN/CRA or DRs will contribute to consolidating and preparing information on actions under their responsibility. They will transmit this information to the project coordination unit and the regional relays identified in the PNSR M&E system.

DCIME of SP/CONEDD will provide a multi-stakeholder consultative framework on the environment through its PNGIME network, as it was the case of the GDT platform set up by CPP. DCIME has set up and coordinates, through the PNGIME network, the collection of knowledge and primary data on the environment, centralized at ONEDD in the form of 195 environmental indicators, of which just 30 per cent are currently reported and updated. Under a protocol of agreement with DCIME, the project will take part in more regular updating of the indicators, and above all in processing and screening the information to identify and highlight indicators that are genuinely useful for decision-making – those that are straightforward, provide a clear picture of the situation on the ground and can be reported regularly at low cost. A limited number of such indicators will be selected and recognized by SP/CPSA and SE/CNSA to serve as input for the PNSR 2 results framework on environmental issues relating to food security and resilience.

A baseline study and final impact assessment will be conducted by the RIMS MPAT methodology, and a specific thematic study will take place upon project completion covering a comparative assessment of organic matter content in soil at managed and unmanaged sites using the survey method developed by PDRD. The normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) will be used to monitor the return of vegetation on geo-referenced project sites. The project M&E indicators – five indicators of outcomes/impact and 14 output indicators – are shown in the logical framework included as annex 1 of the PDR. At the local level in the North region, the project will use the baseline survey to strengthen the capacities of its operating partners in the field (CRA, technical services). IFAD will support the Neer-Tamba project in organizing a results and impact measurement system (RIMS) multidimensional poverty assessment tool (MPAT) survey prior to start-up of GEF financing. The survey will be organized by having IFAD teams already using this type of survey in Mali train partners in the field in the MPAT methodology. At the end of the project, the same operators will be responsible for performing the final impact survey.

MPAT methodology. Improvements in farmers' livelihoods and changes in their liquidity and resilience to climate change can be evaluated using MPAT mapping. This instrument produces targeted data to decision-makers at all levels, giving a clearer picture of rural poverty at household and village level, and is complemented by RIMS surveys²². MPAT has been tested exhaustively in a number of countries by independent evaluation and peer review, and is increasingly being used by IFAD to assess rural poverty. The indicators provide an overview of 11 interconnected basic dimensions, such as food security and nutrition, exposure and resilience to shocks, and farmers' assets. A standard questionnaire is used so that results can be compared between households, villages, projects and countries, as well as within a given project over time.

²² The RIMS MPAT tool evaluates indicators in relation to the following factors: (i) socio-demographic characteristics; (ii) education and enrolment rates in the project area; (iii) employment in the project area; (iv) economic security of households; (v) food security and nutrition; (vi) nutritional status of infants aged 0 to 59 months; (vii) community resilience and catastrophe risk management; (viii) gender, social inclusion and non-discrimination; and (ix) health, water, hygiene and sanitation.

The GEF-microprojects' monitoring and assessment will follow the approach adopted by Neer-Tamba in terms of following and support to microproject (through the Neer-Tamba microproject support plan). The implementation progress and profitability of the microprojects will be assessed on a regular basis, and in particular during IFAD supervision missions and feed into the key results framework of the project. Aggregated results from the micro-projects will feed into the key indicators of the framework. This will be detailed in the project M&E Manual that will be developed during start up.

A participatory M&E mechanism will be set up for each activity area and regionally on a cross-cutting basis. It will include workshops to report on progress and come up with recommendations, to be held annually or as appropriate for each activity. Actors and key partners for each activity – beneficiaries, rural organizations, public institutions, private sector, etc. – will be invited to participate in this process, initiated and coordinated by CRAs. The PNSR for each region calls for a consultative framework among rural sector actors. The project falls within this procedure and will contribute to reinforcing it. In addition, for each region, the CRAs and RDs will hold joint M&A and programming workshops specifically for the project at least twice a year. The PMU and coordination unit will be invited to take part in these workshops.

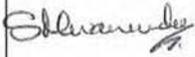
To this end, the project will seek to strengthen decision-making processes at all levels, both within institutions and in the field. In the North region, GEF-IAP Neer-Tamba will offer hands-on training to its partners (CRAs and decentralized technical services in particular) on themes driven by demand, (such as preparing simple assessments of carbon footprint, soil bearing capacity, water management, etc.). The purpose of this training will be to enable the actors concerned to become active relays for the dissemination of best practices and environmental oversight. They will become capable of providing environmentally-based advice to producers in their regions and report findings in the field up the line to the most senior levels. This may include the environmental oversight done by SE/CRSA by publishing monthly bulletins in the North region, as well as capitalization processes coordinated by BN/CRA. This training, addressed mainly to technicians in the field and conducted in a participatory manner, will also make it possible to obtain environmental information at the commune and village scale, for inclusion in the capitalization sheets to be distributed by BN/CRA and CRAs. To complement this hands-on training, the project will propose that regional and departmental agencies improve their capacity to process the information collected by means of demand-driven thematic training that includes a hands-on module.

