United Nations Development Programme

Annotated Project Document template for nationally implemented projects financed by the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds

Project title: Integrated and Sustainable Management of PONASI Protected Area Landscape		
Country: Burkina Faso	**Implementing Partner:** Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Changes	**Management Arrangements:** National Implementation Modality (NIM)
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome*:* Outcome 3.2 - By the end of 2020, ensure that populations, especially young people and women in intervention areas (urban / rural), increase their incomes, adopt sustainable modes of production and consumption and improve their food security		
UNDP Strategic Plan Output: 1.4.1 Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: High	**UNDP Gender Marker:** 2	
Atlas Project ID: 00090370	**Atlas Output ID: 00096170**	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 5938	**GEF ID number: 9764**	
Planned start date: 1 January 2021 (indicative)	**Planned end date:** 31 December 2026 (indicative)	
PAC meeting date: *t.b.d.*		

Brief project description:

The UNDP/GEF project (PIMS 5938), *Integrated and Sustainable Management of PONASI Protected Area Landscape*, aims at safeguarding critical wildlife habitat, biodiversity and ecosystem services in the PONASI Protected Area Complex of Burkina Faso through integrated landscape management. Component 1 will work at the greater PONASI landscape level supporting establishment of institutional capacity and provision of tools for integrated landscape management, while component 2 will focus on strengthening management effectiveness of the protected area network within the PONASI landscape to secure core conservation areas. Component 3 focuses on sustainable land management and livelihood diversification with a view to enhance community livelihoods and reduce threats to ecosystem integrity and biodiversity such as over exploitation, habitat conversion and land degradation. The project introduces for the first time in Burkina Faso a landscape approach to biodiversity conservation and productive land management which includes bio-carbon conservation. This project will move from a site-focused conservation model towards an effective and integrated land and resource-use governance model at the landscape level. Furthermore, with the generation of revenue for local communities through eco-tourism, better soil productivity and viable diversification of income sources, the project should result in the reduction of pressures on biodiversity, including poaching. Global Environmental Benefits will include the improved management of 952,000 ha of land, including 354,781 ha of protected areas, corridors and community-managed hunting zones and forest management worksites, 129,478 ha under sustainable land management, and to avoid 5,4 million tCO_{2eq} emissions avoided.

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund	USD 5,279,452
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 270,000
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 5,549,452**
BASELINE CO-FINANCING	
Ministry of Environment, Green Economy, and Climate Change	10,318,111 USD
Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-agricultural Infrastructure	6,780,945 USD
Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources	1,500,000 USD
Tree Aid	1,198,840 USD
IUCN Burkina Faso	720,000 USD
Agence Pour la Promotion de la Petite et Moyenne Entreprise/Agriculture et Artisanat	719,505 USD
Nahouri Safari	429,649 USD
NATURAMA Foundation	164,036 USD
GA Mo Wiya Association	136,026 USD
Ministry of Mines and Quarries	102,739
(2) Total co-financing	**22,069,851 USD**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**27,619,303 USD**

SIGNATURES		
Signature: print name below	**Agreed by Government**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature: print name below	**Agreed by Implementing Partner**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature: print name below	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:**

I. TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Table of Contents 3
II. Development Challenge 6
III. Strategy 20
IV. Results and Partnerships 26
V. Project Management 76
VI. Project Results Framework 78
VII. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan 86
VIII. Governance and Management Arrangements 90
IX. Financial Planning and Management 97
X. Total Budget and Work Plan 101
XI. Legal Context 116
XII. Risk Management 116
XIII. Mandatory Annexes 118

Annex A: Multi Year Work Plan 119
Annex B: GEF-7 Core Indicators 122
Annex C: Terms of Reference 127
Annex D: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (annexed as separate file) 136
Annex E: Stakeholder Engagement Plan 137
Annex F: Gender Analysis and Action Plan 144
Annex G: UNDP Risk Log 160
Annex H: Additional agreements: GEF OFP letter; LOA between UNDP and the Government of Burkina Faso for the provision of support services; Endorsement Letter for provision of project support services under national execution 166
Annex I. Target landscape profile 167
Annex J. Overview of the Protected Area system in Burkina Faso 183
Annex K. State and community protected areas (Table a) and Community management zones for natural resources (Table b) in the PONASI landscape 185
Annex L. Human-Wildlife Conflicts in the PONASI landscape and the SAFE Systems approach. 187
Annex M. People consulted during project development 190
Annex N. Provisional Procurement Plan 201
Annex O. Calculations of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated 203
Annex P. Co-financing Letters 204
Annex Q: Capacity Development Scorecard 205

List of tables and figures (excluding annexes)

Table 1. State and community protected areas in the PONASI landscape

Table 2. Characteristics of legal instruments for tourism operations in protected areas

Figure 1. Protected Areas of the PONASI Complex

Figure 2. Flow diagram for deciding the type of legal instrument to use for tourism operations in protected areas

Figure 3. Security situation in Burkina Faso in February 2019

Figure 4. Provisional map of planned developments at PNKT

List of acronyms and abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
ANR	Assisted Natural Regeneration
AWHDA	African Wildlife Husbandry Development Association
CAF	Forest Management Site (*Chantier d'Aménagement Forestier*)
CBD	Convention for Biological Diversity
CECI	Center for Studies and International Cooperation (*Centre d'étude et de Coopération Internationale*)
CF	Classified Forest
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COPAGEN	Coalition for Safeguarding African Genetic Heritage (*Coalition pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine génétique africain*)
CPP	Country Pilot Partnership for Sustainable Land Management
CREMA	Community resource management areas (Ghana)
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVD	Village Development Committee (*Comité Villageois de Développement*)
CVGF	Village Management Committee for Wildlife (*Comité Villageois de Gestion de la Faune*)
DFRC	Direction of Wildlife and Hunting (*Direction de la Faune et des Ressources Cynégétiques*)
DiFor	Directorate of Forests
DGEF	Directorate General of Water and Forests (*Direction Générale des Eaux et Forêts*)
DMP	Development and Management Plan
DREEVCC	Regional Directorate Environment, Green Economy, and Climate Change (*Direction Régionale Environnement, Économie verte, et Changement Climatique*)
DREP	Directorate of Economy and Planning (*Direction générale de l'économie et de la planification*)
ERC	UNDP Evaluation Resource Center
ES	Ecosystem Services
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EU	European Union
FAF	Forest Management Fund
FIP	Forest Investment Program
ES	Ecosystem goods and services
EU	European Union
FAF	Forest Management Fund (*Fonds d'Aménagement Forestier*)
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GDP	Gross Domestic Produc
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GGF	Forest Management Groups (*Groupements de gestion forestière*)
GIS	Geographic information system
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HDI	Human Development Index
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict
IBA	Important Bird Area
IFN2	Second national forest inventory
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LAB	Anti-poaching *(Lutte Anti-Braconnage)*
LPAC	Local Project Appraisal Committee
MAB	UNESCO Man And Biosphere program
MARP	Active method of participatory research (*Méthode active de recherche participative*)
MEGECC	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change
MEEVCC	Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Économie verte et du Changement Climatique
MTAD	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization
MRV	Measure, reporting, verification

NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NP	National Park
NT	Near Threatened (Status on IUCN Red List)
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
OFINAP	National Office of Protected Areas (*Office National des Aires Protégées*)
ONEDD	National Observatory of the Environment and Sustainable Development (*Observatoire National de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable*)
ORGIIS	Organization for Indigenous Initiatives and Sustainability
PA	Protected area
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
NAP	National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (*Plan d'Action National de Lutte Contre la Désertification*)
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIMS	Project Information Management System
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PNGT	National Program of Terroir Management (*Programme National de Gestion des Terroirs*)
PNKT	Kaboré-Tambi National Park
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
REP	Ruvuma Elephant Project
RGN	Nazinga Game Ranch
SES	UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SRM	Stakeholder Response Mechanism
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
TRAC	Transparent Resource Assignment from the Core (UNDP)
UCF	Wildlife Conservation Units (*Unités de Conservation de la Faune*)
UGGF	Union of Forest Management Groups (*Union des Groupements de gestion forestière*)
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDP-GEF	UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit
VU	Vulnerable (Status in IUCN Red List)
WB	World Bank
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WCU	Wildlife Conservation Units
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
ZOVIC	Village hunting areas (*Zones Villageoises d'Intérêt Cynégétique*)

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1. A landlocked country located in West Africa, Burkina Faso is a mainly arid and lowland country with some hills, covering an area of 27.4 million hectares. The hydrographic network is made up of three important basins, those of the Volta, Comoé and Niger. The climate is a tropical Sudano-Sahelian type with a dry season and a season of heavy rains. Three major climatic zones - Sahelian, Sudano-Sahelian and Sudano-Guinean from north to south - follow an increase in the average annual rainfall from the North (350 mm) to the South-West (more than 1000 mm), generating various ecogeographic zones with a rich diversity of forests, agricultural and fluvial ecosystems which shelter a significant biodiversity.

2. The vegetation consists mainly of steppes and thorn bushes, as well as different types of savanna. The Sudanese savannas are classified as WWF ecoregions. This type of vegetation is characterized by the coexistence of trees and grasses. The dominant tree families include Combretaceae and Caesalpinioideae, while most grasses belong to the family Andropogoneae. Some acacias are also important nitrogen fixing trees. Other useful trees include shea, baobab and carob trees, traditionally spared from felling. Sorghum, maize, millet and other crops are grown under trees.

3. In Burkina Faso, 1,407 plant species have been identified, of which 8 are vulnerable or globally threatened. There are 2,394 species of wildlife, of which 19 species of mammals, 28 species of birds, 3 species of reptiles and 9 species of fish are vulnerable or threatened globally. The country is still home to viable populations of many large species of African wildlife that have virtually disappeared from the rest of West Africa, including the largest population of elephants in West Africa Sahel, with an estimated population of about 4,000 individuals. This rich biodiversity provides essential ecosystem services to the people of Burkina Faso, especially to poor communities in rural areas, including providing food through agriculture, fishing, pastoralism and the collection of natural products, medicinal plants, fodder, firewood and timber and tourist assets.

4. The population of Burkina Faso is estimated at about 19.7 million people in 2018, with an annual growth rate of 3.1%, of whom 29.4% live in urban areas. The population of Burkina Faso is characterized by its youth. Young people under 25 represent 65% of the total and the median age is 17.4 years (2018 est.). Poverty is widespread in the country. It was estimated that in 2014, 40.1% of the population was living below the national poverty line. The value of the Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.423 in 2017 (0.393 for women and 0.452 for men) is below the average of 0.537 for Sub-Saharan African countries and ranks the country at 183rd out of 189 countries. An analysis of the communal poverty structure by region based on 2006 data showed poverty incidence of 51%, 51.5% and 53.4% respectively for the South-Central, East-Central and West Central regions, higher than the national average of 47.3%. The Gender Development Index, which measures inequalities in health, education and access to economic resources between men and women, is 0.870 for 2017.

5. The recent increase in the real gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate, estimated at 6.7% for 2017, compared to previous years (4% and 5.9% in 2015 and 2016) is attributable to mining activities, construction and trade, as well as the development of the agricultural sector. Livestock and agriculture are the main activities of the rural population. Agriculture accounted for 31% of the country's GDP in 2017, but employs 80% of the country's labour force, underscoring its importance to Burkina Faso's economy. Livestock contributes between 5% and 10% of GDP and pastoral systems provide more than 50% of milk production and meat. In this essentially extensive production system, woody fodder forms the basis of goat feeding and is an important part of the diet of sheep and cattle, depending on the season of the year.[1] The majority (86.5%) of the cattle breeders practice a mobile breeding including the large transhumance (12%) and the extensive sedentary breeding (74.5%).

6. Emerging from a turbulent period, the socio-political climate, relatively calm following the presidential and legislative elections in 2015 and municipal elections in 2016, was disrupted by terrorist attacks in 2016, 2017 and 2018. Although the Government continues to mobilize resources to respond effectively to the issue of security, this challenge will continue to weigh on the country's socio-economic prospects. As a result, the country faces many challenges in generating growth and distributing social goods to a population with inadequate incomes and low levels of human development.

The national system of protected areas of Burkina Faso

7. Protected areas (PAs) are the main means of protecting Burkina Faso's biodiversity while preserving the ecosystem services on which the livelihood of the local communities is based. Burkina Faso's National Protected Area System covers an area of at least 4.4 million hectares, or about 16% of the country's surface area. In addition to national designations, many sites have been designated according to international conventions including Ramsar sites, Biosphere Reserves and Important Bird Areas. An overview of the national PA system in Burkina Faso is presented in Annex J, and indicates category, name of PA, date of creation, area, IUCN category and managing authority. The table also shows protected areas that fall under international designations.

[1] Dicko et Sangaré, 1981 *in* SEONE *et al*., 2018

8. **Protected area management.** At the national level, the management and monitoring of protected areas and hunting areas is shared between OFINAP and the Wildlife and Hunting Directorate (DFRC) of the DGEF, while forests classified for forestry or ecosystem protection purposes are under the supervision of the Directorate of Forests (DiFor) of the DGEF.

9. PA management concessions. In the face of limited financial resources to ensure adequate management of the State's protected areas, and in accordance with the principles of the effective participation of all concerned actors and of fair sharing of responsibilities and benefits, a policy and legislative reform was initiated to involve the private sector and village communities in the management of protected areas. As part of the reform of natural resources management, Burkina Faso innovated with the concept of Wildlife Conservation Units (WCU). The purpose was that hunting areas and national parks leased to the private sector should contribute to local development, partly meet their own management needs to relieve public finances and sustainably conserve biodiversity by promoting it through different modes of tourism: vision, big game and small game hunting. The 1997 Forest Code provided the legal basis for private sector participation in PA management and set the conditions for granting concessions. Each WCU included one or more contiguous protected areas coordinated by a government-appointed conservator and the PONASI PA complex was one of them. The effective management and commercial operation of individual protected areas was delegated to private concessionaires who paid rent and operating costs to the government and neighbouring communities. Currently, the State has conceded its wildlife management rights for a few wildlife protection areas to persons under private law, for the organization of lucrative hunting or tourism vision. In the PONASI area, the Nazinga Game Ranch and the Sissili Classified Forest are each subject to a management concession to a private concessionaire holding an exclusive license to operate it in exchange for payment of an annual fee and the strict observation of the specifications for the management of the concession, defined by order of the Ministry in charge of wildlife (MEGECC). The private concessionaire in the Nazinga GR is Nahouri Safari, managed by Mr Benjamin Bassono. The management of the Sissili CF was granted to the late Mr Norbert Zongo in 1996 and taken over by his family in December 1998, after his death, though unsatisfactorily. More recently, others have expressed an interest in taking over the concession and revive the Sissili Safari but this will require new legal arrangements.

10. ZOVICs. Besides, the decentralization process defined by the General Code of Territorial Communities (Law 055 on Local Government 2004) has allowed the devolution of the management of the resources located in the immediate vicinity of their lands to communities and the integration of the management of protected areas in rural development policies through the National Wildlife Management and Protected Areas Program 2006-2015. The creation of village hunting areas (ZOVIC) is part of the process of communalisation promoted by Act No. 055 / AN of 2004, of the General Code of the Territorial Communities in Burkina Faso. In addition to the transfer of authority and resources to the Communities, this law divides the territories of the rural communes into three (3) areas including a living area, a production area and a conservation area that takes into account the flora and fauna protection areas of the villages. ZOVICs are Wildlife Protection Areas under Article 79 of the2011 Forest Code and correspond to portions of village lands delineated by local communities on the periphery of national protected areas. The periphery is considered as part of the protected domain (as compared to a protected area which is under the State regime of classified areas). Local uses of ZOVICs are subject to rules for the rational management of resources determined by the village communities to which they belong. Because of this management and their location on the immediate outskirts of the national protected area, the ZOVICs serve as a buffer zone.

11. Hunting management in PAs and in ZOVICs. Big and small game hunting in PAs and in ZOVICs are regulated and require the purchase of hunting permits by outside and local hunters and local communities. Government holds control of the areas and ensures its sovereign functions, namely i) allocates areas for concessions, defining specifications for the management of concessions by concessionaires and monitoring their observation, and assessing concessions, ii) determines hunting regulations and quotas, iii) delivers permits and licences for sport and traditional hunting and collects slaughter and concession fees, and iv) undertakes surveillance and wildlife monitoring. The central and decentralized services of the Ministry in charge of wildlife, organize and supervise the conduct of the hunting and tourism season. Concessionaires are responsible for managing the exploitation of wildlife for a fixed period following specifications agreed with the Government. Royalties and taxes collected for the valuation of wildlife reserves are shared between the State and the local authorities.[2] Tourism/sport hunting in core PAs is expected to generate benefits for local communities through providing jobs as hunting guides and trackers and the sharing of revenues and meat of killed animals.

12. **PONASI PA Complex.** The Pô-Nazinga-Sissili (PONASI) Protected Area Complex was defined as a Wildlife Conservation Unit along with 11 other such units in 1996 and included three (3) State protected areas: the Pô / Kaboré-Tambi National Park, the Nazinga Classified Forest and Game Ranch, and the Sissili Classified Forest and Hunting Area, and eleven (11) village hunting areas (ZOVIC) as community managed protected areas contiguous to the State domain. The project intervention site also includes two wildlife corridors along the Ghana border. These protected areas are presented in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 1. The PONASI complex of PAs covers an area of approximately 354,781 ha and is the only ecological ensemble and continuum for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity in the Center-East, Center-South and Center-West regions of Burkina Faso. It is also contiguous to protected areas in northern Ghana.

[2] Forest Code (2011)

Table 1. State and community protected areas in the PONASI landscape

Name	Area (ha)	National classification	Cat. IUCN	Management Unit	Management plan	Status	Management Authority
Kaboré-Tambi	169,000	National Park	II	No	2003 -2007 and 2010 -2020	Created 1976	MEGECC/ DGEF, OFINAP
Nazinga	91,300	Game Ranch/ Classified Forest	IV	OFINAP and private concession	2014-2018	Created 2000	
Sissili	32,700	Hunting zone/ Classified Forest	IV	Private concession	-	Created 1954	
Corridor #1	4,500	Corridor	II	No	-	Not gazetted [3]	
Corridor #2	33,000	Corridor	II	No	-	Not gazetted	
Village Hunting Areas (ZOVIC)							
Boala	1,007	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF[4]	Management plans and specifications outdated	Created 1989	Local authorities and communities under various arrangements
Kounou	2,650	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Tassian	3,345	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Neboun-Bori	3,000	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Boassan	345	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Koumbili	5,820	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Kountioro	2,257	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Natiédougou	544	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Walem-Tiakané	3195	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Saro	853	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Sya	1,265	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Total area ZOVICs	**24,281**						
Total area PAs	**354,781**						

13. Further information on these existing and potential protected areas is presented in Annex I as part of the Target landscape profile.

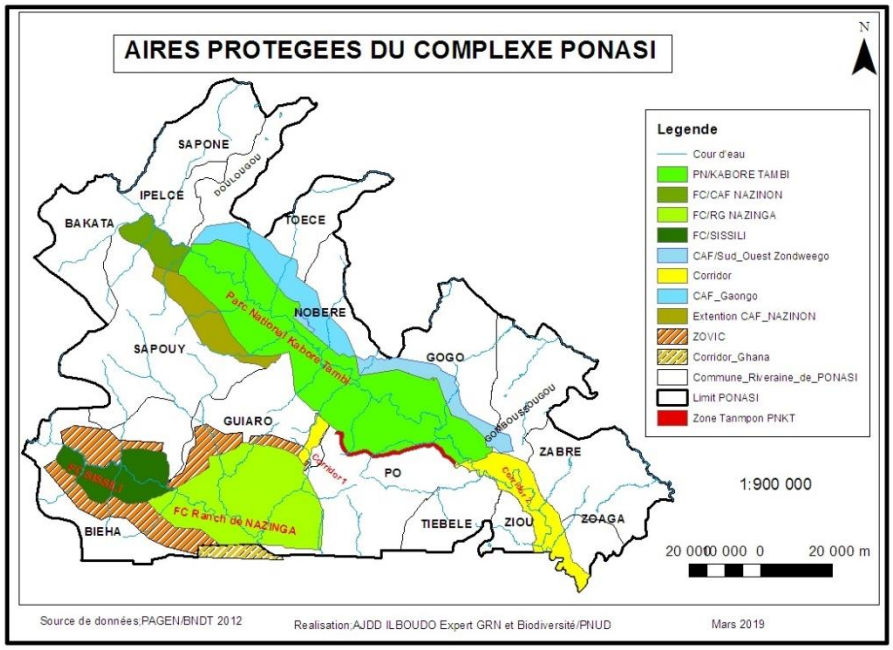

Figure 1. Protected Areas of the PONASI Complex.

14. Despite the adequate coverage of the protected area network in terms of area (16%) and ecosystem representation and an approach promoting ecological connectivity and integration into regional dynamics, conservation efforts of many protected areas remain ineffective and the benefits generated by State and community protected areas are reduced by intense human pressure at their periphery and within, especially through cattle invasion and poaching. Similarly, most of the forestry and pastoral units created under the authority of local governments to provide ecosystem services and sustainable livelihoods to local communities have failed

[3]Corridors # 1 and # 2 were set up by the PAGEN project in 2008 but could not be gazetted. Funded by FFEM, the NGO NATUDEV is currently (2018-2019) working to formalize the creation of corridor # 1 and develop a participatory management and development plan.

[4] CVGF: Village Committee for Wildlife Management

to deliver the expected benefits and fair sharing to all actors involved. Many classified forests are not managed to preserve their conservation potential and their monitoring by the forest service is limited. Although the involvement of local people in the protection of biological resources could lead to effective conservation measures for the benefit of both communities and biodiversity, communities neighbouring protected areas are not involved in decisions about their management. Also, despite the agreements reached between Burkina Faso and Ghana in 2008, protected areas and shared resources are not yet managed with a minimum of coordination on both sides of the border.

The PONASI Protected Area Landscape

15. The vast **PONASI PA Landscape** - integrating the Protected Areas Complex and surrounding areas over 952,000 ha, or 3.5% of the country's area, south of the capital to the Ghanaian border - is the area targeted for integrated management in this proposed project. The protected area complex adjoins the area where the Volta River enters Ghana and serves as an ecological corridor for large mammals such as elephants to migrate from similar ecosystems of northern Ghana (including the Morago River area and the Mole National Park).

16. The PONASI PA landscape is reported to shelter some 600 to 800 elephants that occupy the entire landscape, often roaming along the sub-basins of the Sissili and Nazinga rivers, moving between protected areas, areas adjacent to Ghana and possibly another protected area in Burkina Faso, the Deux Balés NP. These are considered as the second largest elephant population in the country. The former elephant territory included the Kaboré-Tambi NP, but in the 1980s migrant farmers settled in their usual passage areas and almost all the elephants that had migrated to Nazinga could no longer return to the NP. Similarly, the seasonal migration of elephants along the Nazinon River to Ghana and vice versa is now much more difficult for the same reason. The consequences are that elephant populations are now confined to a very limited area, becoming much more vulnerable to poachers and the degradation of their ecosystems.

17. Besides elephants, the area has a rich biodiversity managed using various management and governance modes, which gives it a specific interest in the perspective of the replicability of the results and the lessons from the interventions that will be carried out there, initially to the whole of the PONASI landscape and possibly country-wide. The PONASI complex appears today as an essential part of the West African-protected area network and plays a key role in West African wildlife conservation. It shelters amongst the highest densities of several large mammals that are highly threatened elsewhere in the sub-region such as the elephant, the waterbuck, the major hartebeest or the roan antelope.[5] [6] It is essential to preserve the potential of this biodiversity-rich area to serve as a refuge from the progression of drought and desertification. Burkina Faso is an arid country, and the PONASI landscape serves as an ecological transition zone between the two climatic regions of North Sudan and South Sudan, which further emphasises the importance to preserve it in the context of climate change.