Activity	Responsibility	Budget in USD	Additional information
Supporting the development and reporting of environmental indicators for decision-making for PNSR 2 (DCIME)	DCIME, SP/CPS A, PMU	248,000	Technical assistance to support DCIME in informing regularly the indicators
Stakeholders' operational training	PMU	175,000	This training, addressed mainly to technicians in the field and conducted in a participatory manner, will also make it possible to obtain environmental information at the commune and village scale, for inclusion in the capitalization sheets to be distributed by BN/CRA and CRAs.
Startup support : training and baseline MPAT study	PMU, IFAD	62,700	The RIMS MPAT tool evaluates indicators in relation to the following factors: (i) socio-demographic characteristics; (ii) education and enrolment rates in the project area; (iii) employment in the project area; (iv) economic security of households; (v) food security and nutrition; (vi) nutritional status of infants aged 0 to 59 months; (vii) community resilience and catastrophe risk management; (viii) gender, social inclusion and non-discrimination; and (ix) health, water, hygiene and sanitation.
Final MPAT study	PMU, IFAD	66,650	
Final thematic study	PMU	33,325	The specific thematic study will take place upon project completion covering a comparative assessment of organic matter content in soil at managed and unmanaged sites using the survey method developed by PDRD

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies²³ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Margarita Astralaga, Director, Environment and Climate Division, Programme Management Department, IFAD	for. 	10/08/2016	Naoufel Telahigue, Environment and Climate Division, IFAD	+39 06 5459 2572	n.telahigue@ifad.org

²³ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-Dec2015

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).

Results hierarchy	Indicators			Means of verification			Assumptions		
	Heading	Baseline	Year 1	Midterm	Target	Source		Frequency	Responsibility
Overall objective: The Government of Burkina Faso adopts and implements food security policies integrating sustainable environmental management	# of sector policies adopted that integrate food security and sustainable environmental management	0	0	1	1	Ministry	annual	SE	Subregional geopolitical situation remains stable
Development objective: Within the framework of the Neer-Tamba project, agro-ecosystems in the North region that are key to food security are managed sustainably by rural populations	% of agro-ecosystems managed sustainably ²⁴	25%	30%	40%	50%	Sample survey	annual	SE	Climate conditions vary within predictable parameters with no major crisis
Component 1: Capacity-building for national and regional multi-stakeholder platforms Outcome 1: Capacities of national and regional multi-stakeholder platforms enable them to contribute to decision-making on sector policy and intervention priorities	Multi-stakeholder platforms contribute to decision-making on food security	0	1	1	1	Minutes of meetings of CNSA general assembly and technical committee, CRSA BN/CRA, CRA	semi-annual	SE	The Government confirms its commitment to environmentally sustainable and resilient food security in accordance with COP21 commitments
Component 2: Scaling up integrated SLM approaches within agro-ecosystems Outcome 2: Scaling up sustainable ecosystems management leads to an improvement in food security in the North region	# of households having adopted an integrated approach	0	4 000	10 000	17 800	Sample survey	semi-annual	SE	Local communities and communes consider sustainable use of sub-watersheds as a common good to be protected
Component 3: Coordination of a key indicators mechanism for decision-making on food security and environmental best practices Outcome 3: The environmental risks relating to achieving sustainable food security are assessed and monitored	# of smart indicators adopted by the stakeholder network	0	3	7	13	SP/CPSA activity report SE/CNSA activity report	semi-annual	SE	Public arrangements to collect baseline data to set indicators are recognized and provided with needed resources

²⁴ Must include measures of food security indicators (productivity) and ecosystem resilience (plant cover).
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-Dec2015

Outputs															
<u>Output 1.1:</u> Recommendations are made by the multi-stakeholder platforms of the Executive Secretariat of the National and Regional Councils on Food Security (GA and technical committee)	# of regional recommendations applied	0	12	30	60	Minutes of regional council	semi-annual	SE	Regional council holds regular meetings						
	# of national recommendations applied	0	12	30	60	Minutes of technical committee	semi-annual	SE	Technical committee holds regular meetings						
<u>Output 1.2:</u> Policy notes are developed at national and regional levels (through SP PSA)	# of national policy notes adopted	0	2	5	10	Ministry concerned and media	semi-annual	SE	PNSR2 is launched						
	# of subregional policy notes adopted	0	1	3	5	Regional conference and media	annual	SE	The subregion fosters debate						
<u>Output 1.3:</u> CRA and BN/CRA document, support and disseminate best practices in SLM among rural communities	# of technical notes translated, disseminated and posted online	0	3	7	15	BN/CRA website	semi-annual	SE	POs recognize the role of BN/CRA						
	# of user associations up and running	0	16	48	80	NGO reports DRE and DRA reports	annual	SE	All users are committed and prepared to accept the consensus						
<u>Output 2.2:</u> Proven technologies in soil and water conservation (SWC) and SLM are extended to the entire watershed ecosystem	# of hectares (ha) of watersheds protected	0	600	3 000	6 500	DRE reports	annual	SE	Lowlands are selected; SSE masters ExAct						
	# T CO2 eq ²⁵	0	1 701	20	27	Ex-ACT tool	annual	SE	The communes wish to have a SFR						
<u>Output 2.3:</u> Institutional arrangements for land tenure security are extended to the communal level ²⁶	# of communes with rural land tenure arrangements	0	5	20	27	Register of communes	annual	SE	Themes chosen hold potential						
	# of microprojects	0	50	135	270	Inventory of microprojects	semi-annual	SE	Women are encouraged						
<u>Output 2.4:</u> Green investment fund allows for promotion of environmentally-friendly income-generating activities, in the form of: (i) renewable energy pilot microprojects; and (ii) NTFP processing and marketing benefiting women	# of women benefiting from microprojects	0	1 000	2 500	5 000	Inventory of beneficiary groups	semi-annual	SE	Local purchasing power exists						
	# of US\$ (CFAF) generated by microprojects	0	0	320	640	Microproject business plans	semi-annual	SE	DCIME human resources become proactively involved						
<u>Output 3.1:</u> Various levels of decision-making are provided with useful information (CRAs and BNCRA, SE/CRSA and CNSA, SP/CPSA)	% of PNSR environmental indicators reported	0%	25%	75%	100%	ONEDD website	semi-annual	SE	Training sources are available						
	# of people trained	0	40	100	200	Neer-Tamba PMU roster	annual	SE							

²⁵ Estimates call for restored ecosystems to achieve their full carbon storage potential after five years.

²⁶ Support for communes to register their customary village protocols of conveyance and agreement on land tenure
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-Dec2015

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

Comments from Council at work program inclusion

<p>GERMANY: Within its special unit “<i>One World, No Hunger</i>” the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has launched regional programmes to which synergies and linkages could be established. These are in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>Programme on soil protection and rehabilitation for food security</i> in Kenya, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso o <i>Programme on Green Innovation Centres</i> in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi o <i>Programme on food security and resilience</i> in Burkina Faso, Malawi, Kenya and Ethiopia 	<p>Opportunities for synergies with all donors present in the Neer-Tamba region were explored during the mission to Burkina Faso. The project will in particular collaborate with NGOs supported by the GEF. GEF Cooperation, drawing from the expertise and lessons built up during the implementation of BMZ’s regional programme. These synergies will be further pursued during start-up and implementation.</p>
<p>CANADA: The child project in Burkina Faso proposes to develop biodigesters and improve soil quality, citing the environmental benefits of both. However, both activities will likely be competing for the same organic resources, which are likely already limited due to dry climate and low agricultural/livestock production. The major challenge with biodigesters is ensuring a steady year-round supply of consistently high quality feedstock; however, these crop residues and livestock manure will also probably be the principal source of inputs to improve soil quality. As this child project is further developed, we request that the project proposal include sufficient analysis of the quantity and quality of organic resources required to operate biodigesters year round, as well as to apply to soils to improve quality.</p>	<p>The approach to supporting renewable energy within the Neer-Tamba Burkina Faso project has evolved to be implemented through the sub-project of microprojects in which the project bearer has to justify the feasibility of the project (e.g. continuous availability of sufficient organic matter and water in the case of biodigesters). Water availability is the main constraint for developing biodigesters in the North region of Burkina Faso, while livestock is very present (small ruminants represent 9.4 per cent of the national herd, with close to two million head; compared to nearly 400,000 head of cattle). Competition for organic matter between biodigesters and soil fertilisation is not an issue because the effluent from biodigesters can be used for soil fertilisation (biodigester effluents being significantly better than raw manure in supporting a higher biomass yield per unit of protein content in the foliage – Biodigester effluent versus manure from pigs or cattle as fertilizer for production of cassava foliage (Manihot esculenta)). Technical documents on the subject are available at the disposal of the Neer-Tamba project to help validate microprojects.</p>

Other general comments from council have been addressed at the Hub project level as per the table below:

IFAD response to Council comments relevant to the Regional Hub Project

<p>Germany’s comments: Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal: <i>General suggestions:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land tenure issues are mentioned as major barriers for Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM) in certain contexts but the programme does not address these. It is recommended to support ongoing land policy reform processes where possible, particularly through capacity development of local level institutions. 2. Technical innovation needs to be fully adapted to physical and socio-economic conditions at target group level (critical example: Biogas in regions with extreme lack of biomass). Piloting exercises should as far as possible be redesigned in favour of broad application of simple technologies. Particular emphasis needs to be given to up-scaling of organic fertilization technologies and management of biomass. 3. Rain fed agriculture and upland parts of the landscapes need not to be neglected. Both, livelihood perspective and value chain approach can therefore be considered within 	<p>Response to Germany’s comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indeed land tenure is mentioned as an issue for the programme and will be carefully considered relative to the context in each of the participating countries. The recommendation by Germany is therefore well noted in this regard. In addition, IFAD has produced new guidance material and will also refer to FAO’s Voluntary Guidelines. 2. Well noted. The 12 participating countries cover a diversity of proven innovations across a range of contexts, and some are demonstrating upscaling in some cases. By demonstrating the effectiveness, together with the appropriate policy options, the programme will emphasize upscaling of the most suitable and effective practices in each country. <p>The design mission of the Burkina IAP Project took a close look at this land tenure aspect. There is currently no need for any policy change in this regard in Burkina. The aim of the government is to implement the current policy, for which a significant amount of funding would be required. The Burkina Faso IAP project will contribute to the implementation of the Government policy by supporting 27 communes in registering their customary village protocols of conveyance and agreement on land tenure and t</p>
---	---