18. The PONASI PA landscape is classified as an important area for bird conservation (IBA) BF006[7] - on the basis of the criterion of the presence of restricted biome species, and as a Ramsar site (No 2366)[8] and work is underway to establish it as a Biosphere Reserve. It is a large ecological ensemble that is home to a great diversity of flora and fauna. It ensures the protection of the Nazinon River which is one of the three largest rivers in Burkina Faso. The site is very rich in wildlife. An important feature is the presence of the country's second largest elephant range (*Loxodonta africana* **VU**), which is shared with a neighbouring country, Ghana. It is recognized as having the highest density of Cobe defassa (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus ssp.* **NT**) in West Africa. In addition to these species, the Complex is home to at least 39 species of mammals, including large savanna herbivores: buffalo, Antelopes, hartebeest, reedbuck, bushbuck, Grimm's duiker, red-flanked duiker, oribi, and warthog. More than ten (10) species of ungulates of great hunting and tourism value are found there. Large carnivores such as the lion and the panther have disappeared, but there are still small carnivores such as jackal, civet, genets, mongooses[9] as well as hyenas and primates such as red monkeys, baboons and grivets. In the PNKT, 122 bird species have been identified, while the total for Nazinga is 321 species, including 7 species of storks and 43 species of raptors. None of these species are endangered or endemic. On a global scale, it is an important reserve of the Afro-tropical domain located in the heart of West Africa. During the European winter, it is used as a stop in the migration circuit of some Western Palearctic migratory birds including fully protected species such as storks.

19. The flora is relatively rich, consisting of 89 woody species in 62 genera and 37 families. It includes Combretaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Rubiacea, Mimosaceae, Sapotaceae, Ebenaceae and other families. These renewable natural resources made up of Timber Forest Products and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) play very important supply and economic functions for the population of the

[5] Marchal, A., Lejeune, P., Bouché, P., Ouédraogo, M., Sawadogo, P.(2012). Status of the medium-sized ungulate populations in 2010, Nazinga game ranch, Burkina Faso (western Africa). BASE, 16(3), 307–315

[6] Bouché P., Douglas-Hamilton I., Wittemyer G., Nianogo A.J., Doucet J.L. (2011). Will elephants soon disappear from west African savannahs? PloS One, 6(6), e20619. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0020619.

[7] http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/kaboré-tambi--nazinga--sissili-complex-iba-burkina-faso

[8] https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2366

[9] Ouédraogo, 2005

surrounding villages. Most of the supply of these natural resources is driven by energy needs including firewood. [10] Eighteen (18) species recorded in the PONASI complex are considered as endangered, threatened and vulnerable, including vulnerable tree species such as *Afzelia africana* (**VU**) and *Vitellaria paradoxa* (**VU**).

20. The PONASI PA landscape is crossed by the Nazinon River and its tributaries Sissili, Dawevélé, and Nazinga. There are also 11 reservoirs in the Nazinga Game Ranch. The regime of these rivers is intermittent, the water flowing period being from July to October, with ponds remaining in the bed of these rivers for the rest of the year. The availability of surface water is a major factor in the survival of the ecosystem's wildlife in the dry season.

21. The PONASI PA landscape partially occupies the territories of nine (9) communes spread over three administrative regions, the East-Central, South-Central and West-central regions. The communes involved are those of Zabré, Zoaga, Guiaro, Po, Toécé, Doulougou, Biéha, Sapouy and Nobéré.

22. **Ecosystem services** The PONASI protected area complex, with its large forest area, helps to counter climate change through carbon sequestration and is a refuge for wildlife. The many ecosystem services it provides contribute to the fight against poverty and to strengthen the resilience of local communities to the adverse effects of climate change. The site is also a focal point for the preservation and dissemination of the genetic pool of fauna and flora for the restocking of related territories. The PONASI Complex is also home to many sites of importance for cultural traditions where people make ritual sacrifices, including the sacred groves in the Classified Forest / Hunting Area of Sissili, the sacred hills and sacred waterholes in the Sissili and in the Nahouri.

23. **Populations within the PONASI landscape.** The project is expected to affect approximately 487,961 people (52.8% women and 47.2% men) including 30,885 direct beneficiaries (18,531 women and 12,354 men)[11]. The average household[12] size in the pilot sites is 7 members. Further details are presented in Annex I. The ethnic composition of the populations of the nine communes of the PONASI landscape area is very diverse and results from past movements of populations attracted by favorable grazing conditions. It is described in more detail in Annex I. The human population around the RGN increased by a factor of 4.5 in 30 years[13]**.** In general, human density in the PONASI landscape is increasing rapidly due to migration of Mossi and Fulanil from the ecologically precarious regions of the central and northern parts of the country with different traditions and local resources use practices[14], and the massive return of Burkinabe from the diaspora in recent years[15].

24. *Standard of living of households*. The prevalence of poverty in the project area as perceived by the population was estimated in a participatory manner based on defined criteria. Overall, people surveyed estimate that 61% of households are poor, 30% are moderately poor and 9% are rich. These estimates and the criteria defined by the persons consulted are further detailed in Annex I. According to the main criteria defined by the populations, the possession of an agro-pastoral capital and the production capacity are decisive in the improvement of the standard of living of households. The situation of the poor is all the more critical as it is almost impossible for them to obtain credit because of their insolvency. To be able to get supplies of cereals (on the market), these people lend their labour for a (paid) daily work, most often in the fields of others.

25. *Local communities' livelihoods and socio-economic benefits related to PAs*. The direct and indirect socio-economic benefits associated with the PONASI PAs [16] encompass the livelihoods based on natural resource uses across the landscape, direct and indirect jobs created in and around protected areas, as well as improvement of farming and breeding activities conducted by neighbouring communities due to more favorable environmental conditions in the vicinity of PAs. Socio-economic benefits are presented in detail in Annex I. Such livelihoods consist mainly of activities in the primary sector, namely agriculture which employs about 95% of the active population in the PONASI landscape, livestock, hunting, fishing, handicrafts, firewood and charcoal, harvesting of NTFPs and fodder, beekeeping, gravel mining and gold panning.

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[10] Doamba. B, Adouabou. B. A, Balma. E. N. 2018

[11] The number of direct beneficiaries is estimated as follows: 30,885 with 60% women overall, including a) 365 men in CAFs, b) 6400 men and women in pastoral activities, c) 1,200 men and women in climate-smart agriculture activities – *terroirs,* d) 20,400 men and women in communal and village forests (other than PAs and CAFs), e) 200 men and 620 women in non-timber forest products value chains (honey value chain: 200 men, 200 women; shea value chain: 300 women; liane goïne value chain: 120 women); f) 60 men and 140 women in tourism; g) 750 men and 750 women - paid work (opening of trails, opening and maintenance of firebreaks, management of early fires, rehabilitation of corridor # 2, etc.)

[12] The household is defined as the basic socio-economic unit in which the different related or non-related members live in the same house or compound, pool their resources and satisfy most of their food and other vital needs under the authority of one person called head of household.

[13] Hema E.M., Barnes R.F.W., Guenda, W. (2010). Distribution of savannah elephants (*Loxodonta africana* Africana Blumenbach 1797) within Nazinga Game Ranch, southern Burkina Faso. African Journal of Ecology, 49(2), 141–149

[14] Vermeulen C, Michaux J.F. (2007). Les populations riveraines du Ranch de Nazinga: anthropologie politique, aménagement des terroirs et zones villageoises de chasse. In: W. Delvingt & C. Vermeulen (Eds.), Nazinga. Région Wallonne, Presse Agronomique de Gembloux, Nature+, APEFE, Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie (Burkina Faso), Gembloux and Ouagadougou.

[15] MEGECC, 2014

[16] Forests and Wildlife Directorate, 2013. Socio-economic study on the contribution of protected areas to the socio-economic development of local populations.

26. Local communities' benefits directly related to protected areas include (i) harvesting timber and non-timber forest products, including hunting products (where hunting is permitted), (ii) jobs and side benefits related to hunting and vision tourism, and (iii) direct employment for the development and management of protected areas. Jobs created for PA development and management can generate substantial revenues for local communities. In three years (from 2010 to 2012), the development works carried out under the PAPSA project in the PONASI PAs generated approximately US$ 76,500 (45 million CFA francs) for the local populations. Yet, such revenues totally depend on the availability of external funding.

27. Protected areas help maintain the pool of wild animal populations hunted by local communities in adjacent terroirs. Local communities traditionally hunt for subsistence within their village terroir to meet their individual and family needs but cannot hunt in areas conceded for sport or tourism hunting only accessible to license holders. In the concessions, hunters are required to be accompanied by a guide, a tracker and a porter, and in village terroirs or village hunting areas (ZOVICs), hunters must hire the services of a tracker recruited from the village wildlife management committee (CVGF), thus providing jobs for local communities.

28. Besides, Burkina Faso' legislation enables local communities to benefit from wildlife hunting by entrusting them with game management in village hunting areas (ZOVIC) that they establish themselves within their terroir. These community-based protected areas are managed through village committees for wildlife management (CVGF). As provided in the legislation, communities may lease their ZOVIC to professionals for the lucrative organization of hunting activities. Local communities determine permissible activities within the ZOVICs with the assistance of decentralized technical services in charge of wildlife. ZOVICs, through their CVGF, collect slaughter taxes (to be repaid to the State) and leasing taxes. The autonomy of this management is however relative since the local populations still depend on the administration for the establishment and the control of the quotas and on the private sector to contact and bring clients (hunters). The potential for domination of one actor vis-à-vis another remains important. Local communities around the Nazinga Game Ranch have made such an agreement that entrusts the management and operation of small game hunting in their ZOVICs to the same private operator who holds the concession of hunting management in the RGN. This agreement provides that income from small game hunting is shared with villagers through the activities they undertake in ZOVICs and jobs generated as part of the management and operation of the ZOVICs, including temporary and permanent jobs as trackers and village guards. These revenues are collected individually or collectively through the CVGF. The agreement provides that villages benefit individually from annual revenues of 350,000 CFA francs (approximately 595 $US) paid by the concessionaire at the end of the hunting campaign, as a development tax for hunting areas, in addition to a daily rental tax of 7,500 CFA francs (approximately 13 $US) when the ZOVIC is used by hunters. Such revenues were used to pay the people involved and finance the activities of the village wildlife management committee and projects of common interest to the whole village, such as boreholes. In addition, the meat from big game hunts was shared with the local population and the hunting guide or the concessionaire.

29. However, since the early '90s, the generation of revenues from the RGN wildlife resources was not optimized (harvesting is no longer practiced, the tourist camp was in poor condition for a while and only recently renovated) and the economic benefits have not been shared with local communities for several years. The rental of ZOVICs in the province of Nahouri for the 2007-2008 campaign generated revenue for all villages of 1,867,500 CFA francs[17] (approximately 3,175 $US). In recent years, the concession holder Nahouri Safari who is currently managing the ZOVICs around the Nazinga Game Ranch ceased paying royalties to local communities on the grounds that this payment is conditional on the proper management and maintenance of ZOVICs and that these are now quite degraded. In addition, an analysis of game species monitored over 30 years in the Nazinga GR[18] has shown declining trends for the small game populations that support subsistence hunting for local communities. As a result, local communities now bear the most direct burden of hunting. They lose the right to use part of their land for the benefit of the concessionaire and can no longer practice their usual agro-pastoral activities while bearing the cost of agricultural and other losses due to invasions of wild animals.

30. Local people currently do not seem motivated to conserve the RGN's wildlife because their participation in management decision-making is poor and they obtain quite low revenues from the RGN and their village hunting zones. When the RGN was created, local communities had willingly given up their land in the hope of a better future. Now, most immigration in the Center-South is from different ethnic groups coming from other parts of the country and which traditions and practices are not as respectful of local resources as are local ethnic groups[19]. It is imperative to build the capacities of all concerned stakeholders, including immigrants, for the sustainable management of hunting activities, the maintenance and restoration of suitable habitats for wildlife, the provision of solutions to minimize HWC, and for addressing benefit sharing issues, to restore incentives for stakeholders to ensure the proper management of resources and habitats within ZOVICs and reduce encroachment and poaching in core PAs.

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[17] NIKIEMA B. 2008. Gestion participative des ressources naturelles des Zones Villageoises d'Intérêt Cynégétiques (ZOVIC) autour du Ranch de Gibier de Nazinga au BURKINA FASO. Cas des ZOVIC de Koumbili et de Kontioro. MÉMOIRE. Université Polytechnique de Bobo-Dioulasso, Institut du Développement Rural.

[18] Bouché P., Lejeune P., Bailly V., Muyle M., Zinque M.H., Mercier A., Cornélis D., Lungren C., Portier B., Marchal A., Renault F., Yaméogo D., Kafando P., Sawadogo P.and C. Vermeulen (2016) Conserving wildlife amongst the cotton fields. A third of a century of experience at the Nazinga Game Ranch, Burkina Faso. Environ. Monit. Assess. DOI 10.1007/s10661-016-5388-y.

[19] Vermeulen and Michaux. 2007. Les populations riveraines du Ranch de Nazinga: anthropologie politique, aménagement des terroirs et zones villageoises de chasse. In:W. Delvingt & C. Vermeulen (Eds.), Nazinga.

31. Other benefits related to the management of land adjacent to protected areas includes (i) agricultural production in riparian communities where SLM interventions such as soil defence and restoration, and water and soil conservation (DRS/CES) activities, including zaï, stone bunds, mounds, and the use of organic manure, have led to a substantial increase in yields for most cash crops and vegetable crops (further details are provided in Annex I. Target Landscape Profile - Benefits related to improving land management adjacent to PAs), (ii) increased livestock production through improved management of pastoral activity, fodder production and conflict management between herders and farmers, resulting in an increase in milk production, higher selling price for livestock in better condition thus higher revenues from cattle fattening activities (further details are provided in Annex I. Target Landscape Profile - Benefits related to improving land management adjacent to PAs), (iii) forestry sectors including a) the wood energy sector (firewood, charcoal), b) exploitation of fauna and fisheries which revenues keep decreasing due to reduced production, also related to poor management, c) exploitation of plant NTFPs dominated by the production of shea butter and which revenues could be improved if the value chains were better organized and the actors better structured at the grassroots level.

32. Forest management worksites (CAF) have been set up since 1985 to stem the uncontrolled exploitation of wood, which is the main source of energy in Burkina Faso. According to the initial concept, management improvement was achieved through the constitution, training and accountability of forest management groups that managed according to development and management plans. The CAFs put in place have provided new sources of income for forest riparian populations through logging, NTFPs, and other jobs required for forest management, thus contributing to reduce poverty within these communities[20]. However, the sustainability of this participatory forest management model is compromised by the lack of reinvestment in the forest investment fund, the lack of reforestation and the trend to develop new natural forests, and the control of production by the State and wholesalers, so that local people do not perceive themselves as managers of their resources[21]. While CAFs initially contributed considerably to the incomes of the actors, these have been diminishing since 2011 linked to a decline in timber production from forest management worksites (CAF) due to poor management. CAFs are now dominated by a patchwork of fields, fallows and savannahs, and no longer have the ecological characteristics of forests[22].

33. The socio-economic benefits of the project in the PONASI landscape area complex could be significant, but are currently well below their potential to contribute to the well-being and development of riparian communities. Maintaining adequate flow of resources and benefits to ensure the involvement and compensation of local communities for their contribution to the management of protected areas and the sustainable management of surrounding lands and resources is a fundamental challenge for this project. Besides direct jobs, sustainable land management actions will contribute effectively to the improvement of agricultural productivity from which households derive most of their livelihoods. Sustainable management of ZOVICs, CAFs and other wooded areas will also contribute to improving and diversifying the livelihoods of local communities through improved availability of wood and non-wood resources and the development of promising value chains from these resources. Finally, strengthening the enabling conditions and potential of local people to benefit from the tourism activities taking place in the PONASI landscape and improving the management of human-wildlife conflicts will encourage local populations to protect wildlife.

Environmental pressures / threats within the PONASI landscape area

34. Despite the importance of the primary sector for the Burkinabe economy, the agro-silvo-pastoral sector is in a precarious situation because of its close dependence on the capital of land and biodiversity resources. These resources are subject to continued degradation from a variety of pressures and threats. Despite the importance of the primary sector for Burkina Faso's economy, the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector is in a precarious situation because of its close dependence on land and biodiversity resources. These resources are subject to a continuous degradation induced by a set of pressures and threats. The extent and integrity of the PONASI protected area landscape ecosystems and associated ecosystem services are threatened by several anthropogenic factors: i) fragmentation, encroachment and degradation of habitats through the expansion of agricultural, pastoral farms and destructive distillation of wood because of suitable land and to meet the ever-increasing needs for arable land of nearly two hundred villages surrounding the protected area complex including aggressive land grabbing by *agribusinessmen*, ii) unsustainable farming practices such as the use of cultural practices that are detrimental to the preservation and conservation of the environment, including the excessive use of herbicides and pesticides whose leaching into the ecosystem leads to the pollution of soils and water, and uncontrolled bush fires, iii) overexploitation of resources including illegal logging, including carbonization, unsustainable harvesting of non-timber forest products, and poaching of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife, including elephant wildlife, exacerbated by human / elephant conflict, iv) and industrial and artisanal mining activities for gold and other materials. v) These pressures, compounded by

[20] Boukary O. 2009. « Aménagement forestier et lutte contre la pauvreté au Burkina Faso » *Développement durable et territoires* [, Varia (2004-2010), http://journals.openedition.org/developpementdurable/8215 ; DOI : 10.4000/developpementdurable.8215

[21] Gautier D., A. Compaoré. 2006. Les populations locales face aux normes d'aménagement forestier en Afrique de l'Ouest. Mise en débat à partir du cas du Burkina Faso et du Mali. pp.63.

[22] Côté M. and D. Gauthier, 2018. Fuelwood territorialities: Chantier d'Aménagement Forestier and the reproduction of "political forests" in Burkina Faso. Geogr. Helv., 73, 165–175, https://doi.org/10.5194/gh-73-165-2018

the effects of climate change, reduce the quantity and quality of biodiversity and soil resources, and have a negative impact on the food security and livelihoods of affected populations.

Loss and degradation of habitats within the PONASI landscape.

35. *Loss of forest cover.* The conversion of forest relics and pastures, including the deforestation of natural vegetation, to meet the needs of the expansion of intensive commercial agriculture, as well as a significant increase in herd size, have led to the loss and degradation of habitats in some areas of the PONASI landscape area. Erosion, drought and flooding also contribute to habitat loss in all land use categories. As high-altitude zones are the most affected by erosion and drought, producers focus on wetlands and along rivers which in turn degrade rapidly. Losses of forest cover at the national level were estimated at 105,000 ha / year in 2007[23] and at 1% on average per year between 1990 and 2010[24]. A study conducted as part of the 5th national report to the CBD (2014) states that plant cover decreased by 11.5% and 17.4% respectively between 2007 and 2012 in areas of high and very high vegetation cover.

36. *Agricultural expansion* Between 1992 and 2014, in the PONASI area (provinces of Bazega, Nahouri, Sissili, Ziro), agricultural expansion through land clearing averaged 1% per year, with a peak of 1.4 % from 1992 to 2002. The area devoted to cotton fields grew 7.6-fold between 1980 and 2007 to the current size of 570,000 ha, thus increasing the proportion of cultivated area dedicated to cotton versus food crops from 2 to 19 % between 1986 and 2007[25]. In the central south region, the cotton production was multiplied by 21 between 1996 and 2007, reaching 15,500 t in 2007[23]. Agricultural statistics show an annual increase of 3.6% of the areas effectively cultivated between 1992 and 2015. However, the difference between these sown areas and the agricultural areas is significant and increases by more than 1% per year in the PONASI area, which shows that more and more land is being cleared for the purpose of cutting and selling wood or charcoal, without being cultivated[26]. Land grabbing in this area leads to massive clearing of land that is never cultivated. In the provinces of Sissili and Ziro, large areas cleared by agribusinessmen have subsequently been converted into cashew orchards.

37. *Livestock increase* Livestock has increased significantly over the last 15 years and of 2.8% per year from 2013 to 2017, requiring vast land areas and putting tremendous pressure on the rich resources of the PONASI landscape savannahs. In 2017, the South central and West central regions of the PONASI landscape were among those with the best fodder potential: the coverage rate was estimated at 140% and 152%, respectively, for a duration of 11 and 12 months[27].

38. *Decline in pasture productivity* Declining grazing productivity, changing ecosystems, drying ponds and overgrazing have already severely affected the Sahel and are now spreading to the southern regions, forcing pastoralists to migrate to greener pastures and leading to overexploitation of resources, land degradation and loss of productivity. These migrations also contribute to exacerbate land conflicts, as livestock production causes the dispersion and fragmentation of cultivated areas.

39. *Grabbing local communities' land reserves by agribusiness investors.* Large plots of land in fertile areas are increasingly being acquired by large economic operators and people with important positions, the "new rich", who are embarking on agribusiness at the expense of family or small-scale farming. These lands, which were part of the traditional land reserves of local communities, have been fallow for 30 years. They were thus covered with dense woody vegetation as secondary forests with high ecosystem services and a high carbon value. A study by the Coalition for the Safeguarding of African Genetic Heritage (COPAGEN) in 2012 showed that the PONASI regions (West Central / Ziro and Sissili provinces and South Central / Nahouri province) were among the most affected. The areas thus grabbed have been estimated at 1,527,000 ha in 2017. The blatant lack of fairness and equity in these transactions abusing the naivety and destitution of peasants was denounced in the media (www.ecodufaso.com), illustrating the case of a land of over 500 hectares acquired in exchange for a motorbike.

Agro-sylvo-pastoral practices and harmful land management

40. *Complete clearing, non-selective cutting of trees and without anti-erosion measures.* The traditional methods of clearing by controlled fires, practiced for generations by the itinerant farmers of Gourounsi, had allowed optimal conservation of the soil. Now, agri-food investors are clearing land indiscriminately, without sparing protected tree species, or implementing anti-erosion measures.

41. *Loss of soil fertility* Exposed to the elements and the resulting erosion, the initial fertility of the soil is rapidly lost in five years, requiring then substantial inputs of fertilizers or causing the abandonment of land for new clearings. For rural households, these practices result from a lack of capacity to invest in maintaining fertility. For investors, these practices result from an ambition of land grabbing for the purpose of land immobilization and a lack of know-how and capacity to invest in intensive agriculture. It has been

[23] MECV 2007. Status of Classified Forests in Burkina Faso and Rehabilitation Plan
[24] FAO, 2012
[25] Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie (INSD) (2016). Statistiques économiques. Available at: http://www. insd.bf/n/index.php/indicateurs?id=63
[26] SEONE *et a*l., 2018
[27] DGEAP, 2017, in PIF, 2018

observed that most "*agribusiness* projects" have never achieved their goal of high-yield productivity, even proving to be less profitable than traditional farms.

42. *Excessive use of herbicides, pesticides and unregistered fertilizers* Although reliable data on the subject are not available, the use of herbicides is booming in the PONASI Complex area. They are used more and more on farms (i) as a pre-sowing weed killer (allowing farmers to sow after full usage of weed killers and no tillage), (ii) to reduce weed germination (after plowing and sowing), (iii) as a total weed killer in orchards and even (iv) to clear new fields by minimizing manual labour. The herbicides used are not registered and are bought on the local market, abundantly supplied from Ghana. The herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers used in excess are leached and contaminate the soil and watercourses of the ecosystems. Their use in the production areas threatens the survival of bees and their pollination role as well as the production of honey. Already in 2006, a beekeeping cooperative had noted a drop of nearly 50% in the colonization of hives by bees in areas of high cotton production in the east of the country[28]. This phenomenon could also be observed in the PONASI complex, which is one of the cotton zones of SOFITEX and the FASOCOTON company.

43. *Increased frequency and extent of uncontrolled bush fires*: In recent years, uncontrolled and large-scale bush fires in the PONASI landscape have been caused by slash-and-burn agriculture and, to some extent, exacerbated by climate change. In the Sudanian savannahs, where a continuous carpet of perennial grasses connects areas of dense vegetation cover, bush fires can be massive and destroy vast natural habitats. National statistics on bush fires since 2001[29] show a decline in bushfire activity over the past 15 years, with a regression rate of 8.52% between 2001 and 2004 and 11% between 2010 and 2014. While the practice of fire remains high in protected areas and other classified forests, it is strongly declining in unclassified protected forests (forest estate of territorial communities). The regions with the highest frequency and magnitude of bush fires are those with high biomass potential to burn, which means large areas of reserves, parks and classified forests. Between 2001 and 2010 in the West-central and South-central regions of the PONASI complex, bush fires affected 25 to 28% of the territory. In 2014, these proportions were only 8% for the West central and 12% for the South central, mainly in the PNKT, the Nazinga Ranch and the classified forests of Sissili and Nazinon.[30]

Overexploitation of natural resources

44. *Overexploitation of fuelwood* The PONASI area is referred to as the "wood park" of Ouagadougou, the capital city. The increased demand for firewood to supply not only Ouagadougou, but also other urbanized areas near the PONASI landscape area, is leading to overexploitation of timber, putting additional pressure on these scarce forest resources. During the period 2010 to 2015, the 8 forest management worksites (CAF) located in the PONASI zone produced 1,442,747 wood-energy stems intended mainly for the supply of the city of Ouagadougou and the chief towns of the communes[31]. Data on charcoal is only available for the year 2015 and indicates the production of 312,900 quintals from two of the 8 projects in the area.

45. *Wildlife poaching*. The intensity of conflict with elephants is very high in the farms bordering protected areas, such as the Kabore-Tambi National Park. Wildlife management authorities have applied various interventions to deal with these HWC incidents with unequal success. Poverty, lack of enforcement capacity and the demand from consumer countries supporting an illicit trade market are the main causes of poaching. Poachers prey on almost all mammals, but the most sought-after are the antelopes (*Hippotragus equinus*), the hartebeest (*Alcelephus buselaphus*), the warthog (*Phacochoerus africanus*), the elephant (*Loxodonta africana* - **VU**), the bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*), the oribi (*Ourebia ourebi*), the Grimm's duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*), the reedbuck (*Redunca redunca*), the Buffon's kob (*Kobus kob*), the Bushbuck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus ssp defassa* - **NT**), and the buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*). All these species are poached, but elephant poaching is getting more attention from PA managers. Poaching of elephants has increased since 2010 with the development of the ivory industry. It has been estimated that about 200 elephants were killed at the national level from 2012 to 2014 (personal interview with the Director of Wildlife and Hunting). In the Nazinga Game Ranch, human presence was detected over 11 % of the ranch area between 1985 and 1987, extended to 50 % between 1994 and 2000 and was at 67% in 2011[32]. This evolution is in line with the progressive expansion of illegal activities in the RGN in those years. Survey results indicate that large species were little affected despite increasing evidence of illegal activities, as poaching activities targeted mainly small species for local subsistence. Small animals are easier to shoot and carry than large ungulates, and easier to hide from wildlife officers and from village neighbours that could denounce them. In Burkina Faso, although bushmeat trade is permitted by law, there is no bushmeat traffic at the scale seen in Central Africa or in the coastal countries of West Africa, and illegal hunting is mostly practiced for self-subsistence purposes.

46. In protected areas, poaching is more intense in areas where monitoring is ineffective because of difficult access or remoteness from forest ranger stations. Poaching is restrained during herd migration between protected areas because of the presence of local communities along the corridors. The location of the Nazinga Game Ranch on the Ghana-Burkina Faso border poses a particular

[28] http://lefaso.net/spip.php?article 17381
[29] ONDD/ SP CNDD/MEEVCC in PIF., 2018
[30] ONDD in PIF., 2018
[31] PNGT 2015
[32] Bouché et al. 2016. Conserving wildlife amongst the cotton fields. A third of a century of experience at the Nazinga Game Ranch, Burkina Faso. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment. DOI: 10.1007/s10661-016-5388-y.

problem, as wildlife poaching is more intense on the Ghanaian side and formal collaboration between rangers in both countries is weak, although an official agreement has been signed between the two countries. When panther and lion skin smugglers were arrested in February 2019, pursuant to the provisions of the Forest Code 2011, the national media pointed out that the legislative aspects were a weak link in the enforcement of this law. 70 to 80% of the Forest Code violations would be settled amicably, so that legal proceedings to enforce the law are not frequent. Improvements are expected with the support of the NGO Conservation-Justice at the Ministry of the Environment.

47. *Overexploitation of non-timber forest products* (NTFP). The disappearance of natural habitats in rural areas results in the reduction of NTFPs (fruits, seeds, leaves, gums, bark, mushrooms, honey, etc.). The growing demand for NTFPs on the market (affirmed by 95% of the actors in 2016 in the PONASI complex[33]) and the quest for diversification of income sources leads to the early exploitation of products such as shea kernels, néré fruits (*Parkia biglobosia*) and monkey bread, both in agro-sylvo-pastoral areas and in forests. , thus compromising the natural regeneration of the species used, including shea, néré, and baobab.

48. *Ineffective hunting management within and around PAs*: In State PAs, wildlife hunting is allowed in partial wildlife reserves, game ranches and local refuges. In the PONASI, big game /trophy hunting for tourists takes place in the Nazinga Game Ranch (RGN) and in the Sissili Classified Forest. Small game hunting for tourists and subsistence hunting for local communities are taking place in the ZOVICs surrounding the RGN. Big and small game hunting in PAs and in ZOVICs are regulated and require the purchase of hunting permits by outside and local hunters and local communities. Government is responsible for delivering permits and licences for sport and traditional hunting and collecting fees, allocating areas for concessions, defining specifications for the management of concessions by concessionaires, monitoring the observation of such specifications and assessing concessions, surveillance, and determining hunting regulations and quotas. The central and decentralized services of the Ministry in charge of wildlife, organize and supervise the conduct of the hunting and tourism season. Concessionaires are responsible for managing the exploitation of wildlife for a fixed period following specifications agreed with the Government. Royalties and taxes collected for the valuation of wildlife reserves are shared between the State and the local authorities.[34] Tourism/sport hunting in core PAs is expected to generate benefits for local communities through providing jobs as hunting guides and trackers and the sharing of revenues and meat of killed animals.

49. The Nazinga Game Ranch was created in 1975 as a pilot project led by a Canadian NGO, the African Wildlife Husbandry Development Association, and was later co-managed by professionals with the Ministry of the Environment from 1984 to 1990. ZOVICs were created in parts of the village terroirs around the Nazinga Game Ranch to create an autonomous production system in which the local populations were responsible for the management and shared the benefits. Revenues came from wildlife viewing activities, international safari hunting, game hunting, traditional and commercial fishing by the local population in the ranch, as well as small game and bird safari hunting in peripheral ZOVICs[35]. When the Canadian NGO quit in 1990, the ranch remained under the sole management of the National Wildlife Service. Over time, local communities have conceded the management of small game hunting activities in their ZOVIC to a concessionaire. Nahouri Safari, who is currently managing the ZOVICs around the Nazinga Game Ranch, ceased paying the royalties (350 000 CFA francs - approx 595 $US) to local communities in recent years on the grounds that this payment is conditional on the proper management and maintenance of ZOVICs, which he claims are now quite degraded.

50. While big game hunting did provide significant benefits to the Government and concessionaires, the small game populations that support small game hunting for tourists and subsistence hunting for local communities have been found to be declining and no longer provide significant benefits to the local populations. Indeed, the analysis of data collected over most of 30 years between 1981 and 2011 in the RGN[36] have shown a significant population increase for large species (elephant, waterbuck and hartebeest populations: +6%, +9% and +9% yearly respectively), and decline for medium and small-sized antelope species (especially for common duiker and oribi: - 3% and - 8% yearly respectively). On the one hand, increased densities of large species may be explained by a significant rainfall increase in those years, immigration from the nearby Kaboré-Tambi National Park and from surrounding areas due to increasing cultivation pressure, and to natural rate of increase. On the other hand, declining trends for common duiker and oribi may be related to two main factors: i) Management activities in the RGN have likely been reduced after the departure in 1990 of the NGO that established the ranch which then fell under the sole management of the national wildlife service, due to the lack of effective capitalization of the learnings of the pilot experience, and insufficient transfer of knowledge and skills to Government staff. This would have favoured increased poaching (which mainly targets small species) and inappropriate capture levels through legal hunting. ii) Competition for food resources between small and large ungulate species or between mobile and resident species may have favored the larger species which population size increased significantly during the same period. However, buffalos -a key species for safari

[33] Sama, 2016

[34] Forest Code (2011)

[35] Portier, B., Lungren, C.G. (2007). La faune et le ranching au Burkina Faso. In: W. Delvingt, C. Vermeulen (Eds.), Nazinga. Région Wallonne, Presse Agronomique de Gembloux, Nature+, APEFE, Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie (Burkina Faso), Gembloux and Ouagadougou. pp. 33–44.

[36] Bouché P., Lejeune P., Bailly V., Muyle M., Zinque M.H., Mercier A., Cornélis D., Lungren C., Portier B., Marchal A., Renault F., Yaméogo D., Kafando P., Sawadogo P.and C. Vermeulen (2016) Conserving wildlife amongst the cotton fields. A third of a century of experience at the Nazinga Game Ranch, Burkina Faso. Environ. Monit. Assess. DOI 10.1007/s10661-016-5388-y.

hunting and game viewing- are likely to have had a limited competition impact on smaller herbivores due to the low densities (<0.3 ind/km^2) measured over more than two decades in the RGN[37,38], which were possibly due to excessive hunting and to poaching.

51. In the Nazinga Game Ranch, monitoring designed to assess population trends of medium and large mammals and occurrences of illegal activities such as poaching was conducted almost on a yearly basis from 1981 to 2011 and most results have been recorded in unpublished reports[39]. Currently, the number of killed animals is no longer systematically monitored and this statistic is extrapolated from the number of hunting licenses issued. Under current procedures, hunting quotas should be determined during a national workshop to examine the potentialities and limitations of hunting areas, based on ecological monitoring data. However, since the monitoring of killings and abundance of exploited populations is not carried out consistently and according to a protocol to produce statistically valid data, the quotas or sustainable yield thresholds for the main exploited species are not based on rigorous science to ensure that hunting activities do not adversely affect the conservation objectives of core PAs and ZOVICs.

52. *Human-wildlife conflicts* concern several species present in the landscape and are more frequent in the fields contiguous to protected areas. The current situation of human-elephant conflict is further detailed in Annex L, including the sites in the PONASI complex and the Nazinga-PN Deux-Balés corridor. Human-Elephant Conflicts occur at the beginning and end of rainy seasons in sites that are less monitored by forest services (due to difficult access) and neighbouring communities. At the beginning of the rainy season, elephants (*Loxodonta africana* - **VU**) migrate to the north of the PONASI complex, where there is water, grass, natural salt marshes, and a large space for movement, and return at the end of the rainy season, when the water level drops. Each time they move, they do damage to the lands (orchards, cornfields, etc.) of neighbouring villages. The recent creation of two corridors as part of the PAGEN project have significantly contributed to solving this problem and allowing elephant movements between the Nazinga Game Ranch and the PNKT. However, the status of the corridors has not yet been formalized and there is no management or zoning plan that prevents the application of any rules limiting access and use of resources and land and increasing the risk of humans and elephant wildlife encounters.

Industrial and artisanal mining activities

53. *Exploitation of gold.* The PONASI area is home to an active industrial gold mine whose quarry is located in the Guiaro commune and the industrial processing unit in the commune of Tiébélé, about 40 km to the east. Three other industrial mining licenses have also been granted. A gold mining site in the village of Zerboko (ZOAGA commune), is located next to Corridor No. 2, and threatens its integrity.

54. *Extraction of aggregates.* Sand, gravel and wild pebbles are extracted in the PNKT and corridors for commercial purposes. This situation is responsible for the degradation of certain ecosystems, erosion and the transport of solid materials being responsible for the filling of water bodies.

Climate changes

55. The analysis of the projections for the coming years made in the framework of the 2015 National Adaptation Plan is summarized in some observations for the whole country according to which (i) the risk of a reduction in rainfall is low, however rainfall patterns are likely to be more spread out and more variable from year to year, with contrasting periods of torrential rains and longer drought periods, (ii) an increase in maximum and minimum temperatures of 2.5°C to 5°C is expected, (iii) significant increase in potential monthly evapotranspiration (2 to 10 mm) is expected. The likely consequences for natural and agro-sylvo-pastoral resources include: (i) increased risks to growth rainfed crops, (ii) more frequent and severe floods could lead to crop and biodiversity losses, (iii)) an increase in potential evapotranspiration combined with anthropogenic activities could accelerate the degradation of vegetation cover, the decrease in groundwater recharge through infiltration, and a decrease in perennial surface water and watercourses and gallery forests (iv) the regeneration capacity of forest formations should no longer be able to compensate for the harvesting of wood to meet energy needs, (v) the scarcity of grazing lands and water bodies in the Sahelian zone should push pastoral activities to migrate further south, thus risking pressure on pastures in the southern regions of the country, including the PONASI landscape area. Annual rainfall data show an irregular pattern from year to year. However, the global trend shows a significant increase in rainfall volumes (from 650 to 930 mm) between 1983 and 2013[40].

[37] Ouedraogo, M. 2005. Régulation de la dynamique des populations de buffles (*Syncerus caffer* Sparrman) et de Waterbucks (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus* Ogilby) et moyens de gestion à mettre en œuvre pour préserver l'équilibre des communautés végétales dans le ranch de Nazinga (Burkina Faso). (PhD dissertation).

[38] Bouché Ph. 2011. Inventaire des grands mammifères de la Forêt Classée et Ranch de Gibier de Nazinga. Burkina Faso. OFINAP Ranch de Gibier de Nazinga. ULg-Gembloux Agro Bio-Tech.

[39] ibid.

[40] Bouché P., Lejeune P., Bailly V., Muyle M., Zinque M.H., Mercier A., Cornélis D., Lungren C., Portier B., Marchal A., Renault F., Yaméogo D., Kafando P., Sawadogo P.and C. Vermeulen (2016) Conserving wildlife amongst the cotton fields. A third of a century of experience at the Nazinga Game Ranch, Burkina Faso. Environ. Monit. Assess. DOI 10.1007/s10661-016-5388-y.

56. The cycle of biodiversity loss and land degradation and poverty. The loss of biodiversity and land degradation, combined with the effects of climate change, worsen the poverty status of the most vulnerable segments of the population in the intervention zone and compromise the nutritional balance of households that do not have the resources and knowledge needed to adapt their means of production and use of natural resources. Low productivity and low wages in agro-sylvo-pastoral work discourage young people from investing in better and more sustainable practices and encourage them to leave rural areas for big cities in search of better incomes.

57. The long-term solution proposed in this project to address the drivers of biodiversity loss and land degradation is to adopt a landscape-scale management approach to ensure the sustainable management of the PONASI complex and its area of influence to ensure the preservation and integrity of the ecosystem services on which the livelihoods of local people depend.

Barriers to implementing the long-term solution

Barrier# 1. Insufficient systemic and institutional capacity for integrated governance of land use

58. In Burkina Faso, many organizations concerned with the environment have different mandates and different jurisdictions. They often work independently, without appropriate coordination and complementarity.

59. At the national level, management and monitoring of protected areas and hunting areas is shared between OFINAP and the Wildlife and Hunting Directorate (DFRC) of the DGEF, while forests classified for forestry or ecosystem protection purposes are under the supervision of the Forest Directorate (DiFor) of the DGEF. In the PONASI area, only the Ranch of Nazinga is under the management and monitoring of OFINAP. The PNKT is under the responsibility of the DGEF and of the Regional Directorates of the Ministry of the Environment. The Sissili Classified Forest is the subject of a hunting concession, which is in principle followed by the DFRC, while the Nazinon Classified Forest managed as a CAF is under the Directorate of Forests and Reforestation / General Directorate of Waters and Forests. Agencies such as DGEF, OFINAP and DREEVCC operate independently at different levels, including for the PONASI complex. Within the Directorate General of Water and Forests, ecological monitoring is under the supervision of the Department of Planning and Ecological Monitoring of the DFRC which includes 3 officers and 1 engineer. It can provide support to OFINAP and concessionaires as needed. They are supported in the field by seven (7) forest stations and brigades set up specifically for PAs, four for the RGN and three for the PNKT, with respectively 10 (RGN) and 11 (PNKT) forest agents.

60. Management units should be established for each protected area, such as the Nazinga Game Ranch Management Unit, but have not been established for the PNKT or for the Sissili CF. Hence, there is no joint governance and integration at the landscape level. There is a strong need for a platform to set up joint and coherent decision-making mechanisms and to ensure the harmonization of the different management jurisdictions within the landscape. In addition, there are no tools, knowledge and appropriate skills to support such a platform for better decision making and addressing both biodiversity concerns, sustainable land and resources management, climate change, and socio-economic benefits.

61. Since 2009, with the support of several donors, including UNDP and the GEF, the Ministry in charge of Environment has initiated and developed processes of consultation and national and regional planning within the framework of the Country Partnership Program, notably in the Boucle du Mouhoun and the Center-West (which includes part of the PONASI landscape). However, these interventions were mainly focused on one environmental area, sustainable land management. New land-use planning tools and resources for maximizing benefits are needed to provide an adequate basis and analytical framework for sound decision-making that takes into account multiple environmental and socio-economic dimensions with a view to identifying synergies and reducing the inevitable trade-offs between the benefits provided by each of these areas.

62. There is also a lack of knowledge about the exact estimates of carbon stocks in the PONASI landscape, as well as the options/opportunities for carbon sequestration. Carbon mapping is essential to better understand the potential for sequestration and ecosystem valuation through the REDD+ system. Tools such as decision-making and carbon mapping will help strengthen the PONASI landscape management plan and provide an additional argument for protecting critical wildlife habitat, maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem services, while contributing to reduce emissions.

63. The REDD+ process initiated by Burkina Faso under the Forest Investment Program (FIP, financed by the WB and AfDB) will provide the country with a national REDD+ strategy and includes the development of national knowledge and capacities to estimate and monitor carbon stocks and a mechanism for collecting and redistributing profits to carbon project holders. The estimate of carbon stocks under the BIP covers one of the classified forests of the PONASI landscape, the Nazinon classified forest now managed as a forest management site (C*hantier d'Aménagement Forestier*).

64. Finally, there are no appropriate incentives or mechanisms to support the financing of landscape management. The experience gained by the MEGECC in the context of the GEF-financed Country Pilot Partnership (CPP) program and in the framework of the PONASI project supported by the EU and Naturama has shown that the sustainability of consultation and partnership mechanisms for sustainable land management depends closely on the continued funding of the Platform and its autonomous operation. Another

lesson from the CPP program is that the collaborative planning process, by making transparent the resource planning mobilized by the stakeholders in the partnership, significantly improves the funding of natural resource management and acts as an incentive to technical and financial partners to strengthen their actions in the region considered.

Barrier No. 2. Low management effectiveness of the conservation areas.

65. Despite the official designation of PAs in the 1970s, the management effectiveness of the PONASI PA complex and individual PAs remained low. Administrative and technical supervision is the responsibility of various entities. The connectivity between the PAs was established through the creation of two corridors with the support of the PAGEN project but still needs to be secured. Basic infrastructure for management is non-existent or in poor condition, and revenue-generating sectors require a concerted revitalization initiative.

66. Management plans for the Nazinga Game Ranch and the Kaboré-Tambi National Park need to be updated and validated and the Sissili Forest Reserve plan still needs to be developed. The status of this forest must be reconfirmed after unsuccessful attempts to decommission part of the forest to create a grazing area; its hunting management concession must be renewed and formalized. Only the PNKT draft management plan includes elements for an integrated landscape management approach and for a co-management relationship with neighboring park communities. There is no regular monitoring program for biodiversity except in Nazinga where annual monitoring is limited to mammals targeted by hunting. An inventory was conducted in 2014 in the Sissili FC and the PNKT financed by the Bolgatenga-Ouagadougou Power Line Connection Project as part of a protocol with the National Electricity Company of Burkina Faso. With the exception of hunting organized by and benefiting private concessionaires, there is no integrated program to provide vision tourism opportunities in protected areas that can bring substantial benefits to local communities.

67. The status of several peripheral areas of protected areas in the state still needs to be formalized (CAF, Buffer Zone, some ZOVICs and corridors) to be able to consolidate or renew their management.

68. Although co-management has emerged as a necessity, based on the active participation of local authorities and NGOs to ensure the mobilization of actors at all levels, it is still not in place, neither the capacity nor the tools to supervise it. The co-management of PAs would partially offset the financial limitations for the management of certain staff such as ecoguards.

69. The PNKT is surrounded by 70 villages for a total of 30,000 inhabitants. Between 1993 and 2007, the management of the park was entrusted to the national NGO NATURAMA and progress has been made in supporting the livelihoods of the community, which has reduced anthropogenic pressures on the park. However, since the management of the park returned to the government, financial and human resources are insufficient to operationalize proper management to maintain these gains. There is no management unit and the park management infrastructure is deteriorated. Forest rangers are poorly equipped, lack the logistical means to carry out their essential tasks of surveillance and biodiversity monitoring, have few training opportunities, and no performance reward system.

70. The establishment of two biological corridors covering 37,500 ha under the PAGEN project (Partnership for Improved Management of Natural Ecosystems - 2003-2007) resulted in an increase in wildlife populations and elephant movements between main PAs. However, after the end of the project, surveillance decreased, and the situation started to reverse. Pastoralists have invaded the corridors, poaching has resumed, and bushfires have become more common, exerting pressure on wildlife attempting to use these corridors. It is urgent to formalize the statutes of the corridors to enable forest and surveillance agents to conduct their missions, to establish a permanent governance and co-management structure for corridors involving local authorities and local NGOs and associations, to develop co-management plans including zoning plans and to integrate these in the business plan for the complex of PAs, as well as a restoration plan for targeted habitat improvements with the full participation of community members.

71. At the same time, the government needs to develop and implement an effective elephant conservation plan for the entire PONASI landscape, in collaboration with local communities and with Ghanaian authorities. Transboundary agreements between Ghana and Burkina Faso to ensure the protection of elephant populations have never been implemented. At the same time, the movements of elephants within the PONASI landscape and in adjacent areas are not clearly understood, which hampers the creation of an additional corridor to ensure the connection of elephant corridors outside the PONASI landscape.

Barrier # 3. Lack of incentives for the conservation and sustainable management of land and natural resources for stakeholders, including local communities, and insufficient capacity to sustainably manage resources and develop adequate incentives

72. Forest management worksites (CAFs) in the PONASI landscape are areas that are managed by communities in accordance with the principle of public participation in forest regulatory instruments. However, the capacity of communities to ensure sustainable management of land and natural resources is insufficient. First, sustainable land management is not well understood by communities. Although most planning and management tools (zoning, divisions, rules, etc.) have been established for a long time (in the years 1985), it is necessary to closely supervise communities to obtain their acceptance, and to provide up-to-date and practical measures, such as simplified zoning plans, enhanced hunting management measures and agreed management measures for conflicts between wildlife and livestock herds. Analysis of the evolution of CAFs over the last 20 to 30 years, including two CAFs in the PONASI area, shows that

resources are better managed when the CAF is established on a state-owned forest and benefits from more rigorous monitoring of technical services. However, management practices in the CAF established in forests managed by communities fail to prevent a very significant degradation of forest resources to the point of questioning the viability of the development and management model established in Burkina Faso (PIF, 2018).

73. Current farming practices are not sustainable. Land grabbing by private individuals, accelerated clearing for agricultural, logging and charcoal production purposes, and excessive use of unregistered pesticides and herbicides provide very little or no benefit to the local populations while posing a serious threat to PAs in the PONASI landscape.