<p>the landscape framework.</p> <p>4. Since the non-sustainable provision of wood energy is one important element of forest and landscape degradation and since wood energy plays a key role for food security, Germany suggests addressing this theme within strategies for food security. Existing good practices for sustainable wood energy production can be up-scaled within the project component “scaling up integrated approaches for sustainability and resilience”</p> <p>5. Within its special unit “<i>One World, No Hunger</i>” the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has launched regional programmes to which synergies and linkages could be established. These are in particular:</p> <p>a. <i>Programme on soil protection and rehabilitation for food security</i> in Kenya, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso</p> <p>b. <i>Programme on Green Innovation Centres</i> in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi</p> <p>c. <i>Programme on food security and resilience</i> in Burkina Faso, Malawi, Kenya and Ethiopia</p> <p>6. Strengthening evidence of the benefits of investment into SLM is a priority issue for monitoring and research and a key motivation for investing in SLM. This is the special focus of the Economics of Land Degradation Initiative (http://eld-initiative.org/) which is preparing also a regional approach in Sub-Saharan Africa. Links and synergies could be established.</p> <p>7. The monitoring system which will be established within the programme could be aligned with / made applicable for national monitoring systems, in order to establish / support long term monitoring of food security progress and resilience.</p> <p>8. The planned budget of 35 to 120 Mio USD per child project is for the envisaged implementation period of 60 month quite high. Necessary ownership of land users for SLM needs to build up; capacities of implementing partners might not be sufficiently available and needs to build up. Were these aspects analysed and considered in planning? What are options to adapt budget planning if necessary (shifts between child projects, extension of project period)?</p>	<p>developing their “service foncier rural” as required by the national law on land tenure. Further policy dialogue at national level for the implementation of the policy is already managed by other donors (in particular the French Cooperation – AFD) – to avoid overlaps this project focuses on the implementation of the policy at community level.</p> <p>3. Well noted. The IAP is primarily focused on rain fed agriculture systems, including supplemental irrigation through practices such as water harvesting. The landscape approach is indeed important in this regard. Livelihood perspective and value chain approach will be emphasized in all the projects.</p> <p>4. Well noted. Indeed the integrated approach is intended to address such links to maximize the potential for synergy in generating global environmental benefits. This will be a priority at all levels, and will be particular emphasized in projects where wood energy is major driver of degradation in the wider landscapes.</p> <p>5. Well noted. Germany has been an important partner in the drylands of Africa and as the IAP is essentially about (a variety of) partnerships, the experience of BMZ funded regional programs will definitely be considered. The suggested programs will be specifically engaged in each of the countries during the development of projects.</p> <p>6. Well noted. Building an evidence base for more sustainable and resilient approaches to food security for smallholders is central to this IAP and is a focus of the component on monitoring and assessment. The ELD initiative is very useful in putting these issues in the language of economics used by policy makers and therefore presents a timely opportunity for alignment.</p> <p>7. Well noted. The monitoring and assessment component of the program goes beyond normal project-specific M&E. This will bear in mind and where possible build upon national systems to ensure that this information is used and that the national system is strengthened. This will be the subject of a special technical workshop to be convened early in the design of projects.</p> <p>8. Although the budget per project may seem high for a 5 year delivery, the GEF contribution is incremental to the total project cost and builds on existing “baseline” projects. The baselines investments are typically already well anchored in each country and thus provide a strong foundation for addressing the issues raised during development of the GEF project. The timeline for each project will be determined based on critical milestones to be established for the program.</p>
<p>U.S comments:</p> <p>1. How will the child projects proceed without impacting forest and key biodiversity areas that will be opened or face pressure as a result of increased agricultural production? Will there be a broader framework developed to address this important issue?</p> <p>2. How will processes be used to create viable and inclusive multi-stakeholder groups at both national and local jurisdictions?</p>	<p>Response to U.S comments:</p> <p>1. The Program is promoting an approach of sustainable intensification, which will focus exclusively on existing agro-ecosystems. It is therefore a very low risk with regard to impact on forests and key biodiversity areas. The broader stakeholder engagement process will also ensure that this issue is addressed at all levels.</p> <p>2. The establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms, at various scales, as proposed by the US, is a focus of Component 1 of the program and we welcome the endorsement of this idea. The processes will be based on the context in each country, but assured through consultation with all relevant stakeholders.</p>

Comments from the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel

Comments from the STAP have been taken addressed throughout the project document and will be answered to in detail within the Hub Project as per below.