74. The poor valorization of the natural resources in the ZOVICs in addition to the lack of enforcement of regulatory texts, particularly with regard to the distribution of revenues from the exploitation of ZOVICs and PAs, are increasingly affecting the motivation of the communities towards conservation. Indeed, revenue generated by the exploitation of wildlife does not profit much to local communities. State revenues mainly consist of permits (hunting, capture, vision), licenses (exploitation, guide, shops, restaurants), taxes, tracking fees, certificates of origin, the sale of stamps and provincial revenues. Concessionaire revenue consists mainly of the sale of safaris to tourists. The revenues of the population come from the rental of village hunting areas (ZOVICs), village hunting permits, tracking fees (50% paid to trackers), management fees (50% donated to the Collective Interest Fund), and the sale of game meat. Revenue from annual management fees, operating licenses and hunting / fishing guide licenses collected from 1997 to 2006 for 20 private hunting areas varied from year to year without increasing significantly during the period. According to data from the Wildlife and Hunting Direction (DFC, 2006), the cumulated revenues from 1997 to 2006 were unevenly distributed, with 75% accruing to private concessionaires, 22% to the State and only 3% to the population.

75. Compared to other land uses, communities derive very little revenue from protected areas: one (1) ha of food crops provides an annual income of about US$ 1,100 (650,000 CFA francs) to a household, while thousands of ha for fauna may yield about US$ 600 (350,000 CFA francs) to the entire community. The Order No. 96-022/MEE/MICA/MEF on the setting of taxes, royalties and titles for the exploitation of wildlife in Burkina Faso is the legal framework for the sharing of royalties from hunting in Burkina Faso. Article 2 of this order fixes the annual concession management fee by type of protected area and Article 3 sets the distribution of the annual management fees that the concessionaire is required to pay to the State at 50% for village wildlife management committees. This tax is the only one that could provide direct benefits related to the management of protected areas to local communities but in reality, it is not paid to the village committees in spite of planned arrangements. Currently, there is little incentive for communities to conserve and apply sustainable land and resource management practices. Income-generating activities related to protected areas, such as tourism, are lacking. Community training and viable partnerships with the private sector are needed to create alternative livelihoods.

76. There is a need to highlight other ecosystem goods and services that benefit local communities as well as the value of conserving biodiversity as an asset for the development of income-generating activities, including sustainable value chains based on ecosystem goods and services and tourism activities. The link between biodiversity conservation, improved management of land and resources within protected areas and other landscape units, and improvement of their living conditions must be tangible and clearly perceived by communities, to encourage them to better protect resources in landscapes.

Barrier # 4. Lack of adequate knowledge management and gender mainstreaming

77. The unreliability of the data and the lack of data collection, storage and sharing constitute a major obstacle to the establishment of adequate scientific monitoring of environmental threats in Burkina Faso. In addition, the minimum amount of information available poses challenges in sharing and scaling up successes and lessons learned from the many efforts of international, national and local actors in the environmental and natural resource management sectors across the country. Building capacity and sharing more reliable data is essential for moving towards better environmental governance and management.

78. Insufficient understanding and documentation of the concept of gender hinders its proper consideration in development projects and programs. Most of the available data and statistics are not disaggregated by gender, so it is difficult to take this dimension into account in national development policies and programs and in governance systems. Women are indeed underrepresented in decision-making bodies in farmers' organizations (when mixed) and occupy mostly minor posts.

79. *Consistency with national priorities.* Burkina Faso has developed and adopted a national strategy for biological diversity the period 2001 to 2025 and five-year action plans, the most recent one covering the period 2011-2015. The strategy/action plan is being revised to incorporate the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The project is especially relevant to numerous target results identified in the action plan 2011-2015 and contributes to implement them, namely the following ones: Under the conservation sub-objective, Result 1.1 - improved involvement of local populations in the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, especially that of women as main users; Result 1.6 - improved management of conservation areas; Result 1.7 - boundaries of conservation areas demarcated; Result 1.9 – wildlife rehabilitated; Result 1.10 - strengthened land use planning process; and under the sustainable use sub-objective, Result 2.1 involvement of populations in the management of biological resources promoted; Result 2.2 – enhanced value of biological resources; Result 2.4 – strengthened agroforestry and agro-silvo-pastoralism practices; Result 2.5 – reduced harmful activities towards

biological resources; Result 2.6 – improved knowledge of biological resources; Result 2.10 for the sustainable management of wildlife and protected areas; Result 2.14 - increased income from the valorization of biological resources. This project also supports Burkina Faso's commitments to the RAMSAR Convention, by improving the management of the PONASI landscape which was designated as a RAMSAR site in November 2018.

80. The project contributes to the objectives of the "10-year Strategic Framework Plan to strengthen the implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification (2008-2018)", related to the UNCCD, specifically the objectives to improve the state of degraded ecosystems, and generate global benefits from the effective implementation of the Convention in synergy with the other two major environmental conventions such as the conservation of land and biodiversity resources and carbon sequestration. The project contributes to implementing Burkina Faso's National Action Programme (NAP 2000) under UNCCD, which highlighted that the country is facing massive desertification and actions such as better land use planning and climate smart agriculture have to be promoted. Outcome 1 is setting up a governance framework and tools to involve stakeholders from multiple sectors in the integrated planning, implementation and monitoring of the PONASI landscape management plan. Through this, the project will address an important challenge identified in the NAP in 2000, namely the compartmentalization of the multiple institutions involved in rural development which complicates the coordination of actions and causes confusion to local communities due to sometimes contradictory discourse among various actors. Through providing a unified framework and supporting local communities in the implementation of sustainable agricultural, rangeland and pastoral practices, this outcome and the outcome 3 are addressing most other national challenges related to lack of community participation, natural resource exploitation and management methods that are increasingly inadequate to the current environmental conditions, the anarchic occupation of space aggravated by large population migrations giving rise to numerous conflicts, disordered movements of livestock transhumance and the exacerbation of competition for the use of natural resources, which are sources of social tensions.

81. In all of its components, the project includes several actions that contribute to implementing the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change 2015 which objectives in the environment and natural resources sector include increasing the resilience of ecosystems, improving biodiversity conservation, strengthening ecological research and monitoring, and mitigating GHG emissions.

82. The project supports Burkina Faso's national plan for economic and social development for 2016-2020 (PNDES), the main planning document at the national level, which allows the implementation of priority actions based on the Burkina 2015 foresight document and taking into account the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through its interventions, the project will contribute more specifically to the following strategic objectives: SO 1.3: Strengthen decentralization and promote good local governance; SO 2.4: Promote decent work and social protection for all, especially for young people and women; SO 3.1: Sustainable development of a productive and resilient agri-silvo-pastoral, fauna and fisheries sector, more market-oriented and based on the principles of sustainable development; and SO 3.5: Reverse the trend of environmental degradation and ensure sustainable management of natural and environmental resources. The project is in line with the 2025 Vision which stresses the importance of climate risks to sustainable development and economic growth, outlining the linkages with natural resource management and ecosystem services.

III. STRATEGY

83. The long-term solution proposed in this project to address the drivers of biodiversity loss and land degradation is to adopt a landscape-scale management approach to ensure the sustainable management of the PONASI complex and its area of influence to ensure the preservation and integrity of the ecosystem services on which the livelihoods of local people depend.

84. The PONASI landscape is a complex socio-ecological system with a mosaic of land uses and resources, management modes, involving multiple stakeholders with different and sometimes divergent objectives and perspectives. The Project Theory of Change is based on the premise that the adoption of a landscape approach for the participatory development of a land-use plan, involving all relevant stakeholders and using tools to enable shared decision-making on a design that optimizes environmental and socioeconomic benefits, will foster ownership of the management solutions and improve the conservation of biodiversity, land, and ecosystem services within PAs and surrounding landscape. It is expected that improved conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services will generate enough benefits at all levels to ensure continuity and replication of this management approach.

85. Sectoral approaches for different land-use activities have largely dominated the resource management implemented by the Government and its development partners. While making positive contributions for individual sectors, none of these approaches has reflected the multisectoral nature of the PONASI landscape which includes local communities whose livelihoods mostly depend on natural resources, smallholder farms, protected areas, hunting and tourism enterprises, and resource-based enterprises such as agriculture, pastoralism, forestry and mining. While each of these sectors imposes a set of pressures on the environment, working on just one of the stressors at a time is not enough. Tackling all stressors jointly is necessary to be able to generate multiple global and local benefits to support the sustainability cycle.

86. The landscape approach tries to capture this complexity by viewing the landscape as a multifunctional mosaic of land and resource uses. The landscape scale provides a scale for management that allows for an overall view of the competing land-use interests and an understanding of necessary trade-offs within the system to better achieve multiple objectives connecting the local to the global[41]. The approach put forward by the project will allow to move away from single-institution, siloed assessment and planning to stakeholder-driven, participatory design, leading to collaborative decision-making.

87. The landscape approach allows multiple objectives to be considered simultaneously by considering how the interconnected components of the landscape can be managed to generate multiple benefits and balance various economic, social and environmental concerns. The participatory approach at the landscape scale is increasingly recognized as being appropriate to reconcile the many interests of people with different livelihoods, those of the agricultural, forestry, pastoral, mining and tourism sectors, and the global needs to conserve biodiversity and land resources; ecosystem services; and increase carbon sequestration and adaptation to climate change. With this approach, all local planning to improve local communities' living conditions should contribute to building a "whole" that generates benefits greater than the sum of the local benefits.

88. The effectiveness and sustainability of this management approach rests on the effective mobilization of financial resources to enable the implementation of the Master Plan, from governments at all levels, (national, regional and commune), from development partners, and especially on the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits generated through the various elements of the landscape among all stakeholders, including local communities. Indeed, although the exploitation of forest management worksites and hunting areas generates significant revenues, it has been shown that the majority of the profits accrue to transporters, hunting concessionaires and the State and that the share of the profits communities is very low, or even nil, even when it is provided for in agreements such as the case of ZOVICs.

89. Greater involvement of local communities and equity of revenue and benefit sharing from biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services will be cross-cutting elements of interventions under each component. Participatory processes involving local users, technical services and authorities at all levels, are key for assessments, negotiations, decision-making, implementation, monitoring and evaluations, as they all need to change their perceptions and develop new knowledge in order to adopt innovative and improved practices and to allocate adequate resources to support their implementation. Land users will only take action to protect or invest into their land and resources if they perceive a threat to its productivity or are aware of the broader economic and environmental costs of their degradation. All of this must fundamentally rely on the sustainability of natural resource uses by local communities, tourists, hunters, gatherers, and lumberjacks and will involve strengthening or establishing monitoring systems to provide complete, rigorous and long term information required to support scientific assessments of wildlife and flora populations and their habitats, and decision-making regarding their sustainable use.

90. It is essential that the various land and resource management regimes within the landscape generate sufficient benefits at all levels for local communities to perceive tangible, short- and medium-term interests resulting from the adoption of improved and sustainable practices, and for the communal and regional authorities to agree to allocate the necessary resources for the planning and implementation of management prescriptions as well as the technical staff required to supervise and monitor local actors in the implementation of management plans.

91. The **project objective** is to safeguard critical wildlife habitat, biodiversity and ecosystem services in the PONASI Protected Area complex through integrated landscape management, generating multiple benefits for sustainable development in the southern central Burkina Faso.

92. This will be achieved through four interwoven outcomes: strengthened institutions and coordinated governance at landscape level, increased management effectiveness of protected areas, sustainable livelihoods in agro-sylvo-pastoral community areas, and mainstreamed gender and knowledge management. Each of these outcomes constitutes a core component of the PONASI project. Within landscape units, the effectiveness of protected area management will be improved through improved management tools and capacity development, and land and resource management will be enhanced through the introduction of a series of sustainable land and resource management practices that will generate multiple environmental and socio-economic benefits within the terroirs at the periphery of protected areas.

93. **Project Component 1** aims to implement an integrated management at the scale of the PONASI landscape. To achieve this, the steps consist of i) assessing and analysing the development problems and set goals based on a shared understanding of the problems and a common vision of the desired future for the landscape area, ii) identifying appropriate solutions and land/resource use practices, taking into account trade-offs and synergies between solutions, as well as carbon capture potential, through an environmental land-use planning process, iii) integrating these solutions into a landscape management master plan to ensure protection of core wildlife habitats and ecosystem services, and iv) defining management prescriptions for the various land units within the landscape. These

[41] Freeman, O. E., L.A. Duguma and P.A. Minang. 2015. Operationalizing the integrated landscape approach in practice. Ecology and Society 20:24

prescriptions will be determined in the framework of activities aimed at improving the management of protected areas and agro-silvo-pastoral lands in components 2 and 3.

94. A multi-stakeholder platform established through this component will lead the consultation process to develop common understanding and enable required negotiations and joint decision-making. Negotiations and the participation of representatives from all relevant stakeholders will be important to achieve sustainable goals and solutions that reflect a common vision of the desired destiny for the PONASI landscape. To foster ownership of solutions, these negotiations must be transparent, equitable and based on mutual trust, including the inclusion of local communities and their knowledge.

95. **Project Component 2** will focus on strengthening the management effectiveness of PAs, including community PAs, ZOVICs, and wildlife corridors, building capacity for the management of these PAs, and a elaborating a protection plan for the elephants that use habitats within the PONASI landscape.

96. The PAs of the PONASI complex are not effectively managed, with the exception of the Nazinga Game Ranch. PAs need to be strengthened and connected to increase the effective area of conservation to ensure the survival of large mammals such as elephants. In addition, well-managed PAs integrated into broader conservation strategies will not only maintain the integrity of habitats for biodiversity and ecosystem services, but also preserve their resilience to climate change and their capacity to sequester carbon. To foster the appropriation of protected areas by local populations and respect for their integrity and regulations, the project will develop management tools that meet high quality standards and will put in place the capacities and tools to promote collaborative management of PAs that generates positive benefits for all stakeholders as well as for the conservation of biodiversity.

97. The project will focus on strengthening the capacities of stakeholders at all levels to fulfill their role in the management of protected areas in order to ensure the preservation of populations of flora and fauna and their habitats. First, from the onset of the project, enforcement effectiveness will be strengthened to tackle poaching and illicit or unregulated hunting. In parallel, monitoring capacities will be consolidated so that a rigorous monitoring of wildlife populations, in particular those targeted by hunting and poaching, provides an adequate knowledge base to undertake scientific assessments of their health and a sound basis to make management decisions that will ensure the restoration or maintenance of these populations. An exhaustive review of the benefits and disadvantages of tourist and traditional hunting and assessment of their sustainability will support a participatory reflection and decision-making regarding these activities in PAs and ZOVICs. Depending on animal populations' health, some or all types of hunting may be suspended to allow their full recovery which will be closely monitored and rigorously assessed. In anticipation of the possible resumption of this activity in some part of the PONASI PA system -should population health improve adequately to support some hunting-, the project will strengthen stakeholders' capacities to fulfil their role in the management of hunting activities to improve their sustainability, preserve biodiversity, and promote greater equity in the sharing of related benefits, thus restoring a system that provides adequate incentives to local communities to support PAs.

98. The safety of corridors for elephants will be improved through their official recognition and demarcation, the restoration of critical habitats to restore their functionality, and the involvement of neighbouring communities in their preservation. At the same time, a tightly-targeted research program will document the movement of elephants within and around the PONASI landscape, including Ghana, with which cross-border surveillance and protection agreements will be renewed and implemented. A strategy to prevent and mitigate human-wildlife conflicts will be developed following the "SAFE Systems" approach and all of these elements will be used to develop a protection plan for elephants that frequent the PONASI landscape.

99. **Project Component 3** will focus on agro-sylvo-pastoral areas in the landscape surrounding protected areas and on the livelihoods of local communities based on sustainable use of natural resources linked to protected areas. In Burkina Faso, natural forests are mainly managed for fuelwood and grazing, and to a lesser extent for hunting and vision tourism. The production of fuel wood is concentrated in forest management worksites that are managed according to management plans and specifications, but whose effects on the dynamics of forest resources are not sufficiently evaluated. Pastoral and hunting areas are not adequately managed, rarely have management plans and are not subject to systematic monitoring and evaluation. Management activities are limited to anti-poaching and the practice of early fires. Current land and resource use patterns are leading to rapid habitat degradation for wildlife, but also for the ecosystem services that local communities depend on for their livelihoods.

100. Project interventions under this component will improve the sustainability of natural resource management and livelihoods in agro-sylvo-pastoral lands, consistent with the requirements of environmental landscape planning in component 1, and to develop sustainable livelihoods, through the establishment of tourism micro-enterprises as part of a landscape-scale strategy in relation to PAs, and support for NTFP processing value chains to benefit local communities, especially women.

101. **Project Component 4** will mainstream transversal issues of knowledge and gender into project outputs and outcomes. This will be achieved through fostering women participation and ensuring that both men and women benefit equally from the project and that the concerns and experiences of the women are an integral part of the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the project. To support the collaborative planning process across the landscape, the project will establish a management system for

collecting technical knowledge and lessons learned from the project experiences, identified through the participatory monitoring and evaluation as part of the project annual planning process. New knowledge will be compiled, disseminated and integrated to allow for adaptive management at the landscape level, units of the landscape and village terroirs.

Global Environmental Benefits

102. The project will deliver GEBs related to BD conservation, reduced land degradation, and improved resilience to climate change and reduced GHG emissions. The project will deliver the following global environmental benefits:

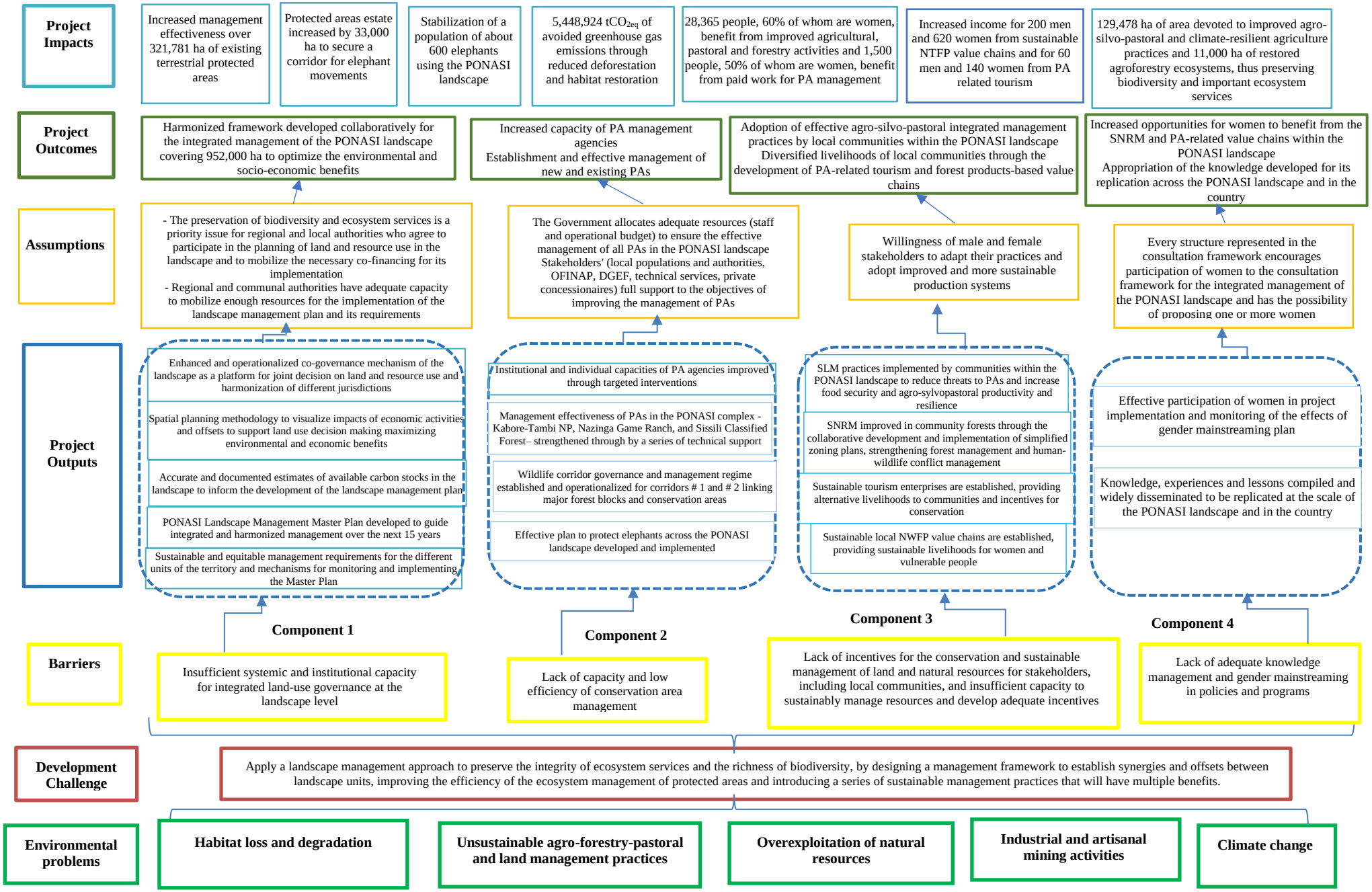
- 3 State PAs totaling 293,000 ha, 11 community PAs totaling 24,281 ha, and 2 wildlife corridors totaling 37,500 ha – for an overall total of 354,781 ha of PAs that are under improved protection and more effective management as reflected by increased METT scores;
- PA estate increased by 33,000 ha to secure an elephant movement corridor (area included in the above);
- enhanced protection of the PONASI complex of PAs as a Ramsar site and IBA;
- stabilization of a population of at least 600 elephants (VU *Loxodonta africana*) through enhanced protection of this 2nd most important population of elephants in Burkina Faso, and improved connectivity between Nazinga and PNKT enabling elephant movements, through the creation, improved management in corridor #2 including the restoration of 11,000 ha, contributing to restore the natural routes of elephants within their range in the PONASI landscape;
- Expanded implementation of CSA-SLM practices over 129,478 ha in the agro-sylvo-pastoral lands with sustainable land and resource use practices that support land and biodiversity conservation while reducing GHG emissions
- 5,448,924 t CO_{2eq} avoided emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing deforestation and habitat restoration

103. *Relevance to the GEF objectives*. The project's strategy includes actions to address objectives of the GEF Biodiversity Focal Area, the Land Degradation Focal Area and Climate Change Mitigation Focal Area. More specifically, the project is framed within BD Objective 1 (BD-1: Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems, Program 2: Nature's Last Stand: Expanding the Reach of the Global Protected Area Estate), LD Objective 1 (LD-1: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods, Program 2: SLM for Climate-Smart Agriculture), LD Objective 3 (LD-3: Reduce pressures on natural resources by managing competing land uses in broader landscapes, Program 4: Scaling-up sustainable land management through the Landscape Approach), and CCM Objective 2 (CCM-2: Demonstrate Systemic Impacts of Mitigation Options, Program 4: Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest and in other land uses, and support climate-smart agriculture).

104. *Relevance to SDGs.* In addition, the project is part of United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) effort to support the progress of Burkina Faso's towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In particular, the project will contribute to achieving Goal 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 2 – Promote sustainable agriculture; Goal 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; Goal 6 – Ensure access to water and sanitation for all; Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth; Goal 12 – Sustainable consumption and production; Goal 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; and Goal 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

105. *Relevance to Aichi biodiversity targets.* This project contributes to several Aichi Targets and to Burkina Faso's commitments under the CBD. Under all components, it involves extensive participatory processes involving stakeholders at all levels across the landscape to be included in environmental decision-making and planning which involves raising their awareness on the impacts of environmental degradation on the regional and local economy and livelihoods and on the urgency of halting environmental pressures related to unsustainable use of natural resources, thus contributing to Aichi target 1. By mainstreaming biodiversity priorities and ecosystem services in the land-use planning in the surrounding landscape, including through the certification of shea production areas, and including incentives to foster compliance to the PONASI landscape master plan developed following the landscape approach, the project will contribute to Aichi target 2 on integration of biodiversity values into national planning and reporting, to Aichi target 3 on positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and to Aichi target 14 on restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide services that are essential to local communities livelihoods. This plan that will be developed through a widely participatory process including authorities at regional and commune levels will be officially endorsed by them and by national authorities and will include prescriptions for protection and productive land units within the landscape to support and improve conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, thus contributing to Aichi target 4. The development of these management prescriptions will take into account traditional knowledge on the management of natural resources, namely women knowledge as regards NTFP, in line with Aichi target 18. The project is also clearly contributing to Aichi targets 5, 7 and 15: interventions under component 1 will document carbon stock estimations within the PONASI landscape to integrate the REDD+ mechanism which will serve as an important incentive to reduce deforestation, and interventions under component 3, output 3.2 are specifically targeting the various types of forest areas in the landscape to ensure their sustainable management. The project is contributing to Aichi target 11 related to the conservation of well-connected systems of PAs through strengthening the management of the PONASI complex of PAs over 321,781 ha and gazetting and securing the corridor #2 over 33,000 ha. As a contribution to Aichi target 12, the conservation

of elephants is the major biodiversity focus of this project which, beyond improving the management of PAs including ecological corridors to secure elephants' habitats, includes a specific output to develop a protection plan based on the SAFE Systems approach and on a targeted research project to better understand elephant movements within and around the PONASI landscape. The project provides for the development and operation of an information system to monitor the implementation of the Landscape Management Master Plan and related impacts, based on selected biodiversity and socio-economic indicators. In addition, component 4 provides for the dissemination of technical knowledge and learnings collated throughout the project implementation, thus contributing to Aichi target 19.


Project Impacts
Increased management effectiveness over 321,781 ha of existing terrestrial protected areas
Protected areas estate increased by 33,000 ha to secure a corridor for elephant movements
Stabilization of a population of about 600 elephants using the PONASI landscape
5,448,924 tCO_{2eq} of avoided greenhouse gas emissions through reduced deforestation and habitat restoration
28,365 people, 60% of whom are women, benefit from improved agricultural, pastoral and forestry activities and 1,500 people, 50% of whom are women, benefit from paid work for PA management
Increased income for 200 men and 620 women from sustainable NTFP value chains and for 60 men and 140 women from PA related tourism
129,478 ha of area devoted to improved agro-silvo-pastoral and climate-resilient agriculture practices and 11,000 ha of restored agroforestry ecosystems, thus preserving biodiversity and important ecosystem services
Project Outcomes
Harmonized framework developed collaboratively for the integrated management of the PONASI landscape covering 952,000 ha to optimize the environmental and socio-economic benefits
Increased capacity of PA management agencies
Establishment and effective management of new and existing PAs
Adoption of effective agro-silvo-pastoral integrated management practices by local communities within the PONASI landscape
Diversified livelihoods of local communities through the development of PA-related tourism and forest products-based value chains
Increased opportunities for women to benefit from the SNRM and PA-related value chains within the PONASI landscape
Appropriation of the knowledge developed for its replication across the PONASI landscape and in the country
Assumptions
- The preservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services is a priority issue for regional and local authorities who agree to participate in the planning of land and resource use in the landscape and to mobilize the necessary co-financing for its implementation
- Regional and communal authorities have adequate capacity to mobilize enough resources for the implementation of the landscape management plan and its requirements
The Government allocates adequate resources (staff and operational budget) to ensure the effective management of all PAs in the PONASI landscape
Stakeholders' (local populations and authorities, OFINAP, DGEF, technical services, private concessionaires) full support to the objectives of improving the management of PAs
Willingness of male and female stakeholders to adapt their practices and adopt improved and more sustainable production systems
Every structure represented in the consultation framework encourages participation of women to the consultation framework for the integrated management of the PONASI landscape and has the possibility of proposing one or more women
Project Outputs
Enhanced and operationalized co-governance mechanism of the landscape as a platform for joint decision on land and resource use and harmonization of different jurisdictions
Spatial planning methodology to visualize impacts of economic activities and offsets to support land use decision making maximizing environmental and economic benefits
Accurate and documented estimates of available carbon stocks in the landscape to inform the development of the landscape management plan
PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan developed to guide integrated and harmonized management over the next 15 years
Sustainable and equitable management requirements for the different units of the territory and mechanisms for monitoring and implementing the Master Plan
Institutional and individual capacities of PA agencies improved through targeted interventions
Management effectiveness of PAs in the PONASI complex - Kabore-Tambi NP, Nazinga Game Ranch, and Sissili Classified Forest– strengthened through by a series of technical support
Wildlife corridor governance and management regime established and operationalized for corridors # 1 and # 2 linking major forest blocks and conservation areas
Effective plan to protect elephants across the PONASI landscape developed and implemented
SLM practices implemented by communities within the PONASI landscape to reduce threats to PAs and increase food security and agro-sylvopastoral productivity and resilience
SNRM improved in community forests through the collaborative development and implementation of simplified zoning plans, strengthening forest management and human-wildlife conflict management
Sustainable tourism enterprises are established, providing alternative livelihoods to communities and incentives for conservation
Sustainable local NWFP value chains are established, providing sustainable livelihoods for women and vulnerable people
Effective participation of women in project implementation and monitoring of the effects of gender mainstreaming plan
Knowledge, experiences and lessons compiled and widely disseminated to be replicated at the scale of the PONASI landscape and in the country
Component 1
Component 2
Component 3
Component 4
Barriers
Insufficient systemic and institutional capacity for integrated land-use governance at the landscape level
Lack of capacity and low efficiency of conservation area management
Lack of incentives for the conservation and sustainable management of land and natural resources for stakeholders, including local communities, and insufficient capacity to sustainably manage resources and develop adequate incentives
Lack of adequate knowledge management and gender mainstreaming in policies and programs
Development Challenge
Apply a landscape management approach to preserve the integrity of ecosystem services and the richness of biodiversity, by designing a management framework to establish synergies and offsets between landscape units, improving the efficiency of the ecosystem management of protected areas and introducing a series of sustainable management practices that will have multiple benefits.
Environmental problems
Habitat loss and degradation
Unsustainable agro-forestry-pastoral and land management practices
Overexploitation of natural resources
Industrial and artisanal mining activities
Climate change

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

Component 1. Framework for Integrated Landscape Management of PONASI with sustainable financing for its operation

Outcome 1.1 Updated, strengthened and operationalized PONASI landscape co-governance mechanism to ensure concerted, integrated and equitable management of land and resource use within the 952,000-ha landscape and maximize environmental and socio-economic benefits.

106. The PONASI landscape includes multi-use protected areas incorporating central areas dedicated to stricter conservation, and peripheral areas allocated to community valorization of natural resources (ZOVIC, CAF and pastoral areas) and to concessionaires for their valorization by hunting and vision tourism. The whole is in line with the concept of IUCN Category V, which has been developed around the world under the concept of landscape where the safeguarding of the integrity of the area involves taking into account the human-nature interaction.

107. Simultaneous consideration of the benefits of different uses of land and natural resources and the interests of all actors involved makes it possible to identify, mitigate and compensate for the inevitable trade-offs necessary to optimize global and socio-economic benefits at the scale of the landscape. However, such an exercise requires a concerted, efficient and equitable system of governance in which the representatives of the populations, local authorities and relevant government departments each have a real right of decision for the management of the entire landscape. The multi-stakeholder management body will serve as a platform for harmonizing different management jurisdictions on specific management units within the landscape (e.g. DGEF, OFINAP, DREEVCC, DREP), local authorities, Regional Councils, and representatives of resource users (Regional Chambers of Agriculture, Forest Management Unions, Cooperatives for the exploitation of non-timber forest products, Hunters' Associations and Hunting Concession holders).

Output 1.1 The "PONASI Landscape Co-Governance Mechanism" is updated, strengthened and operationalized as an integrated platform serving as a joint decision-making mechanism for land and resource use within the landscape

1.1.1 Establishment of the PONASI landscape co-governance mechanism.

108. To establish the PONASI landscape co-governance mechanism, the project will build on the results and lessons learned i) from the *PONASI* project implemented from 2014 to 2017 by Naturama/GRET/AFAUDEB and funded by the EU which set up the foundations of an alliance between the Government and the local groups and institutions for a concerted management of the PONASI protected area complex, and ii) from the GEF-financed Country Pilot Partnership (CPP) for Sustainable Land Management and its sub-programs in multi-stakeholder partnership for the local governance of natural resources and at the landscape scale, more particularly the consultation platform for planning and the National Observatory of the Environment and Sustainable Development for environmental monitoring based on indicators.

109. To foster their adherence to the landscape management plan, local communities and stakeholders will be placed at the heart of the decision-making process, allowing them to understand land use options including associated costs and benefits, and to contribute to decisions on priority actions. Private sector participation will be important to provide a stable market for forest products and resources sustainably managed by local communities. Ecotourism and other private sector companies that are compatible with conservation goals will contribute to sustainable management and restoration efforts. While the public sector may be reluctant to get involved in this participatory process and to spend significant funds for sustainable management and restoration, it could be approached with proposals to offset their carbon footprint through forest regeneration. This option will be explored with the support of ongoing FIP initiatives.

110. The missions, composition and operation of the "PONASI Landscape co-governance mechanism" will integrate the fact that the PONASI landscape extends over 3 regions (inter-regional platform). It is proposed that this joint decision-making mechanism for land use in the PONASI landscape be chaired by the President of the South-Central Regional Council, assisted by the other two Presidents of Regional Councils as Vice-Presidents (the order may also provide for a functional co-presidency) and that it has the following attributions:

a. Harmonize the different management jurisdictions on specific management units within the landscape, including the protected areas of the State, wildlife corridors, ZOVICs as community protected areas, forest massifs as well as village and communal forests, CAFs, pastoral areas, transhumance corridors, and agro-sylvo-pastoral lands:
    - DGEF, OFINAP, DREEVCCs,

- devolved technical structures in charge of Planning (DREP) and rural sector departments (Agriculture, Livestock, Water);
- local authorities (communes and regions);
- Regional Councils for Gender Promotion;
- representatives of resource users: Regional Chambers of Agriculture, Forest Management Unions, Hunters' Associations and hunting concession holders;
- projects and public development programs in the rural sector involved in the PONASI landscape;
- national and international NGOs active in the field of conservation and sustainable land and resource management in the PONASI landscape.

b. Harmonize stakeholder approaches or interventions with regard to conservation and sustainable land and resource management at the PONASI landscape level;
c. Lead the development and validation of an environmental land use planning tool as a spatial planning methodology, as a system for visualizing the impacts of economic activities on the landscape with a clear articulation of trade- offs, to support decision-making on land use that maximizes environmental and economic benefits;
d. Monitor the application of the Environmental Land Use Planning Tool, including the development and implementation of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan over the next 15 years;
e. Coordinate the interventions of all stakeholders in biodiversity conservation and SLM;
f. Ensure that the principles of biodiversity conservation and SLM are taken into account in projects and programs at the regional level and in decentralized local development planning tools;
g. Contribute to disseminate information on the progress and achievements of the project with the support of the communication manager of the PCU;
h. Contribute to disseminate the results of scientific studies on biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of lands and resources applicable to PONASI landscape issues;
i. Develop partnerships with national institutions and structures concerned with SLM issues and biodiversity conservation.

111. The mechanism will have a permanent technical core (made up of the key conservation and SLM actors of the three Regions) led by the Regional Director in charge of the Environment of the South-Center, assisted by the other two of the two other Directors West-Central and East Central) and having as Rapporteurs the Regional Directors of Economy and Planning. The permanent technical core will be responsible for:

a. Contributing to the operation of the PONASI Landscape Co-governance Mechanism, for which he will act as secretary;
b. Initiating work programs, annual multi-stakeholder investment plans submitted to the Stakeholder Assembly of the Co-Governance Mechanism;
c. Prepare annual reports reporting on the progress report of the platform's activities and submit them to the stakeholder assembly;
d. Disseminate results of studies and research on biodiversity conservation and SLM;
e. Perform any mission to improve the performance of the PONASI Landscape Co-governance Mechanism.

112. Under the leadership of the Minister of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MTAD) and through a participatory process guided by an international consultant expert in environmental land-use planning, the previously established multi-stakeholder management body will be updated, and its membership revised through the following tasks:

i. identification of the mission of the co-governance mechanism;
ii. analysis of stakeholders in landscape management at all levels, including local and community actors and proposal of composition and identification of roles of each party in the process;
iii. participatory confirmation / validation of the proposed composition;
iv. identification of the selection criteria for the members of the mechanism (apart from the representatives of the institutions, the participants in the mechanism will be identified by the representative organizations of the stakeholders, ensuring geographic and gender representativeness);
v. identification of a consultation mechanism with local communities to ensure integration of their priorities and concerns into management decisions;
vi. identification of a conflict resolution mechanism within the landscape;
vii. legal validation of the composition and missions of the co-governance mechanism and the permanent technical core by a legal consultant recruited by the project;
viii. development of a decree by the legal consultant to formalize the PONASI landscape co-governance mechanism by an order of the Minister of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, on the creation, composition, responsibilities and operation of the mechanism.

1.1.2 Operationalizing the co-governance mechanism.

113. The international expert in environmental land use planning will propose operating rules for the co-governance mechanism, after consultation with the parties concerned and taking into account past experiences, to ensure that the mechanism can adequately fulfil its assignments, including the identification of the financial needs necessary for its autonomous operation (operational budget), the mobilization of the required resources, and its articulations with the management committees of the various land units (PA co-management committees, ZOVIC wildlife management committees and unions, CAF management committees, groups, cooperatives or forest management committees of communal and village forests as provided for under local charters and development and management plans).

1.1.3 Capacity building of stakeholders in landscape management at all levels to ensure optimal and open input from stakeholders

114. In close collaboration with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MTAD) and the MEGECC, namely the SP-CNDD, DGEF, OFINAP and the DREEVCC in the three regions, the environmental land use planning expert will coordinate the identification of capacities to be developed for the different actors involved in the collaborative management process and will develop a targeted training plan which he will implement for the most part, with the support of environmental NGOs working with local communities in the PONASI area.

115. The capacities of the multi-stakeholder management body will be strengthened in terms of abilities to lead the processes of planning, negotiating with competing interests, and making decisions on the land and resource development and planning priorities at landscape level to reduce conflicts of interest between different users. Lead agencies in the planning process (governmental and non-governmental organizations) must have the ability to engage with a broad range of stakeholders, facilitate the process, generate and disseminate key data or information, and connect with the private sector and development partners within the landscape and beyond, to provide the financial resources and support needed to implement the master plan for the development of the landscape and generate benefits from natural resources and its ecosystem services.

116. Other issues addressed in the training plan will include, but need not be limited to: (i) the characteristics of landscape-scale management (as compared to other similar approaches such as integrated ecosystem management, watershed management, etc.), including the concepts of trade-offs and synergies (ii) raising awareness among stakeholders, including men and women, on the recent years environmental trends and the urgency to take action to preserve biodiversity, land resources and ecosystem services - leading to the development of a common vision to guide integrated landscape management, (iii) the use of the environmental land use planning tool to generate key data or information, interpretation and dissemination of these results to assist decision-making, in formats accessible to different categories of stakeholders, (iv) dialogue with a wide range of stakeholders with different and even divergent interests, taking care to include women as well as men, and facilitation of a process of negotiation, including conflict prevention and management, and (v) building partnerships with the private sector and development partners.

Output 1.2 The territorial planning tool is adopted as a spatial planning methodology allowing the visualization of the impacts of economic activities on the landscape with a clear articulation of trade-offs, to support the decision-making on a use of lands maximizing environmental and economic benefits.

1.2.1 Valuation of ecosystem goods and services (ES) produced by the various units of the PONASI landscape

117. Environmental land use planning will be based on the valuation of the ecosystem goods and services (ES) produced by the different units of the PONASI landscape with a view to optimizing them at the scale of the PONASI landscape. The project will recruit an environmental consulting firm to conduct an interdisciplinary assessment and valuation study of key ecosystem goods and services produced by the various units of the PONASI landscape.

118. The planning process will enable making decisions that form the basis of the formulation of the PONASI Landscape Master Plan to guide management over the next 15 years. The process or *"tool"* of environmental planning for land use will be developed through a participatory process guided by an expert mobilized by the Project and involving the project management team as well as the members of the Permanent Technical Core of the Co-governance Mechanism. The process will thus serve to train or introduce actors to the use of the TESSA tool. It will be monitored, reviewed and validated by the Landscape Co-governance Mechanism.

119. Involving the above-mentioned stakeholders, under the guidance of the international expert, the environmental land use planning process will proceed as follows:

1. Recruitment of a land-use planning national consultant to assist the international land-use planning expert, including for the collection of available information, data, ES assessments on the state of resources and ecosystem services provided by each unit of the landscape;
2. Recruitment of an environmental firm to conduct an interdisciplinary assessment and valuation of key ecosystem goods and services (ES) in the various units within the PONASI landscape, using the TESSA tool and building from relevant existing surveys and assessments conducted in the area;

3. Analysis (using relevant tools) of synergies and trade-offs between:
   a) key ESs produced by different landscape units under different land use and resource use scenarios
   b) key ESs provided within the same unit
4. The identification of the best combinations and technology packages (identified under outputs 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3) that maximize land-use benefits at the landscape scale, for biodiversity conservation, sustaining of ecosystem services and socio-economic development at local, communal and regional levels.
5. Assessment of the impacts of land use changes on different stakeholders, identification of mitigation and compensation measures to support the negotiation process
6. Making recommendations for necessary changes in production systems and practices that maximize benefits at all levels

120. From a collection of tools for measuring, modelling and evaluating ecosystem services (ES) by IUCN[42], the Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment.V.2.0 (TESSA)[43] was selected as an appropriate tool for environmental land use planning that can be easily managed, including by the actors in the field. TESSA is an open-access toolkit currently available in English (Version 2.0) and French (Version 1.2) which can be requested online that provides accessible and inexpensive guidance for methods to evaluate the benefits people derive from nature at particular sites. TESSA generates information that can be used to influence decision-making. It does not require specific computer modelling skills but requires stakeholder involvement and encourages the collection of primary data using the methods provided.

1.2.2 Establishment of a consolidated environmental information system to support the environmental land use planning process.

121. The project will recruit an international expert in design and management of information systems to design and establish a consolidated environmental information system to support decision-making on environmental land use planning and monitoring the implementation of the landscape master plan, building on existing databases on environment and natural resources in the PONASI landscape, including mapping documents, on biodiversity, forestry, agriculture and pastoralism, as well as other sectors that may have an impact on ecosystem services (e.g. mining in the PONASI area). This information system will both guide work under the Components 2 and 3 and will also serve to collect information obtained through monitoring the project implementation in pilot sites. Tasks of the expert will include assessment of the reliability and quality of existing data, development of protocols for standardizing and classifying existing databases to make them available to all relevant stakeholders involved in the planning process. The consultant will supervise the implementation of information systems to monitor land-use in order to estimate GHG emissions and uptakes, biodiversity, poaching, HWC and all other issues required to support the sound management od the landscape.

122. The environmental land use planning information system will provide key input for better decision-making. It will include i) links to existing databases (web, GIS, maps, etc.), ii) compiled and updated environmental statistics, iii) indicators for the environmental land use planning, iv) GIS databases and maps for key elements of the planning process, such as maps integrating PAs and other priority areas for biodiversity, land degradation, and other key issues, v) risk analysis of main sectoral production activities including agriculture, mining, logging, charcoal making, hunting. The expert in design and management of data systems will make recommendations on the institutional anchoring of the information system, the responsibility for its management, and the financing of its operation and its update for ensure its sustainability and will ensure the training of all stakeholders interested in consulting the information system and contribute to its updating. Preferred institutional anchoring will be to integrate this database within the National Observatory of the Environment and Sustainable Development (ONEDD). ONEDD is a mechanism in support to SP-CNDD and its various divisions in the form of a system for surveillance and monitoring-evaluation of the environment and sustainable development. As part of its missions, ONEDD provides direct support to the National Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management of the SP-CNDD, in particular to ensure monitoring and evaluation within the framework of the United Nations conventions to Combat Desertification, on Climate Change and on Biological Diversity. The Department of IT Services within the MEEVCC which is responsible for ensuring the consistency of information systems developed in accordance with the master plan of the Ministry and for training of personnel in the IT field will be associated with the establishment of this information system.

1.2.3 Criteria and standards for biodiversity conservation and sustainable land and ecosystem services management

123. A key step will be to define and agree on criteria to guide the ELUP process for the PONASI landscape, including SLM, BD and ecosystem services conservation criteria to define various restriction scenarios in different land-use areas and production practice in priority areas. Working in close coordination with Components 2 and 3 results identifying best practices, the project will support procedures and tools to be used at different levels to develop the land use master plan and to implement it. The project expert in environmental land-use planning will provide guidance for the identification and adoption of criteria for SLM and conservation of

[42] Neugarten, R.A., Langhammer, P.F., Osipova, E., Bagstad, K.J., Bhagabati, N., Butchart, S.H.M., Dudley, N., Elliott, V., Gerber, L.R., Gutierrez Arrellano, C., Ivanić, K.-Z., Kettunen, M., Mandle, L., Merriman, J.C., Mulligan, M., Peh, K.S.-H., Raudsepp-Hearne, C., Semmens, D.J., Stolton, S., Willcock, S. (2018). *Tools for measuring, modelling, and valuing ecosystem services: Guidance for Key Biodiversity Areas, natural World Heritage Sites, and protected areas*. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. x + 70pp.

[43] Peh K.S.H., Balmford A.P., Bradbury R.B., Brown C., Butchart S.H.M., Hughes F.M.R., MacDonald M.A, Stattersfield A.J., Thomas D.H.L., Trevelyan R.J., Walpole M. & Merriman J.C. (2017) Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA). Version 2.0 Cambridge, UK. Available at: http://tessa.tools

biodiversity and ES. Through round tables, negotiations and workshops these instruments and approaches will be discussed with key stakeholders including institutional representatives of the main sectors, i.e. agriculture, forestry, pastoralism, and mining. They will include criteria and standards for biodiversity conservation, sustainable land and ecosystem services management, as a basis for ELUP. These criteria may also be incorporated into the EIA guidelines by sector and ecosystem type, including potential restrictions that could be identified for priority sites for elephant conservation or combatting land degradation and pollution in land units. These guidelines will be mainstreamed into relevant sectoral programmes that channel resources to regions and communes for supporting production. Therefore, the master plan will provide a policy framework to mainstream environmental, social and economic variables in development planning and sector financing.

Output 1.3 Accurate and well-documented estimates of carbon stocks within the PONASI landscape are available to contribute to the process of assessing the benefits associated with different land and resource uses

124. The Forest Investment Program (FIP) is setting up a Monitoring-Reporting-Verification (MRV) process within the DGEEVCC as part of the development of the REDD+ process in Burkina Faso. Project interventions will be consistent with the ongoing process and adopt procedures and tools put in place by the FIP. The MRV process for REDD+ measures, reports and verify forests variation over time and associated GHG emissions and removals, so that emissions reductions and removals in the forest sector result in payments based on tracking changes in terrestrial carbon stocks. Direct measurement includes field measurements and remote sensing and can be complemented by modelling. Information includes forest-related data and GHG estimates, as well as the methodologies used to obtain them. The field methodology will follow the recommendations of the IPCC, which has published a field manual on measures to estimate carbon stocks[44].

125. Initially, the project will recruit a forest engineer/REDD+ specialist to be supported by field assistants to assess the availability of forest inventory data for the forest types in the PONASI landscape, both within protected areas and communal land and villagers and private lands, to deploy MRV process in all the forest types in the PONASI landscape. The evaluation of the baseline will use data from remote sensing, complemented by direct field sampling. The project will follow protocols on field methods and sampling strategies developed by the FIP. Permanent sampling plots will be identified within the PONASI landscape to enable tracking of carbon stocks on a rigorous basis. To document all types of land-use change, the project will collaborate with regional and commune services to put in place a land use and change monitoring system to produce the data needed to estimate GHG emissions and uptakes. This work will produce a reference map of the forest area and other land uses that will facilitate ground-truthing assessments of carbon stocks in different types of forests and other land uses.