IFAD Response to STAP comments on the IAP-Food Security

<p>1. Successful implementation of this integrated approach will require a cross-disciplinary analysis and new frameworks that address lesser-known issues relevant to sustainability and food security, notably resilience. STAP recommends the use of the RATA framework as a tool that can inform and link the three program components and strengthen the project's theory of change to bring about global environmental benefits.</p>	<p>The RAPTA (previous RATA) framework has been applied throughout the design of the IAP, at program level. The hub project will provide further training and capacity building in application of RAPTA as well as other resilience assessment tools, such as DATAR that is focused on enhancing resilience through a heuristic approach to sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p>In the case of Burkina Faso, theory of change was built based on field assessment. RAPTA was not used in the case of the Burkina Faso child project as it was not mandatory. Further capacity building on RAPTA could be provided to the project staff by the Hub project during implementation.</p>
<p>2. STAP believes it is important to consider and adopt consistent definitions of resilience and sustainability.....The RATA framework provides a thorough description of resilience and the relationship between resilience concepts and sustainability. STAP recommends using these terms as defined in the RATA technical report,</p>	<p>The RAPTA definitions of both sustainability and resilience are used in the Hub current project.</p>
<p>3. ...the three components are linked in important ways. To demonstrate these important linkages, STAP recommends the project developers to detail further the following aspects:</p> <p>a. Describe the system. This includes addressing the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) define the boundaries of the agro-ecosystem, including the biophysical and social factors; ii) describe the values that communities expect to get from the system (e.g. crops) and the drivers that affect, or might influence, these valued system properties (e.g. climate change) iii) define the governance levels (e.g. informal and formal arrangements); and iv) describe how the agro-ecosystem functions (e.g. describe the livelihood strategies and variables that control the system's outputs they value, for example grass cover, healthy soils) <p>Steps i) through iv) should be synthesized to arrive at a conceptual model that characterizes the agro-ecosystem, and that is based on a shared understanding between stakeholders. STAP wishes to emphasize the importance of undertaking this analysis during the early design of the projects in order to assess effectively the resilience of agro-ecosystems, and the appropriate interventions to improve resilience.</p> <p>b. How will local knowledge and scientific knowledge be combined so they are mutually reinforcing in describing, monitoring, and assessing land degradation and environmental changes (e.g. climate risks) in ways that are pertinent to a diversity of stakeholders</p> <p>c. What are the factors that are likely to influence the adoption of a technology across a wide spatial area? Some factors to consider include labor, cost of introducing or maintaining the technology, local and cultural factors. These questions will allow for a strengthened inter-disciplinary approach and use of "hybrid knowledge" for improving agricultural and agro-pastoral management.....and strengthen land management institutions, and present greater opportunities for smallholders to adopt, or adapt,</p>	<p>a. Each child project has developed its own theory of change that clearly defines the system boundary and takes into account biophysical as well as social and economic drivers of change to agro-ecosystems. All country investment projects have also undertaken cost-benefit analysis of the internal rate of return of the investment in terms of increase in yields and incomes for farmers and other land users.</p> <p>The current project has a slightly different underlying rationale and its theory of change identifies the links between effective knowledge management and communication (component 4), and monitoring and assessment (component 3) to changes in enabling conditions (component 1), behavioural change of institutions, individuals and business (component 2), to achievement of the longer term IAP goal of sustainability and resilience for food security.</p> <p>b. Local knowledge will be combined with scientific knowledge in targeted agro-ecosystems in country child projects, through a process of consultation with and participation of local stakeholders in implementation of field activities and production of new "hybrid" knowledge.</p> <p>c. The issue of adoption of technologies is addressed under component 2 of the current project through a two-pronged approach focusing on strengthening and greening of food value chains on the one hand, and support to agricultural agricultural services on the other. A training programme will be developed and implemented to support work on value chains and a project facilitation platform will be established to support innovative proposals for improving and greening value chains. Different kinds of agricultural advisory services to promote adoption or adaptation, as well as to strengthen local institutions, will receive support depending on the local context. It could include support to Farmer Field Schools (FFS), Participatory Technology Development (PTD), Participatory Learning and Action Approaches (PLAR), Farmer to Farmer Approach (F2F), Diversity Field For a (DFF), etc.</p>