126. The project will recruit a Forest Engineer/REDD+ Specialist to carry out the estimation of carbon stocks in the PONASI landscape using the carbon mapping, measurement and monitoring tools developed and implemented as part of the Forestry Investment Program (FIP). These estimates will be based on applicable international models and updated data from the second National Forest Inventory (IFN2, 2014) and will contribute to the assessment of benefits from different land use scenarios as part of the development of the landscape management plan. The use of the TESSA tool will be coupled with the deployment of the MRV system within the landscape in coordination with the FIP which has already set up this measurement system in the Nazinon classified forest. Two Field Assistants will provide support to the Forest Engineer in the field assessment of carbon stocks in the forest areas of the PONASI landscape, support the establishment of baseline situation on the basis of data of the forest inventory, and field verification of land use, to support monitoring and documenting changes in land and forest use at the project mid term and end.

127. The ongoing process at the national level for carbon stock estimates and documentation does not involve communities but the project will evaluate the opportunity to integrate local communities in MRV. The integration of local communities, while requiring a strong process of stakeholder engagement and capacity building, can have real benefits for improving the sustainability of local forest management by generating medium-term benefits for local communities while generating long-term global benefits.

128. The monitoring and the effective documentation of the actions carried out in the various territorial units of the PONASI landscape will have to be clearly inscribed in the sustainable and equitable management prescriptions which will be contained in one form or the other of a joint agreement: local charters, specifications or standard management contracts (see output 1.5). This will involve State structures (OFINAP, DGEF, DREEVCC), State projects and programs as well as non-governmental partners conducting actions in the project area affecting the conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems and lands in general, CAFs and private actors.

Output 1.4 Development of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan to guide the management of the PONASI landscape over the next 15 years

[44] UNFCCC. 2015. Measurements for Estimation of Carbon Stocks in Afforestation and Reforestation Project Activities under the Clean Development Mechanism: A Field Manual.

1.4.1 Development of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan

129. The development of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan and the environmental land use planning process will be contracted out to an International Expert in Environmental Land Use Planning supported by a national Environmental Land Use Planning Specialist. The Master Plan will incorporate the findings of the environmental land use planning process. Its elaboration will involve closely all the stakeholders including the local authorities (Regions and Communes). The process and its conclusions will involve at least two validation steps by the co-governance mechanism, i.e. the validation of the terms of reference of the firm responsible for developing the Master Plan and the validation of the Master Plan itself. For efficiency and effectiveness purposes, the same international expert will be asked to (i) train stakeholders on the use of the TESSA tool and on the landscape planning approach, (ii) guide and oversee the participatory process for the development the of landscape management master plan and (iii) oversee the integration of the requirements of sustainable and equitable management of the different territory units as well as monitoring mechanisms.

130. The Master Plan will be developed to guide the management of the PONASI landscape over the next 15 years using the territorial planning tool and carbon mapping tools. This plan will ensure the protection of critical wildlife habitats, including corridors, and the preservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, taking full account of the reduction of GHG emissions. The PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan is the steering instrument that introduces the spatial dimension in strategic decision-making concerning the management of the PONASI complex. It will set out, in the form of general guidelines, the objectives and priority measures of landscape management in its different territorial units as defined in this project (PA, Corridors, ZOVICs, CAF, Community Forests, agro-pastoral lands, silvo-pastoral areas), that it will best translate in space in the form of a planning map. These guidelines will then guide all the stakeholders involved in the project in the definition of multiannual and annual actions and targets as foreseen in the results framework (see outputs of Components 2 and 3). The Management Master Plan will also include a financing plan, an elephant conservation plan (developed under output 2.4), Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Plan (developed under Output 2.4), and a tourism development plan based on a clear concession system (developed under output 3.4).

131. As an inter-regional planning tool, the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan will have to be articulated with the relevant and validated tools for planning and sustainable development of the territory whose scale covers all or part of the territory of the landscape. It should also articulate with the regional plans for planning and sustainable development of the territory[45], regional development plans, communal development plans, including in particular the Integrated Ecosystem Management Plan in the neighbouring communes of the PONASI complex developed under the PNGT2-3 project. The PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan can contribute to the improvement or adaptation of the visions, objectives and strategies of these planning documents, in connection with the particular requirements of sustainable management of the PONASI landscape.

132. The PONASI Protected Area Complex has been registered as Burkina Faso RAMSAR Site No. 2366[46] in November 2018, and steps are under way to register it as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. The development of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan will integrate the requirements of the RAMSAR Convention in terms of management plan, despite slight discrepancies between the areas covered by each of the designations.

1.4.2 Approval of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan.

133. The Master Plan will be approved by the Co-Governance Mechanism in view of its implementation. As a consensual multi-stakeholder working tool of the Project, its approval is not subject to any specific legal requirements, as stakeholder engagement gives it sufficient enforcement strength. However, prior to approval, a legal consultant hired by the project will verify the compliance of the master plan with the national policy and legislative framework.

Output 1.5 Sustainable and equitable management requirements for the different units of the territory, including effective enforcement and monitoring mechanisms, conflict prevention/management mechanisms, monitoring implementation compliance, monitoring of biodiversity and ecosystems, and a range of incentives and disincentives, support to the implementation of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan.

1.5.1 Establishment of management prescriptions for the various territory units within the PONASI landscape (protected areas of the State, wildlife corridors, ZOVICs, community forests, CAF, agro-pastoral and sylvopastoral lands).

134. The use of the TESSA tool will have enabled (see output 1.2 above) to (i) collect data on the state of the resources of each territorial unit of the landscape, (ii) evaluate the ecosystem goods and services (ES) provided by each of these units, (iii) define the

[45] Which are not operational so far.

[46] Burkina Faso has registered the PONASI Complex on the list of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Site) under number 2366. The Ramsar site encompasses the 3 Protected Areas of the PONASI landscape as referred to in this project but does not include Corridor Number 2 linking Kaboré Tambi National Park to the Ghanaian territory. At this stage, the Ramsar Site does not have a management plan, although it relies on existing visitor facilities such as observation towers and observatories to enrich the tourist experience. It is therefore realistic for this project to integrate wetland management objectives into land use planning and the master plan to be developed for the PONASI landscape.

best combinations of land-use technology packages that maximize benefits at all levels and (iv) define the objectives and priority management actions of the various territory units., contained in the Landscape Management Master Plan. The orientations of the Master Plan will guide all stakeholders involved in the project in the definition of multiannual and annual actions and targets as planned in the results framework (see outputs of components 2 and 3).

135. The sustainable and equitable management requirements identified for each landscape unit under Components 2 (Protected Areas) and 3 (Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Management Areas) will be in line with the directions defined through the spatial planning process. These management requirements for the different land units as well as the monitoring mechanisms will be annexed to the Master Plan as part of its implementation strategy. Depending on the territorial units, these sustainable and equitable management requirements will be contained in (i) local charters, (ii) specifications or (iii) standard management contracts.

1.5.2 Monitoring system for the implementation of the master plan and its effects, including the monitoring of biodiversity and ecosystems.

136. Progress in the implementation of the Landscape Management Master Plan and its effects on biodiversity, land resources and ecosystem services will be documented from the multi-stakeholder annual reports prepared by the Project Coordination Unit with support from the Technical Core of the co-management framework (the platform); this report will be informed by all stakeholders who implement activities (including management of natural forests, agricultural, hunting and pastoral areas, and SLM) funded by the project and other co-donors: devolved technical services, Associations and NGOs. For forest management worksites (CAFs), the main sources of information will be the forest services and other associations or NGOs such as Tree Aid. This monitoring system and its databases based on the project outcome indicators, and possibly expanded to include additional indicators according to evolving needs, will be anchored in a permanent national institutional, the National Observatory of the Environment and Sustainable Development (ONEDD) which supports the SP-CNDD.

137. The platform will coordinate annual multi-stakeholder planning and monitoring and evaluation of activities, including activities and investments in the development and management of natural forests, grazing areas, in SLM in agricultural areas and in the management of protected areas, ZOVICs and corridors within the landscape. The monitoring and evaluation will use the same indicators that will be informed by each stakeholder and therefore by the annual multi-stakeholder report.

1.5.3 Design and implementation of incentives and disincentives to promote compliance to the Master Plan.

138. The land-use planning expert will propose a set of incentives and disincentives to promote compliance. These incentive and dissuasive measures will be included in the sustainable and equitable management prescriptions of the different territorial units themselves included in local charters, specifications or standard management contracts. The purpose here is to associate responsibilities or commitments (recorded in a local charter, specifications or a standard management contract), with means of control for their application and the penalties incurred in case of non-compliance, or conversely incentives in the form of profits related to the positive results generated by the application of charters, specifications or standard contracts, including benefits or premiums granted for avoided carbon emissions.

1.5.4 Establishment of a mechanism to monitor compliance and prevent/manage conflicts.

139. Under this output, the project will establish a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), in line with mandatory Social and Environmental Standards (SES) for all of UNDP's projects and programmes, and with UNDP's corporate Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM)[47]. A GRM is designed for collaborative problem solving, as a "first line" recourse for situations in which, despite proactive stakeholder engagement, some stakeholders have a concern about the project's potential impacts on them. A GRM is intended to be accessible, collaborative, expeditious, and effective in resolving concerns through dialogue, joint fact-finding, negotiation, and problem solving. To increase the likelihood that the GRM will be effective in providing resolution of stakeholder grievances, it will be designed following these guiding principles: legitimate (enabling trust from the stakeholder groups); accessible (known to all stakeholder groups); predictable (clear and known procedure); equitable (aggrieved parties have reasonable access to sources of information, advice and expertise necessary to engage in the grievance process on fair, informed and respectful terms); transparent (parties informed about progress); rights compatible; enabling continuous learning ; and based on engagement and dialogue. The steps in a grievance resolution mechanism include i) communicating grievances through a variety of channels and register grievance; ii) acknowledging the grievance communicated; iii) assessing eligibility of the issue for the GRM; iv) assigning responsibility to the most appropriate institution or individual; v) developing a proposed response; vi) communicating the proposed response to complainant and seeking agreement on the response; vii) implementing the response to resolve the grievance; viii) reviewing the response if unsuccessful; and ix) closing out if the response has been successful or referring the grievance if the grievance has not been resolved.

[47] SRM ensures individuals, peoples, and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes.

140. The compliance monitoring and grievance / prevention mechanism will include the establishment of a window allowing all stakeholders, and in particular local communities, to register grievances or disputes related to the implementation of the project in general and the application / enforcement of disincentives or incentives. The mechanism will define the procedures for managing conflicts at different levels: local, communal, regional and landscape levels. These procedures may draw on those used by other development projects to manage negative social impact management processes, including community-based impact resulting from the implementation of common natural resource or land resource management actions at the local level.

1.5.5 Support for the implementation of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan.

141. To be implemented, the plan must mobilize financial resources in addition to those of GEF. This will be done firstly through the co-financing announced under the project. The Project Coordination Unit will ensure that the signatories of co-financing letters keep their commitments, in particular by setting up a bilateral and even a multilateral mechanism (open to committed parties) for transparent monitoring with each of them. This mechanism should be pursued autonomously thereafter (following the evolution of indicator 5 of the strategic results framework: *Proportion of resources devoted annually to the operation of a co-governance mechanism for the concerted management of the PONASI landscape funded by GEF resources*. The progressive mobilization of contributions from the State, Ministries, the own resources of regional and local authorities, and contributions from the private sector - through the perception of benefits generated by better management of land use at the landscape level - will allow the GEF contribution to be proportionately decreasing.

Component 2. Strengthening the PONASI Protected Area System

Outcome 2.1 Increased institutional capacity of protected area management agencies (OFINAP and DGEF) to manage knowledge and design rules for the use and development of natural resources

Outcome 2.2 Increased effectiveness of protected area management on 354,781 ha including State protected areas, community protected areas and wildlife corridors within the PONASI complex

142. The work under this component will strengthen the institutional capacity for the management of the PONASI complex and increase the effectiveness of the management of protected areas and individual corridors. Through this component, the project will enhance the institutional capacity of protected area agencies, as measured by the UNDP Capacity Development Dashboard. It will also improve management effectiveness in 354,781 ha of PA including State-managed PAs, ZOVICs (community protected areas), and two wildlife corridors in the PONASI complex, as indicated by: (i) Increased METT scores for individual sites (PNKT, Sissili, Nazinga, ZOVIC), reflecting improved management; (ii) biodiversity indicators showing an improvement in biodiversity and the state of the ecosystem in each PA; (iii) stable or increasing elephant population in the PONASI complex compared to the currently estimated 600.

143. The PONASI complex has been recently designated as a Ramsar site under the Ramsar Convention, and steps are underway to classify it as a Biosphere Reserve under the UNESCO MAB program. This global status allows protected areas to be harmoniously integrated into the adjacent rural area by providing dynamic, realistic and negotiated solutions that enable subsistence economies and traditional production systems to co-exist with protected and conserved ecosystems. This scheme is perfectly consistent with the landscape approach adopted by the project. The process of developing management tools for individual PAs and for the entire PONASI landscape will take into account the requirements related to these designations.

Output 2.1 Institutional and individual capacities within PA agencies are enhanced through targeted capacity building interventions.

144. Institutions will be strengthened, as well as the profile of their staff, to ensure, among other things, planning and implementation capacity, community engagement, monitoring and evaluation, and financial mobilization. Staff will be equipped, trained and operational, and the basic infrastructure needed for PA management is repaired or constructed. The Capacity Building Program will increase the capacity of PA managers and operational staff to adapt to new challenges by using innovative approaches, including addressing the global challenge of long-term funding for PAs.

2.1.1 The institutional and legislative framework enables effective, efficient and collaborative management of the PONASI protected areas

145. Institutions in charge of PA management. The three core PAs of the PONASI complex are under different institutions' authority: DGEF, OFINAP and DREEVCC. A management unit is in place for the Nazinga GR but there is none for the PNKT, the Sissili CF or the corridors. The project support will initially identify the optimal institutional arrangement for the management of PAs of the PONASI complex, and accordingly, support the implementation of these arrangements. The project will thus recruit an expert consultant in PA management support the facilitation of a workshop gathering relevant institutions and stakeholders involved in the management of PAs and their resources to identify the most effective and efficient institutional arrangement to ensure the management of the State protected areas (Nazinga, Sissili, PNKT) and of both corridors. Options for the institutional arrangement

would include maintaining the status quo or handing over the supervision of all PAs of the PONASI complex (Nazinga GR, PNKT, Sissili CF and corridors # 1 and # 2) to OFINAP. Options for site-level management may be to appoint conservators to oversee staff and operations for each of the main protected areas, Nazinga, Sissili and PNKT, which would at the same time manage corridors # 1 and # 2, or to appoint a single Conservator for all protected areas, including corridors, to coordinate technical teams based on individual sites, and lead the implementation of the business plan for the PAs of the PONASI complex. This second option would facilitate the harmonization of the monitoring and management of animal populations that move within the PONASI landscape, from one protected area to another, including corridors, while allowing a more efficient sharing of human, technical and material resources according to the needs of each site, including a common information system. Depending on the selected optimal scenario, the project will support either the establishment of new management units for the PNKT and the Sissili CF, or the revision of the status of the Nazinga Management Unit and the responsible institution, OFINAP, to oversee all sites. A legal consultant will review the statutes of the institutions to verify the legal feasibility of entrusting the management of all PAs of the PONASI complex to OFINAP. The project will also support advocacy with the MEGECC authorities for the assignment of additional staff as needed to ensure adequate surveillance of PAs and update of biodiversity monitoring and surveillance databases. The valuation of ecosystem goods and services within the PONASI PA complex and surrounding landscape carried out as part of the activities under output 1.2.1 will provide the necessary arguments to support this advocacy.

146. Collaborative management framework. Although the strategic documents advocate greater involvement of local communities and a fairer sharing of the benefits of PAs, the various evaluations are unanimous in noting that local communities do not benefit significantly from PAs. Therefore, the project will support the operationalization of collaborative management involving communities neighbouring protected areas and will support, as needed, the revision of the statutes of the institutions in charge of PAs (OFINAP, DGEF and DREEVCC) to take into account the collaborative management of PAs. A legal consultant will examine the statutes of the institutions in charge of PAs to verify whether legislative constraints exist that would limit the collaboration of neighbouring communities in the management of PAs, and where appropriate, make recommendations to remove these constraints.

147. PA Collaborative Management Committees. The project will also support the establishment of collaborative PA management committees for each site, to allow consultation between the traditional authorities, the CVDs and the PA managers. The project will work with the structures established by previous projects such as the local committees in the PNKT villages supported by Naturama, with the village development associations, and the Wildlife Management Committees for community PAs, ZOVICs. The role and composition of the existing structures will be re-evaluated according to clearly defined criteria to ensure that the required profiles are present within these groups to revitalize community members' motivation and mobilization, to solicit the support of partners to implement their sustainable development plan, and to advocate the conservation values of biodiversity. A community mobilization specialist recruited by the project will support consultation meetings with these structures and influential community members to assess their composition and capacities, identify necessary changes and support capacity building.

148. Forum of consultation of committees and other stakeholders of PAs, ZOVICs and corridors within the PONASI landscape. A PA Consultative Forum will be established to ensure the harmonization of management plans at the site level, the monitoring of their implementation and evaluation of their effects, and participation in the co-governance mechanism of the landscape. This forum will meet annually to discuss the planning and implementation of PA management plans and assess their effects. The PA Conservator(s) will chair these discussions, with the support of the Community Mobilization Officer. This consultation forum will bring together representatives of managers of PAs, ZOVICs, private concessionaires, representatives of resource user groups, local authorities and technical services of Water and Forestry department. As a first step, the project will support the logistical and technical organization of these meetings to ensure the compliance with the procedures and the regularity of the monitoring. GEF funding and project support will gradually decrease as PA governance structures develop capacity and autonomy and are better funded.

2.1.2 An information system for monitoring, analysis, mapping and dissemination of knowledge is implemented and allows adaptive management of protected areas at the scale of the PONASI complex and for individual sites

149. The project will support the establishment of a GIS office dedicated to PONASI PAs, the constitution of databases and their access through a website in order to make essential information accessible to PA managers and the public. Ecological monitoring will be conducted under the supervision of the Department of Planning and Ecological Monitoring of the DFRC supported in the field by seven (7) forest stations and brigades dedicated to PAs (4 for the RGN and 3 for the PNKT) with respectively 10 (RGN) and 11 (PNKT) forest agents:

150. A GIS-office for the PA complex is set up and operational. A new GIS service entirely dedicated to the PA system will be put in place and equipment will be procured for PA offices and for the institution in charge of the PAs of the PONASI (to cover the needs of 3 PAs, 2 corridors and 11 ZOVICs). This will involve:

- The acquisition of hardware and software needed for georeferenced data collection and data capture, processing and reporting, a database management system, a graphical user interface for easy use, and query, analysis and visualization tools. The equipment

will include GPS, cameras, laptop and desktop computers for capturing data from each PA, computers with large storage capacity and large screens, backup systems with high storage capacity, large size map printers, digitizer and specialized software.

- The recruitment of a GIS expert dedicated to PAs

151. A database including the monitoring of biodiversity and of the pressures that affect it, and accessible to stakeholders, allows better planning of PA management. The project will recruit a GIS expert to develop a georeferenced database using the ARCGIS software and building on existing databases (such as the one established as part of the PAGEN project) and data collected in the Nazinga Game Ranch between 1981 and 2011, and sporadically in the Kaboré-Tambi NP. The GIS and cartographic database will be a tool accessible to all stakeholders and will be updated on a regular basis to support the participatory planning process. The creation of this database will include a protocol specifying the conditions of access and use to ensure the protection of strategic or sensitive data and their sharing with relevant users. Existing data on PAs of the PONASI complex will also be integrated into appropriate global and regional databases to make them accessible to different types of users.

152. To the extent possible, the GIS-PA database will include data from the following categories: Administrative subdivisions; towns and villages; road infrastructure and main tracks; major ecosystems including forests, rivers and major tributaries; species occurrence/distribution (mammals, birds and other taxa, including all game species); distribution of key habitats for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife; boundary coordinates of State and community PAs; land occupation and use outside PAs; land status (identification of public, private, and community domains); population (human) distribution; major pressures and threats on biodiversity, habitats and PAs, including hunting, fishing, logging, HWC and poaching; ecosystem services and goods provided by the PAs to local populations; cultural, historical and ecotourism sites. New categories of data will be added based on management needs of the PA system.

153. The database will be housed in a permanent institutional structure and as far as possible, integrated within the national system to ensure long-term data protection. The GIS expert will assess the feasibility of integrating the database into the National Observatory on the Environment and Sustainable Development (ONEDD) under the MEGECC. ONEDD is a mechanism providing support to the SP-CNDD and its various divisions (DPCIE, DPE and DCIME) in terms of surveillance and monitoring-evaluation of the environment and sustainable development. If feasible, the GIS expert will achieve this integration with the collaboration of the officers in charge of the observatory.

154. A website for the PA system provides access to information on the PA system and a PA database is secured in a permanent institutional structure. The GIS expert will develop a website dedicated to the PA complex. During the project, the GIS expert will be also responsible for updating, disseminating and sharing data on PAs and biodiversity in Burkina Faso with the World Database on Protected Areas of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), the West Africa Regional Observatory for Biodiversity and Protected Areas, which is being set up with the support of the BIOPAMA program, and any other database related to international environmental conventions and global organizations like the Alliance for Zero Extinction and Birdlife International.

155. A third-party independent assessment of animal populations will be undertaken to analyse population trends for big and small game species, and for other key species that are not targeted by hunting activities. This assessment will take advantage of the recent data collected during the first 3 years assessments through the monitoring system strengthened with the project support and will cover all PAs, including the PNKT where hunting is forbidden, to enable comparisons of populations that have been differently subjected to hunting pressure. Environmental parameters, including water and green pasture availability throughout the year, should be taken into account in the analyzes as explanatory factors. Also, as these protected areas are located close to large cotton cultivation areas where excessive use of pesticides is reported, hunting may not be the only pressure factor involved. This assessment should lead to the formulation of recommendations regarding the capacity of game species populations to withstand hunting pressures and will be accompanied by an assessment of the management capacities of the structures responsible for hunting management within the Government, the concessionaires and the village hunting management committees. Ideally, this assessment would take place in the third year of the project so that its recommendations are taken into consideration and supported by the project mid-term review. The project will recruit an independent expert, i.e. not engaged in any other activity of the project, and with experience in the country, to assess population's health of game species and provide a professional opinion on the viability of the proposed activities including the proficiency of the concessionaires to manage the areas.

2.1.3 Capacity development program developed and implemented

156. The project will support the development and implementation of a capacity development plan formulated in terms of the know-how / skills / knowledge required to carry out the tasks assigned to each function, so that the main groups of stakeholders are able to fulfil the role expected of them in the collaborative PA management process, including corridors and ZOVICs. These stakeholders include community / village structures concerned with the collaborative management of PAs, PA management units,

eco-guards and rangers, the staff of OFINAP, DGEF, DREEVCCs and their subdivisions, community groups users of natural resources, private concessionaires and other economic operators, and traditional and local authorities.

157. The development of the training program will be based on the capacity assessment of OFINAP and DGEF (Annex Q) which highlights the priorities in terms of capacities to be developed, namely the capacity to monitor and evaluate, and the capacity to generate, access and use information and knowledge. Currently, OFINAP performs an annual evaluation of its operations under its strategic plan, but these evaluations are not included in a monitoring and evaluation plan which defines the terms of the evaluations. The DGEF does not have a defined monitoring and evaluation plan.