sustainable land management technologies....	
<p>4. In its report to the GEF Assembly, 'Delivering Global Environmental Benefits for Sustainable Development', STAP states that opportunities for achieving food security and improving livelihoods can be achieved while lessening the impacts of global environmental challenges, by developing an approach that includes food supply commodity chains and which relies on sustainable land management.STAP encourages learning from previous experiences and for this learning to be systematized across the countries. In this regard, component 3 will be an important knowledge management tool which STAP encourages to be developed fully in each of the individual projects.</p>	<p>Support to food value chain development will provided at regional level through the current project (see answer to question 3). This will build on the well tested approaches of UNDP and AGRA to support value chains, including innovation platforms. Successing in scaling up will be monitored and documented under component 3 on monitoring and assessment, and experiences will be shared through the knowledge management and communication strategy under component 4.</p>
<p>5. In its Assembly report, STAP encouraged GEF to consider targeted research to fulfill the desired outcomes of the program, which are multifaceted and complex. Research issues that STAP believes need addressing through the program includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sustainable intensification to optimize efficiency in land use. b. Drawing from the application of the RATA, resilience assessment can be strengthened int the GEF. 	<p>The IAP will have strong links to agricultural research in the CGIAR and ICRAF will host PCU of the regional project and also be responsible for, in collaboration with IFAD, to implement the knowledge management and communication strategy of the IAP. The programme will thus be able to draw on the CGIAR extensive research on sustainable agricultural intensification.</p> <p>Further capacity building in applying the RAPTA (former RATA) framework will receive support under component 3 of the current project, and is expected to lead to some level of resilience assessment in all country child projects.</p>
<p>6. For component 1, STAP recommends conducting a stakeholder analysis to identify common objectives across sectors and scales to strengthen coordination....</p>	<p>Stakeholder analysis have been conducted in ech child project to identify relevant sectors and cross-cutting objectives related to INRM. Many countries already have mechanisms in place for coordination of SLM at national level and they will be strengthened to include the broader concept of INRM.</p>
<p>7. STAP welcomes large-scale transformational change by scaling up soil and water conservation management,Literature shows that scaling-up strategies need to be strengthened in the design of projects, so their implementation is better targeted across scales and diverse groups of stakeholders....As countries and the GEF Agencies conceptualize and implement their projects, STAP recommends, therefore, addressing the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. identify the monitoring and evaluation methods to measure the scaling-up impact and process b. determine the cost-effectiveness of scaling up c. detail how partnership mechanisms for policy dialogue and update, and effective communication between multi-stakeholders will be developed. d. define how cross-sectoral learning will be encouraged and achieved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Common monitoring and assessment tools to be applied across the programme to generate consistent and comparable data on impact have been identified under component 3. All the tools will be presented to and reviewed by all participating countries in connection with the launch of the program and inception workshop for the regional hub project. This will ensure consensus of which M&A tools to use from the start of the program. b. Analysis of cost effectiveness has been conducted in all country child projects, and is a requirement for IFAD projects. c. The partnership mechanism at regional level for policy dialogue has been outlined in component 1 of the current project with key partners identified. An overall communication strategy has also been developed for the program that will be implemented under component 4 (see Appendix 6.3 for detailed communication plan) d. Cross-sectoral learning will be supported at regional level by this project where component 4 will draw together all experiences and lessons across components and sectors and package them for different audiences, including policy makers, practitioners, the public, and the program's internal audience (see Appendix 6.3).
<p>8. Under risks, STAP suggests adding the challenges of scaling up technologies and practices, and how the project intends to redice this risk.</p>	<p>Risks related to scaling up are multifarious and addressed under risks to participation in work on value chains and risks to agricultural advisory services.</p>

CEO Endorsement review

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat comments at CEO Endorsement	Response to Secretariat comments
Project Design and Financing	1. If there are any changes from that presented in the PIF, have justifications been provided?	This is a child project under the Food Security IAP, for which a PIF stage was not required. The project, however, is well aligned with the PFD and is consistent with the overall framework to advance sustainability and resilience for food security. Cleared	-
	2. Is the project structure/ design appropriate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs?	<p>The overall project structure is sound, and appropriate for achieving the expected outcomes. However, there are issues that need to be addressed and clarified as follows:</p> <p>1. The overall context is not clear with respect to land area under agriculture and livestock production. How much of the 17,885 km² is actually under production? What proportion this area will be targeted for "scaling-up" under the IAP? How does that relate to the 8,500 ha targeted each for Integrated management and SLM, respectively (i.e. total 17,000)?</p> <p>2. In Table E: The target of 8,500 ha is indicated each for integrated management and SLM (Corporate Results 1 and 2). Please provide a clear explanation as to how these two estimates are different based on interventions proposed; For Corporate Result 6, please note that inserting a target means that the country will deliver "integrated framework with measurable targets for development and sectoral planning", and "a functional environmental information system;" please delete if this is not the case.</p> <p>3. Please provide a brief explanation of how the project will be connected to the other IAP child projects in the same agroecosystems (Senegal, Niger), and further supported through the cross-cutting "hub" project.</p> <p>4. This project is one of the few addressing land tenure and land rights related issues and needs a special attention at the IAP level; rather than merely "noting" comments by Germany's comment, please clarify how the project will influence policy in</p>	<p>1. The objective of the the IAP financing to be integrated to the Neer-Tamba project is to ensure the resilience of Neer-Tamba investments by concentrated interventions around the lowlands managed through Neer-Tamba. The GEF is enabling the protection of lowlands and a change of natural resources management by local population on a surface of 3.5 ha for each hectare on which the Neer Tamba invests (2,000 ha of better managed lowlands in the North region = 6,500 ha of lowland protection = 8,500 ha sustainably managed through the GEF-IAP, based on a social engineering approach). As explained below, the 8,500 ha are the same for integrated management and SLM (total 8,500 ha). National statistics indicate that 321,000 ha were under production in the North region in 2012. Statistics obtained from the Regional Direction for Agriculture and Hydraulics (DRAH) in the North region state that a total of 120,046 ha were used for rainfed agriculture in 2014 (128,140 ha in 2012) in the region. The North region DRAH also estimated the potential of lowlands that could be developed to 7,051 ha, of which about 2,000 (close to 30%) will be developed by the Neer-Tamba project and protected (sustainable management) by the GEF-IAP.</p> <p>2. In table E, Corporate Result 1 is: "<i>Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</i>" through social engineering and the diffusion of land rehabilitation techniques over 6,500 ha subwatershed around Neer-Tamba managed lowlands, the GEF-IAP will enable the sustainable management of productive land prone to degradation and participate in the protection against degradation of 2,000 ha of lowlands. Likewise, the area will remain productive and the ecosystems goods and services that it provides (productive land) will be maintained and improved. Corporate Result 2 is "Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)" as explained previously, the project will rely on social engineering and grass-roots community engagement for the diffusion of land rehabilitation techniques to enable a sustainable management of its targeted areas, which will result in maintained ecosystem services (CR1); the same 8,500 ha are concerned by this objective.</p> <p>Corporate result 6 "Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks" will be met through the establishment of linkages with the national direction in charge of environmental information –DCIME (that the project will support M&A to better manage collected data to provide sound information on the environment in Burkina Faso and that was also supported by CPP) and with the second phase of the national programme to support agriculture (PNSR 2) for decision making.</p> <p>3. The information has been added in section A2.</p> <p>4. The design mission of this IAP Project took a close look at this land tenure aspect. Currently there is no need for any policy change in this regard in Burkina. The aim of the government is to implement the current policy, for which a significant amount of funding would be required. In the case of this project, it will contribute to the</p>

	<p>this regard. 5. Explain the sustainability (or exit strategy) of the investment fund, subcomponent 2.4. 6. A particular attention is needed in tackling scaling up issues in project designing (STAP's comment): please make clear the linkages with the component 2 of the cross-cutting HUB about the development of lessons and best practices on this aspect. 7. Clarify how the RIMS and MPAT tools will help to measure the enhancement of resilience and sustainability of agroecosystems. These tools focus on information at the household level, but we do not see the connection with land use and the evolution of agroecosystems. We recommend to make explicit the linkages with the cross-cutting hub and the third IAP component.</p> <p>August 9, 2016. All points are clear, but one item 2: there are not enough elements to justify 8,500 ha under the CR1. There is no proof of benefits for a biodiversity of global importance. Please, justify or just remove the mention of 8,500 ha in the table E</p>	<p>implementation fo the government policy by supporting 27 communes in registering their customary village protocols of conveyance and agreement on land tenure and thus developing their “service foncier rural” as required by the national law on land tenure. Further policy dialogue at national level for the implementation of the policy is already managed by other donors (in particular the French Cooperation – AFD) – to avoid overlaps this project focuses on the implementation of the policy at community level. This information has been added in the table of response to Germany. 5. The microprojects promoted by the IAP in Burkina Faso are of a demonstration nature and will be financed by seed money rather than by a revolving fund. They will be financed only if the project holders have managed to demonstrate the cost efficiency of their microprojects. The microprojects on Non Timber Forest Products aim at better managing tree products whose availability will increase after the projects' interventions. These microprojets should hence be financially sustainable and lessons learnt show common spillover effects in the case of such microprojects. For green microprojects, a pilot of 200 microprojects will be developed with the intention to make green technologies (biodigesters, solar energy, etc.) better known in the region. Project holders will need to demonstrate the cost efficiency of their project to access financing, and once 200 projects have been promoted, this activity will stop. The 200 financed microprojects will serve as examples in the region, and may inspire other project holders to develop similar activities. 6. The information has been added in section A2. 7. As described in section C. on M&E, the final thematic study will analyse the ecosystem resilience (soil quality and yields) and link it to the community resilience (assessed using the RIMS/MPAT tool). GIS and Ex-ACT trainings will be organized in favour of the project teams to support a better ecosystem M&A at project level. In addition, DCIME will provide the satellite data that will enable an NDVI analysis at the level of supported sub-watershed throughout the duration of the project.</p> <p>August 9th comment: The 8,500 ha under CR1 have been removed as suggested by the reviewer</p>
<p>3. Is the financing adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objective?</p>	<p>The overall objective is to ensure that the government of Burkina Faso scales up policies and activities to build resilience and sustainable management of the environment. However, the target of only 8,500 ha each under SLM and integrated management is not consistent with the need to "scale-up" for sustainability and resilience. With the long term experience from IFAD in the region and this \$8 million GEF grant linked to a significant IFAD investment, we would have expected a more ambitious target relative to geographical scale of the project. The cost effectiveness is therefore questionable in this regard, and needs to be addressed. Please, justify.</p> <p>August 9, 2016. Addressed.</p>	<p>The total number of hectares presented is the hectares strictly managed (or benefiting immediately) by the GEF intervention. The total number of hectares under SLM and integrated management by the Neer-Tamba project is 21,000 (15,000 of SLM and 6,000 ha of lowlands in three regions). The GEF is adding a total 6,500 ha of sustainable subwatershed management in the North region, thus protecting the 2,000 ha of lowlands managed by Neer-Tamba in the same region, through an integrated ecosystem approach (supported by social engineering). While the GEF is only intervening in the Northern region; the project team implementing the GEF activities may repeat the GEF experience in the other two regions of intervention of Neer-Tamba. On the long run, the capitalisation of the approach through institutional support (component 1) will enable the adoption of the approach at a national level, which is also the principle of the IAP pilot approach. All base costs are drawn from local experience of projects whose cost effectiveness was demonstrated (as provided in Neer-Tamba PDR annexes). For this reason of cost-effectiveness we took realistic unit costs to estimate the real/realistic number of hectares that the GEF grant could finance (based on lessons learned and experiences from the IFAD portfolio and others). The overall target with co-financing from IFAD is much larger than the 8,500 ha as indicated above.</p>