158. Capacities to be developed / strengthened will include, but not be limited to:

- capacities of the monitoring and evaluation staff of OFINAP and DGEF to monitor and evaluate the implementation of PA management plans;
- communication skills of PA managers to negotiate with local communities and other PA stakeholders, foster collaboration, and resolve conflicts, including skills required to advocate for conservation measures likely to affect agricultural expansion by agribusinessmen or traditional activities that have adverse effects on biodiversity;
- capacities of ecoguards and forest rangers to carry out ecological monitoring, including the use of GPS and entry of GIS-based data;
- capacities of PA staff and partners to provide a tourism experience that is cost-effective for village communities, of high quality for clients, and safe for the natural and cultural heritage. This training will be part of activity 3.4.3 under component 3;
- capacities of Village Committees members for collaborative management of PAs and on the role of community structures in the negotiations about resource use and zoning of PAs, and in the participatory development, monitoring and evaluation of PA management plans, and for mobilizing communities for development work in PAs (restoration, ANR, protection of water and soil resources, etc.) and capacities of local communities to defend their environmental and natural resource rights in the PA collaborative management process;
- capacities and skills and equipment of ecoguards, forest rangers, PA managers and all staff engaged in or responsible for wildlife enforcement patrols to fight poaching effectively and safely, by developing collaboration with local communities, between PAs, and across borders with Ghana partners for the establishment of an effective surveillance network and a rapid response strategy, improving knowledge of relevant laws, prosecution procedures (establishing reports of offenses and drafting of minutes), improving knowledge of research techniques and identification of poaching indices, adopting strategies adapted to the different threats so as not to put themselves in danger, and using GPS (guidance and navigation principles, data collection method) and VHF / UHF radio;
- capacities of ecoguards, forest rangers, PA managers and all staff engaged in or responsible for wildlife enforcement patrols to use the SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) approach to plan surveillance and report results to combat poaching and other illegal activities, including initial basic training in data entry, analysis and reporting for ecoguards and forest rangers, and further training for site managers and their staff to allow them to take advantage of SMART specific features;
- capacities of Water and Forests officers, judicial police, customs, and security forces to ensure effective enforcement of the flora and fauna protection legislation for including criminal proceedings, actions and prosecutions, and the preparation of official reports;
- awareness and information of local communities and the general public about the legal provisions in force regarding illicit activities affecting flora and fauna, especially poaching, the risks incurred by offenders and applicable penalties;
- subject to a recommendation from the expert assessment of the status of game species that hunting activities may be resumed in a foreseeable future, the project will support capacity building for the stakeholders responsible for overseeing or implementing hunting management in line with related activities under the output 2.2.2 to strengthen the sustainability of hunting management: i) Government officers in the central and decentralized directions, namely the Department of Planning and Ecological Monitoring of the DFRC, and technical services in charge of wildlife, to fulfil the State's sovereign functions of monitoring and assessing resources and habitats to allocate areas, assign permits and licenses for sport and traditional hunting, defining regulations and quotas and monitoring captures against established quotas, planning and implementing surveillance, defining specifications for the management of concessions by concessionaires, assessing the observation of such specifications by concessions and the ability of concessionaires to manage concessions effectively, and assisting local communities in managing the ZOVICs; and ii) local community members involved in ZOVICs (namely village hunting management committees) to fulfil their role in the management of hunting activities, including monitoring and assessing resources and habitats to support management decision-making and determination of permissible activities within the ZOVICs.

159. Guidelines for training rangers, eco-guards and PA managers involved in anti-poaching have been developed by the International Ranger Federation and its partners (Southern African Wildlife College, PAMS Foundation, WWF, African Parks Network,

The Thin Green Line Foundation)[48] and as part of the SMART approach and are available online. The International Ranger Federation's publication presents international standards of good practice to help improve the standards of effectiveness of the tactics and strategies employed by rangers in the field and enhance their level of safety in their work in protected areas, facing armed poachers who illegally exploit fauna and flora species. Based on these guidelines, clear guidance and procedures for enforcing regulations will be identified and communicated to all stakeholders engaged in surveillance and enforcement of regulations for all PAs. These guidelines and procedures will include stringent rules on the violation of human rights to prevent any community member, eco-guard or ranger directly or indirectly involved in surveillance activities under the project from being implicated in a case of violence against vulnerable local populations. Service providers for different elements will be determined in the first year of project either through a procurement process or based on collaborative advantage analysis as per the UNDP rules and regulations. Possible providers for training on the SMART approach to monitor and report on poaching occurrences include the IUCN Regional Office (based in Ouagadougou) and WCS (without representation in Burkina Faso, the nearest office being located in Cameroon). Another potential provider for technical training is Wildlife Angel (wilang.org), a Non-Profit Organization with a permanent branch in Burkina Faso[49] since 2017, specialised in organizing natural and wildlife parks protection, especially in West Africa. The NGO conducts effective actions to reduce poaching in areas under their responsibility, and enforce anti-poaching teams' compliance with human rights regulations, especially those of poachers. Their approach is technical and military but also includes involving local communities and traditional authorities in the fight against poaching to establish an information network to anticipate poachers' presence and adapt response.

160. Implementation of the capacity building program will be based on guidelines provided by the IUCN publication "Training of Protected Area Personnel: Guidelines for Planning and Management", and the publication of Lotter *et al*. 2016 "Anti-poaching in and around protected areas. Guidelines for training guards". The project will work with national academic institutions, including the National School of Water and Forests of the MEGECC, to offer targeted thematic and practical training in the workplace for staff and professionals of the PAs and other actors, on the basis of the capacity development plan. The training program will be integrated into the curriculum of these institutions. The project will also promote self-learning and establish a list of web sites including online training modules (available in French) on PA issues and biodiversity conservation to encourage staff to continually maintain and improve their skills.

161. Infrastructure and equipment: The main PA management units will have workspaces and essential equipment to fulfil their functions. The Nazinga and Sissili PAs are subject to concessions and the management is the responsibility of the concessionaire. On the other hand, the PNKT is not subject to any concession and the project will concentrate its support in infrastructures and equipment to supplement the supports previously provided in the previous projects. A new building will be constructed to provide adequate space for PA management unit offices, common workspaces available to partners, volunteers, trainees, scientific visitors and tourist facilities (e.g. visitor reception, park presentation, etc.). In order to avoid negative impacts on the protected area and sensitive resources and to be consistent with legal constraints, the building will be located at the park entrance, outside the park boundaries. The visitor complex will be strategically located regarding visitors' access to the main attractions, entrance gates and access route, and the building architecture and surrounding landscape will be designed following sustainable design principles. This will include furniture, equipment, electrification with solar panels and natural cooling systems, water provision including through water harvesting and grey-water recycling. The establishment of the visitor complex will be preceded by the elaboration of a feasibility study and a business plan – and if required an environmental impact assessment. Six (6) observation towers or platforms will be constructed in strategic locations of the PAs to contribute to monitoring and tourist use. ECOSAN-style public toilets will be built at key points for PAs visitors and staff.

162. The basic equipment required for the management of protected areas, particularly for ecological monitoring and surveillance and anti-poaching activities, will be identified for each site, and the means of transport according to the extent of the area to monitor. This will involve acquiring the following equipment:

- Vehicles (a 4x4 vehicle for the PNKT management unit / motorcycles for the eco-guards of the 3 PAs);
- Uniforms and equipment for eco-guards and rangers of the 3 PAs (tents, backpacks, mattresses, torches, water bottles, dinner pails – further detail provided in the budget note 18);
- Equipment for surveys, ecological monitoring and anti-poaching activities: including GPS, compasses, binoculars, digital cameras;
- First aid kits (for surveillance teams, PA offices / reception centers);
- Communication equipment for PA staff, rangers and eco-guards: depending on the coverage and reliability of the mobile network within the project's intervention sites, the project will acquire cellular phones and / or radio equipment allowing rapid transmission of information concerning incidents or illegal activities;

[48] Lotter, W.D., Roberts, K., Singh, R., Clark, K., Barlow, C., de Kock, R., Steiner, K., Mander, D., Khadka, M. et Guerrero, J. (2016). Lutte anti-braconnage dans et autour des aires protégées. Lignes directrices pour la formation des gardes.

[49] This branch is under the responsibility of Mr. Benjamin Bassono, who is the private concessionaire operating the Nahouri Safari camp in the Nazinga Game Ranch. The NGO reports the training of approximately 40 ecoguards for the Nazinga GR with the financial support of the Brigitte Bardot Foundation.

- Office equipment for the PNKT office (basic furniture, furniture for a meeting room, desktop computers, inverters, external hard disk, printer, digitizer, video projector).

Output 2.2 The management effectiveness of the State-managed PAs of the PONASI complex - Kabore-Tambi (169,000 ha), Nazinga (91,300 ha) and Sissili (32,700 ha), including corridors # 1 (4,500 ha) and # 2 (33,000 ha) - is reinforced by a series of technical support.

163. These supports include the establishment and institutionalization of long-term management plans for PAs, which will be translated into annual operational programs, the consolidation of infrastructure and essential management equipment, a business plan for all PAs, sustainable management measures for the species used especially in hunting areas, a collaborative management approach involving communities. The management and development plans, the business plan for the PA complex, and the elephant and exploited species conservation plans will be subsidiary elements of the overall landscape management master plan. The project will explore collaborative approaches with communities bordering PAs to improve the contribution of PAs to their quality of life and their perception of these benefits in relation to PAs. This should help develop the ownership of PAs and help reduce pressure from the activities of neighbouring communities.

2.2.1. Clarification / revision of the status and boundaries of the PAs of the PONASI complex

164. The project will provide support to ensure that all protected areas have a clear status and are known to all stakeholders, have a clear and appropriate delimitation to promote effective management, and that the use of their resources is consistent with their classification texts.

165. *Formal creation of corridor # 2.* To restore movement of elephants within the PONASI Protected Area Complex and between the complex and adjacent areas, particularly those in northern Ghana, the PAGEN project has initiated the delineation of two corridors: corridor no. 1, linking the PNKT to the Nazinga Game Ranch, covering an area of 4,500 ha, and Corridor No. 2, connecting the south-east of the PNKT to northern Ghana, covering an area of 33,000 ha. The premature termination of the project has prevented the finalization of the texts formalizing the creation of the corridors, leaving the riparian communities facing an ambiguous situation that threatens the security of the corridor.

166. The formalization of the status of Corridor # 2 south-east of PNKT linking the national park to northern Ghana will involve the following steps:

i. Conducting preliminary socio-economic surveys to verify the perceptions of local communities and the actual impacts of corridor establishment in the framework of the PAGEN project to check if compensation measures are required;
ii. Prior sensitization of communities along the corridor on the concept of co-management as described in the steps prior to the negotiation of voluntary agreements in output 2.2.3;
iii. An assessment of the state of habitats and natural resources essential for the conservation of elephants and large and medium-sized mammals during their movements and the identification of interventions required for the restoration of essential ecosystem services;
iv. Participatory definition and validation of conservation objectives and the delineation of Corridor # 2 (should revisions be required) by involving all concerned and affected stakeholders and the signing of voluntary agreements by neighbouring communities regarding their commitment to get involved in the collaborative management of the corridor;
v. The submission and adoption of the text formalizing the creation of the corridor and its dissemination to relevant stakeholders, especially the neighbouring communities, and the general public;
vi. The demarcation of boundaries by the installation of clearly visible landmarks, involving local communities as workers.

167. *Revision of the southern boundary of the Nazinga Game Ranch.* The southern delineation of the Nazinga Game Ranch (RGN), along the Ghana border, leaves an unprotected interspace vulnerable to poaching, and this space is presumably used by elephants for their transboundary movement. The project will support the adjustment of the boundaries of the RGN to include this space within the protected area, up to the limit of the Ghanaian border, and the preparation of an amendment or a new ordinance.

168. *Clarification and awareness of the status of the Sissili Classified Forest.* At the time of its classification, the Sissili classified forest (SCF) had an area of 32,700 ha spread over the territories of three current communes: Bieha, Cassou and Sapouy. During the "Democratic and Popular Revolution" (1984-1987), the High Commissioner of Sissili tried to annex part of the SCF to create the pastoral zone of Yalé but met the resistance of agro-pastoralists adjacent villages. The Ministry in charge of forests has canceled the regulatory act of the provincial authority, which has no power to decommission a classified forest. In 1996, the classified forest was conceded for hunting to a private operator. In recent years, the Forestry Department has been demanding the departure of farmers and herders from the portion of the classified forest that was the object of the attempted conversion to pastoral areas. The intervention of the PONASI Project in this area will help the Government by spreading its message on the actual status of the classified forest to the local populations and the permitted uses as defined in the classification order.

169. The private concessionaire, the late Mr Norbert Zongo, to whom the management of the Sissili CF was granted in 1996 died in December 1998. Although his family members had taken over the management, albeit in a less sustained manner, by 2001 the state of the hunting area had deteriorated considerably. The specifications related to the concession are not respected, the development and management plan has not been drawn up, the operating reports are not systematically submitted, the trackers are not motivated and do not show up not at work, so the exploitation of the forest is minimal. As a result, neighboring villages no longer benefiting from hunting products have expressed dissatisfaction and complained. This situation persists since the SCF hunting concession does not benefit from adequate monitoring of the Water and Forest Administration, presumably because of the history and grief that still surround the tragic disappearance of the legal concessionaire. The idea of entrusting the management of the Sissili Hunting Area/CF to the Nazinga Game Ranch or the concession to the ZOVIC manager of Neboun-Bori did not materialize. Friends of the first concessionaire are willing to invest in restoring the potential of the area and the interest of hunters and tourists, but this requires the establishment of new legal arrangements. The project will provide support to regularize this situation and ensure that the protected area has the necessary tools for its effective management.

2.2.2. Management plans for Nazinga, PNKT and Sissili PAs, including corridors # 1 and # 2 developed and implemented

170. Protected area management planning involves assessing and recording site conditions, assessing current and projected needs and threats, developing strategies, and planning specific activities to address these threats. Planning includes the definition of tasks and responsibilities, a timeline for achieving objectives, indicators and targets against which progress can be measured, and resource requirements. Planning will be carried out for long- and short-term-time horizons: strategic planning to achieve broad objectives for all PAs in the complex and over a 5 to 10-year horizon, and clear operational planning for carrying out specific activities to reach the annual targets for each of the sites.

171. Templates and development guides for all PA management tools (15-year management and financing plan, operational management plans and annual budgets). Templates and guides will be developed in collaboration with in collaboration with the staff of OFINAP, DGEF and DREEVCC, to meet the latest international standards to guide the preparation of all management tools, including a 15-year Strategic Management Plan and Funding Plan, and the Annual Operational Management Plan and Budget. These documents will specify procedures and requirements in terms of mechanisms and structures for stakeholder participation, collection and sharing of ecological monitoring data, identification and analysis of issues (threats / conflicts), and definition of objectives and identification of priority actions for achieving the objectives. Management plans will include participatory zoning and regulations on rights of access and use of space and resources for each area. Zoning and regulations will have been defined during the negotiations for the determination of Collaborative Management Agreements in Activity 2.2.3. The use of these tools (templates and guidelines) by all PA management units will promote the production of documents and the implementation of procedures that meet the highest quality standards and needs of Burkina Faso, while promoting the autonomous operation of local governance structures.

172. Support to Management Committees for Negotiations and Development of Participatory Management Plans for PAs and Corridors meeting objectives, including defining and validating zoning, identifying measures to prevent or mitigate the impact of threats and pressures that affect the integrity of biodiversity resources and ecosystem services. The project will recruit community mobilization assistants and seek the support of NGOs involved with PA riparian communities, such as Naturama, Tree Aid and Natudev, to assist Collaborative Management Committees to follow the procedures and conduct negotiations for the development of the five-year management plans for each site (including the funding plan and the monitoring and surveillance protocols) as well as the drafting of annual work plans. The supervision of the process by the OFINAP and the DGEF will, among other things, ensure the conformity of the PA rules with the national regulations in force, in particular defined in the Forest Code 2011. The participation of the local authorities in charge of the environment and spatial planning, including communes, at the negotiations will ensure the coherence and integration of these plans with the planning of land use and resources at the level of communes and regions.

173. Avoiding the impacts of unsustainable hunting pressure.

Big and small game hunting could have negative effects on wildlife populations if practiced without sound knowledge-based regulation and management, which would have a negative cascading effect on the ecosystem, and waste assets for non-consumptive and consumptive uses of PAs. According to the optimal scenario envisioned when ZOVICs were created, small game species should benefit local communities through supporting their subsistence hunting, providing a source of income through the renting or concession of ZOVICs to private concessionaires for small game hunting, and contributing to provide tourism-related employment, whether vision or hunting, as ecoguards or trackers. These benefits have not been realized in recent years for various reasons including the poor condition of ZOVICs, but need to be reinstated to foster ownership of protected areas, reduce the need for illegal incursions and activities by local communities at the periphery of PAs and encourage them to preserve critical habitats for these wildlife species and thereby for biodiversity in general, including species of global importance.

Yet, interviews conducted during the PRODOC development phase have shown that the RGN experience is largely perceived among national stakeholders as a success story that has enabled the maintenance of populations of large mammal species thanks to infrastructures, especially hydraulic works, and hunting activities that generate revenue to finance them. Somewhat diverging findings, such as the analysis published by Bouché *et al.* 2016, are little disseminated, known or acknowledged by concerned actors. It is therefore difficult to envisage

that the project may unilaterally impose a ban on hunting in the areas currently open to this activity as this would jeopardize the acceptability of the whole project by all stakeholders.

The project will address the issue of hunting sustainability in successive stages:

1) The project will collaborate with the Direction of Wildlife and Hunting, OFINAP and DGEF to address the findings of the scientific analysis of the status of mammal populations over 30 years in the RGN and in the ZOVICs[50] indicating a decrease in small mammal populations targeted by hunting and organize a participatory reflection among all concerned stakeholders to develop a common understanding of the impacts of hunting activities in the RGN, the Sissili CF and the ZOVICs. The project will therefore recruit a wildlife expert to compile and analyse existing knowledge (such as the databases used in Bouché *et al*. 2016), publications, conduct interviews with relevant stakeholders, and review hunting management in the RGN, the Sissili CF and the ZOVICs since their creation, the resulting impacts against stated objectives in terms of biodiversity conservation (taking as a reference the population levels recorded at the time of the creation of the PAs, whenever available) and actual socioeconomic costs and benefits for the various stakeholders involved. The purpose of the workshop is to review and discuss the report findings so that participants have a clear understanding of the recent population trends for exploited species (those for which data are available[51]) and of hunting impacts, including socioeconomic ones. This participatory reflection will enable the development of a shared - optimally consensual - vision of the path to follow to alleviate pressures on the populations of small and medium mammals, namely poaching and hunting, gain broad support for the suspension of hunting activities until the capacity of animal populations to withstand exploitation can be clearly demonstrated, and meet the biodiversity conservation objectives underlying the creation of these PAs. This workshop will take place early after the start of the project and gather all concerned actors within the Government, the private sector and local populations, including those likely to be affected by decisions regarding hunting management in core PAs and ZOVICs or to be involved in their implementation (enforcement) and in the monitoring of their socioeconomic and biodiversity effects.

2) Throughout the first half of the project, the project will focus its resources on strengthening the management of PAs, namely surveillance and enforcement in all areas prone to illegal activities, especially poaching and livestock incursions into PAs, to enable the recovery of wildlife populations negatively affected by hunting and poaching. Wildlife species targeted by hunting will be rigorously monitored and scientifically assessed to provide the data required to assess populations trends.

3) An independent expert i.e. not engaged in any other activity of the project and with experience in the country will be recruited in the third year of the project so that recommendations are taken into consideration and supported by the project Mid-Term Review. The expert will analyse population trends for big and small game species, and could also include, as relevant, other key species that are not targeted by hunting activities and assess the status of game populations and provide a professional opinion on the viability of the proposed activities including the proficiency of the structures responsible for hunting management within the Government, the concessionaires and the village hunting management committees to manage the areas. This assessment will take advantage of the recent data collected during the first 3 years assessments through the monitoring system strengthened with the project support and will cover all PAs, including the PNKT where hunting is forbidden, to enable comparisons of populations that have been differently subjected to hunting pressure. The conclusions will have to provide solutions to avoid unsustainable hunting pressure in core PAs (Nazinga GR and Sissili CF) and in the ZOVICs and recommend whether subsistence and sport hunting activities could be resumed and, if so, where, at what levels, under what conditions and according to what benefit-sharing rules. If the resumption of hunting activities in some or all parts of the PAs can be envisioned in the medium term, the specific criteria to be met need to be clarified, particularly in terms of animal populations status and capacities of the various parties involved in the management. Recommendations will be formulated regarding the capacity of game species populations in the NGR, the Sissili CF and in the ZOVICs to withstand hunting pressure. Further details on the assessment are provided under the Output 2.1.2 (information system).

The assessment should consider the various analyses conducted on big game hunting in other African countries. The statement by the IUCN Species Survival Commission that "well-managed trophy hunting can provide both revenue and incentives for people to conserve and restore wild populations, maintain areas of land for conservation, and protect wildlife from poaching." is challenged by several surveys.

On the contribution of big game hunting to conservation. The poor state of the big game hunting sector in Africa and its low potential for conservation were highlighted in a study published by IUCN-PAPACO in 2009[52] and later confirmed by other publications. A rigorous economic

[50] Bouché et al. 2016

[51] As reported by Bouché et al. 2016, monitoring mainly focused on 12 medium and large mammal species in the NGR over approx. 30 years. Monitoring took place every dry season (between January and May) from 1981 to 2011, except between 1991 and 1993 and in 1999. Data were analysed for the following 9 species: Elephant *Loxodonta africana*, Roan antelope *Hippotragus equinus*, Waterbuck *Kobus ellipsiprimnus*, Hartebeest *Alcelaphus buselaphus*, Bushbuck *Tragelaphus scriptus*, Warthog *Phacochoerus africanus*, Common duiker *Sylvicapra grimmia*, Oribi *Ourebia ourebi*, and Baboon *Papio Anubis.*

[52] UICN PAPACO. La grande chasse en Afrique de l'Ouest: quelle contribution à la conservation? https:// portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/2009-074.pdf

analysis of the marginal benefits of trophy hunting in 2017[53] discredits the assertion that it effectively contributes to conservation of wildlife and habitat in Africa. Findings are that economic benefits, marginal contribution to employment, and economic contribution of trophy hunters to tourism have been largely overstated and that the adjusted value of economic contribution of trophy hunting in eight African countries[54] amounts to only 0.78% or less of the $17 billion in overall tourism spending in the studied countries. Similarly, trophy hunting tourism employment is only 0.76% or less of average direct tourism employment in study countries. An analysis in 2019[55] concludes that big game / trophy hunting is in a state of decline and is no longer able to pay for its ecological footprint, leading to poaching and habitat loss in hunting concessions. Another analysis of hunting in six African countries – South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Namibia and Tanzania – where trophy hunting has long been regarded as an effective conservation tool found that many iconic species, especially those favoured by trophy hunters, are in a sharp decline mainly due to widespread poaching and habitat loss. The analysis[56] shows that trophy hunting, contrary to the common view, not only has negative impacts on wild populations, but that there is also an extremely close link between legal hunting and poaching. The analysis reveals that trophy hunting is an activity that fuels corruption, it encourages the unfair redistribution of the wealth generated without adequate involvement of communities, causes the loss of healthy individuals that are still key for reproduction and social cohesion and, most damagingly, contributes to the decline of all five species considered in this report.

4) Depending on the conclusions of the assessment, the project will maintain the focus on strengthening PA management with remaining resources of the project, or strengthen capacities to ensure the sustainable management of hunting and equitable sharing of its benefits. i) Should the assessment conclude that efforts to improve the management effectiveness for the Nazinga Game Ranch, the Sissili CF and the ZOVICs, including strengthened surveillance and enforcement, have not led to a significant improvement of the status of game populations and that hunting activities cannot be resumed, the project will cease funding activities in support of hunting and reallocate remaining technical and financial resources to activities focused strictly on conservation, excluding hunting. ii) Should the conclusions support the resumption of hunting activities in the ZOVICs and in one or both core PAs (Nazinga GR and Sissili CF) in a foreseeable future, the project will implement the activities described hereafter to strengthen the management of game and/or subsistence hunting and the capacities of relevant stakeholders, i.e. government and technical services, and local communities (village committees for wildlife management), to fulfil more effectively their respective roles in the management of the activity in line with the assessment's recommendations. By improving sustainable hunting management in core PAs and in ZOVICs, and addressing benefit sharing issues, the project would then seek to restore the optimal scheme which provided incentives for stakeholders to ensure the proper management of resources and habitats in ZOVICs, thus preserving biodiversity.