Project Design and Financing	4. Does the project take into account potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change, and describes sufficient risk response measures? (e.g., measures to enhance climate resilience)	Yes, all relevant risks have been addressed. Cleared	-
	5. Is co-financing confirmed and evidence provided?	Co-financing amounts are confirmed with letters. However, there are inconsistencies with amounts in the tables. Please review and correct the amounts to ensure consistency in totals between Tables A, B and C. August 9, 2016. Cleared.	The differences in totals between tables A, B and C come from the fact that the management costs had not been taken into account in table A. Management costs have now been added in table A and all totals are identical.
	6. Are relevant tracking tools completed?	The completed TT was submitted, but the following issues need to be addressed: - Please check the information between the request for CEO endorsement, the project document (result framework), and the tracking tools and make the estimates consistent: see notably the carbon information (6,175 vs. 16,612 tCO ₂ e) and the # of ha for SLM. - Please, include an annex to explain the carbon reasoning, the assumptions, and the reference values used as estimate. August 9, 2016. The revised tracking tools are not included.	The TT has been revised to take these comments into account (cell 11 H-I of the LandDegradation tab in particular). - The document has been corrected to take into account the right amount of mitigated CO ₂ (12,621 TCO ₂ eq over 20 years). 6,175 TCO ₂ eq is the amount mitigated at the end of the project (after 5 years), explaining the difference between the logical framework and the data in table E. The number 16,612 is not mentioned in the document. - The ExACT spreadsheet with all carbon reasoning assumptions and reference values will be shared again at resubmission. August 9th comment: the tracking tools have been revised and included in the resubmission
	7. Only for Non-Grant Instrument: Has a reflow calendar been presented?	N/A	-
	8. Is the project coordinated with other related initiatives and national/regional plans in the country or in the region?	- While you responded to Germany's comments that BMZ projects will be associated to the project development, we do not see how the different projects will interact. Please, clarify. - We appreciate the linkages with the CPP and other SLM projects. August 9, 2016. Cleared.	- The BMZ programmes mentioned in Germany's comments do not operate in the North region except for the Programme on food security and resilience. In the North region, this BMZ programme is supported by the NGO "Help" through the following project: Projet de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle du Yatenga (PSANY), operating since December 2015. Synergies are already in place through the collaboration with the North regional chamber for agriculture; further synergies with the NGO will be sought at SLM techniques level (CES-DRS) and for horticulture development. A consultation framework including the NGO will be developed in the communes where Help is operating in the province of Yatenga (Barga, Kain, Koumbri and Oula).
	9. Does the project include a budgeted M&E Plan that monitors and measures results with indicators and targets?	A budgeted M&E plan is included. However, the project includes an important sub-component with microgrants (renewable energy, Non Timber Forest Products, marketing, ...). We wonder how their impacts on the ground will be measured. Please clarify. August 9, 2016. Cleared	The GEF-microprojects' monitoring and assessment will follow the approach adopted by Neer-Tamba in terms of following and support to microproject (through the Neer-Tamba microproject support plan). The implementation progress and profitability of the microprojects will be assessed on a regular basis, and in particular during IFAD supervision missions. Aggregated results from the micro-projects will feed into the key indicators of the framework. This will be detailed in the project M&E Manual that will be developed during start up.
	10. Does the project have descriptions of a	The approach to KM is in line with priorities of the IAP. Please clarify how	Further detail has been provided in section A.2.

	knowledge management plan?	the KM framework will support and contribute to the overall IAP program, including through the "hub" project. August 9, 2016. Cleared	
Agency Responses	11. Has the Agency adequately responded to comments at the PIF3 stage from:		
	• GEFSEC		
	• STAP	Addressed.	
	• GEF Council	We thank the Agency for responses to comments from Germany, Canada, and the US. However, please, check issue raised in cell #8. August 9, 2016. Addressed.	The issue raised in cell #8 has been addressed.
	• Convention Secretariat		
Recommendation	12. Is CEO endorsement recommended?	July 18, 2016 Not yet. Please address the comments above. August 9, 2016. All points have been addressed, but two: See the item 2 and 6	
Review date	Review	July 18, 2016	
	Additional Review (as necessary)	August 09, 2016	
	Additional Review (as necessary)		

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS²⁷

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: USD 70,000.00			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Team leader	38,000.00	37,956.58	-
Génie Rural	5,350.00	5,339.83	-
Environmentalist	15,550.00	15,513.88	-
Institutional Aspects	7,200.00	7,165.70	-
Bioenergy	2,480.00	2,330.48	-
Economist	1,420.00	1,418.55	-
TOTAL	70,000.00	69,725.01	-

²⁷ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

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

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

N/A