174. Strengthening sustainable hunting management in ZOVICs, Nazinga Game Ranch and Sissili Classified Forest will involve:

i. Participatory identification of conservation objectives for exploited species with the support of the wildlife expert;
ii. Determination of sustainable harvest thresholds (quotas) on the basis of best available information;
iii. Establishment of a monitoring system to collect hunting statistics and provide a sound basis for adjusting hunting pressure on the main species exploited;
iv. Development of guidance documents to facilitate annual updating of hunting management decisions.

175. The management plans for core PAs and for ZOVICs will include measures to strengthen the sustainable management of hunting activities. Such measures will include deciding on conservation objectives for exploited populations, estimating sustainable harvest thresholds for the main species exploited, setting up a system to monitor catches, updating hunting management measures annually based on monitoring data, including the adjustment of the hunting season for each species and the temporary closure of certain areas within the hunting territories to protect the reproduction and nursery phases.

176. Under the guidance of the wildlife expert, the project will support the strengthening of hunting management, including through the preparation of a preliminary workshop document and the organization of a quota setting workshop, as well as the development of a technical document for institutions in charge of wildlife and for concession holders who are responsible for most of these management activities. Strengthening the management of hunting activities will be based on:

- the systematic monitoring of the level of effort (number of hunters and duration of the activity) and of the captures in order to follow their evolution compared to established quotas;
- standardization of the data collection process and databases to enable data collection at the landscape scale;
- estimation of the size of natural populations based on regular inventories following protocols developed with the support of experts in hunting management and applied rigorously, including permanent sampling transects;

[53] Murray, C. K. 2017. The lion's share? On the economic benefits of trophy hunting. A report for the Humane Society International, prepared by Economists at Large, Melbourne, Australia.
[54] Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
[55] Chardonnet, B. 2019. Africa is changing: Should its Protected Areas evolve? Reconfiguring the Protected Areas in Africa. Technical Report. UICN PAPACO
[56] CRUISE, A. 2016. The effects of trophy hunting on five of Africa's iconic wild animal populations in six countries – Analysis. Conservation Action Trust. https://conservationaction.co.za/resources/reports/effects-trophy-hunting-five-africas-iconic-wild-animal-populations-six-countries-analysis/

- monitoring the condition of critical habitats of the main wildlife species, including exploited species and non-exploited species, with attention to water availability;
- the monitoring of environmental parameters that can serve as explanatory factors for observed variations, including at least temperature and precipitation;
- feedback of assessments to the actors concerned, including local populations involved in the ZOVICs, concessionaires, national institutions involved in PA management, technical services at the level of the local authorities (communes and regions) and the decentralized structures, the NGOs involved, and the scientific community.

177. This document should be developed annually and serve as a reference for determining quotas and the allocation of hunting licenses for the upcoming hunting season and should be used to assess the trend in the numbers of populations exploited to support decision making regarding hunting restrictions such as the adjustment of the hunting season, the closing of certain areas to hunting, or the prohibition on hunting a species or species whose downward trend would indicate excessive hunting pressure or other factors. The process conducted under the authority of the Wildlife and Hunting Department can serve as a model for all the country's protected areas.

178. Support for the implementation of development and management plans. Based on ecological assessments, mapping and zoning, the project will support PA management units to undertake ecosystem management actions identified in PA management plans. Actions will include completion of the materialization of protected area boundaries when required as well as signage, and maintenance of perimeter tracks to also serve as firebreaks. Areas requiring strict protection may have limited access. Critical habitats that are degraded will be progressively restored, as far as possible through assisted natural regeneration. These actions will be complemented by the role of eco-guards to disseminate information and disseminate the regulations on access to the different areas and the use of resources, and possibly to enforce these regulations, including the control of livestock invasion in PAs and especially in the areas under restoration.

179. Development of a Business Plan for the PONASI Protected Area Complex. The project will recruit an international consultant with expertise in sustainable financing of PAs to develop a business plan for all the PAs of the PONASI complex involving the Conservator (s) of the PAs, the representatives of OFINAP, the DGEF and the technical services within the DREEVCC, the Ministry Finance whose acceptance of the process and results is essential, as well as the stakeholders who influence the financial future of the PA network. The plan development process will follow the guidance provided in the business plan catalog on the NBSAP Forum[57] which includes "Business Planning for Protected Areas" guidelines as well as examples of business plans developed for other protected areas around the world. A PA manager will be identified to lead the implementation of the plan as part of 2.1.1. The business plan preparation process will namely build on the findings of the interdisciplinary assessment of the ecosystem goods and services provided by PAs conducted under the output 1.2.1 as potential sources of revenue through their valuation.

180. The business plan will be an extension of the management plan and identify the resources needed to achieve the objectives and tasks defined in the PA Management Plan. It will i) clarify the financial needs to be met to carry out the activities proposed in the management plan and ii) identify potential revenue sources and innovative financing opportunities for protected areas to meet these needs. It will include targeted and clear targets to guide its implementation. These targets will take into account the integration of the protected areas into the landscape and the ecosystem goods and services they provide.

2.2.3 Collaborative management agreements for State PAs and support to collaborative management committees

181. Voluntary agreements. The project will support meetings with communities bordering PAs including corridors, to raise their awareness on the importance of biodiversity and on medium and long term benefits related to its conservation, to promote their commitment to the collaborative management process, to inform them of the role that is expected of them, the benefits and responsibilities that this entails, to collect their expectations and concerns and verifying their interest in engaging in it. It will be important to give the time and resources needed for these outreach meetings to enable communities to engage in the collaborative management process in a fully informed, fully voluntary way and without inappropriate/undue expectation. The involvement of traditional chiefs will be essential to facilitate this step of raising awareness and informing the riparian communities. A letter of voluntary agreement will be signed by the authorities of each village to indicate their consent to participate in the project activities aiming at implementing a collaborative management of PAs when they consider that they have sufficient information and that the conditions are adequate.

182. Collaborative management agreement template. A general model of collaborative management agreement between each of the village communities neighbouring the PAs, the PA management unit and other stakeholders will be developed in which the actors recognize the legitimacy of their respective rights to participate in the management of the PA following specific conservation objectives. This model will be developed in close collaboration with the institutions in charge of the PAs. A legal consultant will review

[57] http://nbsapforum.net/knowledge-base/resource/pa-business-plan-catalogue-business-planning-protected-areas

the co-management model in close collaboration with the community mobilization specialist to ensure consistency with the legislative framework.

183. In addition to presenting all management arrangements for the PA, Collaborative Management Agreements should specify: (i) the spatial scope of the agreements (regarding access and resource use rights and surveillance and monitoring activities), i.e. specifying the areas in the PA and the buffer zone that are covered by a specific agreement with a village community, (ii) the regulation of the use of resources, i.e. which resources can be used / harvested and the conditions under which traditional uses may be exercised by community members (e.g., what, how, in what quantity and when), which will have to comply with the national regulations in force, in particular the Forest Code and its regulations, and legislation for the protection of wildlife, (iii) their role in the surveillance and monitoring these uses, and a protocol of communication with village authorities and PA managers in the event of an accident or violation of agreements by a community member or an outsider, (iv) conflict resolution with the support of the authorities and the police) and the imposed sanctions (which will have to be uniform between the PAs of the PONASI complex) in the cases of unresolved conflict and violation of the agreements, (v) their participation in the assessment of PA management.

184. Negotiations and development of collaborative management agreements. Collective management arrangements for PAs at village or village group level will be developed with community associations of PA riparian villages to be implemented by parties to the agreement. The agreements will be developed in accordance with the template following the preliminary steps of information / sensitization of the communities and voluntary agreement as specified previously, (ii) the designation by the local communities of the PAs of members of their community who will be in charge of negotiating in their behalf collaborative management agreements with the support of community mobilization agents; (iii) the negotiation of collaborative management agreements between communities bordering the PAs, the PA management units and the administrative authorities responsible for the environment, which will ensure the consistency of the rules of collaboration on the use of resources with the national regulations ; (iv) the deposit of a copy of the collaborative management agreement in the village in a place accessible for free consultation by any member of the community. At each site, the Community Mobilization Specialist will support the operations of the PA Collaborative Management Committee by providing training to community representatives on their role and responsibilities in terms of consultation, information sharing and representation of their interests, and supporting them throughout the negotiations to define collaborative management arrangements and in regular operations.

2.2.4 Long-term ecological monitoring system at the landscape and individual PAs levels

a. Development of a monitoring program to support the adaptive management of PAs including wildlife corridors and ZOVICs at site and complex levels

185. Indicators. In addition to the indicators identified in the Strategic Results Framework for monitoring progress toward objectives and outcomes, the project will support the identification of indicators for the long-term monitoring of biodiversity and ecosystem services for each of the PAs and for the complex of PAs as a whole. Biodiversity indicators will include landscape-level indicators of biodiversity, such as the elephant population, and indicators to reflect the specificity of each PA, according to their specific conservation objectives. The indicators will enable the monitoring of the targeted elements of biodiversity (namely animal species targeted by hunting) but also the monitoring of the main threats that affect them. The monitoring program will include socio-economic indicators to assess the impact of PAs on the quality of life of the riparian village communities. The scores for each PA, for which the baseline situation was established during project preparation, will be determined using the GEF tracking tool on PA management effectiveness.

186. Identification tools. Numerous articles and monographs have been published on fauna and flora of Burkina Faso (photo albums for 32 species of fauna and 37 species of flora available on the website of the Center for Information Exchange on Biological Diversity of Burkina Faso, the catalog of vascular plants of Burkina Faso which totals 2,067 species, the guide of the birds of West Africa, and a guide of the shrub species of Burkina Faso to name but a few. Practical and concise illustrated guides in the form of booklets or identification sheets will be developed from the literature to facilitate the identification and monitoring of biodiversity in PAs, for all participants in the monitoring program, including visitors to PAs. These tools will be useful to support the training of the actors involved in the monitoring. Scientists who are partners of the project will be involved. These guides may also be sold to visitors in the reception kiosks of the PAs.

187. Monitoring program and protocols. Monitoring programs only exist in the Nazinga GR and are limited to monitoring species of interest for hunting. The project will strengthen the monitoring program in the NGR and adapt it for the Sissili CF, ZOVICs to ensure collected information quality, coverage and comprehensiveness are adequate to enable a rigorous assessment of wildlife populations' status and of pressure factors, and extend it to encompass ZOVICs and the Sissili CF where hunting activities are allowed and the PNKT where it is forbidden. The project will support the development of an integrated monitoring program for the PA complex including indicators, appropriate measurement methodologies for each indicator (what, how, where, how often, by whom, recording) and establishment of stations, transects and permanent roads for monitoring. This program will be developed by a national expert in

ecological monitoring with the support of the Conservators of the PAs, scientific experts within the MEGECC, the University of Ouagadougou and NGOs / national associations involved in the monitoring of biodiversity. A version specific to each PA will be adapted to the conservation priorities of the PA and the prevailing pressure factors. When data are not available or outdated, necessary surveys will be carried out to identify the baseline values of the indicators.

188. Monitoring the impact of tourism. Key sensitive / vulnerable resources will be identified for each PA (including local communities, cultural / religious / historical assets and biodiversity) and closely monitored in areas open to tourism, as part of the PA monitoring plan. The results will be disseminated to all entities involved in the management and supervision of the system and used to regulate access to specific PAs and sites within the PAs, to strengthen the application or to modify the regulations concerning the activities and the behaviour of tourists.

b. Implementation of the long-term ecological monitoring system

189. Collaboration and coordination agreements. PA Conservators will be responsible for establishing and coordinating effective and stable partnerships for monitoring and research by seeking mutually beneficial agreements with national education and research institutions, national and international environmental organizations, visiting researchers, and other voluntary partners (nature-loving tourists, ornithologists). These partnership agreements, like any research authorization within the territory of the PAs, must include specific clauses concerning the sharing of knowledge and data generated within this framework. Where possible, monitoring activities will be combined with regular surveillance routines carried out by PA eco-guards and rangers during which the presence of certain target species will be recorded (species, photograph, time, date and GPS coordinates). GEF will fund regular ecological monitoring of the sites, until the necessary funding is available, including by establishing partnerships to provide these services.

190. Training. Practical training on the implementation of simple monitoring protocols will be offered by experts from environmental NGOs in their own area of expertise, and by experts from the University of Ouagadougou, particularly for training to monitor populations of elephants. The expertise of international NGOs such as IUCN will also be sought to contribute to training in areas where national expertise is lacking.

191. Permanent sampling stations. The project will support the establishment of permanent stations, transects and scientific delineation using GPS coordinates to monitor plant and animal populations and allow for temporal comparisons.

192. Storage of data. The data will be recorded in the PA database set up under activity 2.1.2 by the PA management units and integrated into the PONASI landscape area database, to be retrieved periodically to compute statistics. , produce graphs or maps for the sites and the complex, to monitor the effectiveness of management measures to achieve conservation objectives and support adaptive management of PAs at site and landscape levels.

2.2.5 Surveillance and anti-poaching operations are planned and implemented at the PONASI landscape scale with the participation of local communities, and coordinated with Ghana's conservation efforts

193. Eco-guards and rangers in protected areas are failing to effectively combat poaching teams operating in the PONASI area. To increase the effectiveness of the fight against poaching, project interventions will include advocacy to increase the number of staff responsible for surveillance in PAs (under 2.1.1), capacity building through training and equipment (under 2.1.3), the mobilization of local populations in the fight against poaching through the establishment of an information and awareness network for local communities (under 2.2.5) and the implementation of the SMART tool for planning of surveillance and patrolling to combat poaching and other illegal activities (under 2.2.5).

194. Community participation in the fight against poaching. At the level of protected areas, the participation of riparian communities in poaching is one of major challenges of the fight against poaching. It is recognized and reported that poachers operate with the participation of accomplices in local communities, either as guides, porters, informants or other. The causes of such behaviour are related to poverty, lack of viable alternatives, lack of understanding of the importance and values of conservation and living fauna, and lack of good relations between members of local communities and protected area authorities. While patrolling and law enforcement operations remain critical to countering poachers' actions, they are reactive rather than proactive and only address symptoms rather than the reasons why these people are involved in poaching. The involvement of local communities in the fight against poaching as part of the *Ruvuma Elephant Project* (REP) implemented in Tanzania by the PAMS Foundation has drastically reduced the poaching rate and stabilized populations of elephants and other species as revealed by patrol and aerial surveillance data. This success was significantly boosted by the strong community participation and tangible support it has received. Several community members voluntarily surrendered the illegal firearms they used for poaching and over 85% of all arrests and seizures of illegal weapons and ivory were made through collaboration and information received from members of local communities[58].

[58] Lotter, W.D., Roberts, K., Singh, R., Clark, K., Barlow, C., de Kock, R., Steiner, K., Mander, D., Khadka, M. et Guerrero, J. 2016. Lutte anti-braconnage dans et autour des aires protégées. Lignes directrices pour la formation des gardes.

195. Drawing on the lessons learned from the REP project, the project will provide awareness activities and information to local communities, set up village teams - on a pilot basis - to participate in surveillance activities and the information network in order to support formal law enforcement interventions; and support the implementation of identified solutions through the application of the SAFE Systems (Output 2.4) approach to manage human-wildlife conflict. Awareness-raising and outreach to local communities will focus on (i) the harmful effects of poaching at the local level, for the country in terms of lost opportunities, and for biodiversity, and (ii) the risks faced by local offenders in terms of penalties for their offenses.

196. According to the principle of collaborative management, surveillance is first and foremost a matter of self-regulation mechanisms within communities, in accordance with the rules set out in the management agreements that have been drawn up with their participation. In this regard, the main role of the PA eco-guards will be to inform and recall the zoning of PAs and corridors and the rules that apply to them to members of local communities and to give warnings to offenders.

197. Development of a surveillance plan for the PONASI landscape to combat poaching and other illegal activities, including State PAs, corridors and ZOVICs, and coordinated with Ghana's interventions. The project will support the introduction of SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) which is a suite of best practices aimed at helping PA managers better monitor, evaluate and adaptively manage patrolling activities. SMART includes an opensource software application designed to be used on the ground by site-based staff engaged in or responsible for wildlife enforcement patrols, to improve the ability of PA agencies to combat poaching and other illegal activities. Its adoption is also facilitated by a wide range of training materials and practical guidelines. Initial basic training will be provided in data entry, analysis and reporting to ecoguards and forest rangers and further training will include site managers to allow them to take advantage of SMART specific features. The project will seek IUCN's support to support the adoption of SMART, including required trainings (under output 2.1.3).

198. The surveillance program will be adjusted as needed to focus on areas where more serious threats to biodiversity will be reported. Clear guidelines and procedures for enforcing regulations will be identified and communicated to all stakeholders involved in surveillance and enforcement of regulations for all PAs. These guidelines and procedures will include stringent rules on the violation of human rights to prevent any community member, eco-guard or ranger directly or indirectly involved in surveillance activities under the project from being implicated in a case of violence against vulnerable local populations. All cases of illegal actions and/or derogations from the rules of the PA will be communicated immediately - insofar as the safety of community members, eco-guards or rangers is not threatened - noted and recorded following the SMART procedures. Local community members will be invited to participate in these tours on a voluntary basis. Unannounced joint outings will be organized with the gendarmerie and with the agents of the National Directorate of Civil Security.

Output 2.3 The management of natural resources in village hunting areas (ZOVIC), community protected areas, is enhanced through collaborative management interventions, including the development and implementation of simplified zoning plans, strengthening of hunting management and the implementation of human-wildlife conflict management measures

2.3.1 Formalization of the legal status of certain ZOVICs and updating of the ZOVIC limits.

199. The improvement of the ZOVIC management system will have to take into account the legal status of these areas, which are part of the forestry domain under local authorities. Communes must ensure the sustainability of these community conservation areas whose management is entrusted to local communities, according to arrangements that best ensure conservation and sustainable management objectives and local populations' interests. Initially, the project will request the assistance of conservation NGOs to assist local communities and Local Authorities to operationalize the governance pattern and to strengthen the capacities of these actors so they can ensure independently the role assigned to them.

200. ZOVIC boundaries are currently encroached upon by local communities and agri-businessmen. The project will support broad consultations conducted by the Local authorities in partnership with the village development committees and local village councillors to better understand the nature and governance of each ZOVIC, protect them against land disputes, illegal sale of land, pastoral and agricultural encroachment, and other pressure factors that affect the integrity of ZOVICs. Following these consultations, the delineation of the ZOVICs will be revised and formalized if needed and their boundaries materialized to make them more easily visible. The Water and Forests Administration will support the deliberations and identification of geographical coordinates. The project will support the marking of perimeter tracks and of boundaries. The Concession holder and the Local Authorities will contribute to the implementation of the actions by taking charge of the participants involved in the consultations and the workforce for the delimitation and marking of the perimeter tracks, in accordance with the specifications of the concessionaires.

2.3.2 Development of simplified zoning plans for ZOVICs using the territory planning tool and support for their implementation

201. Management planning for ZOVICs will be based on a prior assessment of the sustainability of management of these areas as performed by current concessionaires, including the assessment of hunting management carried out under the output 2.2.2 related to development and implementation of PA management plans, and more specifically the activities related to strengthening sustainable

hunting management (described in paragraph 170). This assessment will examine the level of implementation of the previous development and management plans (DMPs) by the concessionaire Nahouri Safari for the ZOVICs in the Guiaro and Po communes, and the results in terms of habitat and biodiversity preservation, with special attention to the species of fauna and flora that are being exploited. For the ZOVICs in Guiaro commune that have not been concessioned, the project will support the development of new DMPs. The prior assessment of the implementation of existing DMPs will also examine the relevance of refining the template to address the challenges that have been encountered so far.

202. As described under the section 2.2.2, the issue of the sustainability of hunting management in ZOVICs will be reviewed with the support of a wildlife expert and discussed by actors within the Government, the private sector and local populations likely to be affected by decisions regarding hunting management in ZOVICs. The purpose is that, on the basis of a clear understanding of the recent population trends of exploited species and of the socioeconomic impacts for all stakeholders, particularly local communities, participants can have a common vision of the measures to be adopted to alleviate pressures on game species, namely poaching and hunting, and broadly support the suspension of hunting activities until the capacity of animal populations to withstand exploitation can be clearly demonstrated.

203. An independent expert assessment will be undertaken in the third year of the project to assess the status of game populations and provide a professional opinion on the viability of hunting activities and on the management capacities of the concessionaires, the village hunting management committees and actors responsible for supervising the management of ZOVICs within the Government. Conclusions will address the capacity of game species populations in the ZOVICs to withstand hunting pressure and determine whether subsistence and/or sport hunting activities could be resumed and, if so, where, at what levels, under what conditions and according to what benefit-sharing rules. Depending on the conclusions of the assessment, the project will focus on strengthening the management of ZOVICs excluding hunting or strengthen capacities to ensure the sustainable management of hunting and equitable sharing of its benefits. Should the assessment conclude that efforts to improve the management effectiveness for the ZOVICs have not led to a significant improvement of the status of game populations and that hunting activities cannot be resumed, the project will focus resources on strengthening the management of ZOVICs, excluding hunting. Should the conclusions support the resumption of hunting activities in the ZOVICs in a foreseeable future, the project will implement the activities described hereafter to strengthen the management of game and/or subsistence hunting by the concerned stakeholders within the Government and local communities (village committees for wildlife management), as part of the management of the ZOVICs.

204. The new DMPs will be developed on a participatory basis and will incorporate clear conservation objectives, a monitoring system based on simple indicators to be measured with the participation of local communities, and a joint annual assessment process involving the participation of all stakeholders. Improving resource management within the ZOVICs, including hunting activities, will require collaborative management and planning plans to be developed as tools for the sustainable planning and management of the ZOVICs and their resources following the process described for output 2.2.2. Management plans will include i) an assessment of sustainable harvest thresholds for small game species that are exploited by small game and subsistence hunting (details under the section on *Strengthening Hunting Activity Management Measures* in the framework of output 2.2.2), ii) a program of surveillance against illegal acts and overexploitation of natural resources, iii) ecological monitoring of key resources of ZOVICs, activities within ZOVICs including subsistence hunting and tourist hunting, and (iv) identification of essential management measures, such as water points, surveillance routes and perimeter tracks. It will be necessary to revise governance rules to secure the benefits of local communities. Local governance practices will be improved through training, awareness raising and renewal of ZOVIC management structures, village development committees and their commissions for wildlife management - or Village Wildlife Management Groups, as well as clarification of expected benefits and fair rules for sharing these benefits. DMPs should include an estimate of the costs and timing of the developments and the identification of funding sources including financial and labour contributions from local communities, the concessionaire and other potential partners. DMPs should be approved by Communal Councils.

Output 2.4 An effective PONASI landscape-wide elephant protection plan is developed and implemented. This plan incorporates the results of a scientific survey clarifying the essential elephant movement corridors within the PONASI complex and other neighbouring ecological complexes in the country and in Ghana.

205. An effective elephant protection plan at the landscape level will be developed and implemented for the entire PONASI complex. It will include an overall strategy for human-wildlife conflict management using the *SAFE systems* approach, with a set of management actions aimed at securing the targeted landscape. The Elephant Protection Plan will be framed by the CITES Resolutions in its African Elephant Action Plan and will include an international partnership with Ghana on elephant range management. Facilitated by the IUCN Elephant Specialist Group, this will strengthen and create the means (including financial) to implement the country's elephant protection plan, with a focus on sites within the PONASI complex.

206. As far as the conservation of fauna is concerned, the PONASI complex is particular by the fact that it contains the second largest known range of the African elephant in Burkina Faso after that of the W-Arly-Pendjari complex. Until recently, movements of

these populations were limited by settlements of migrant farmers established in their usual passage areas and elephant populations were forced to remain in a very small radius of action, becoming much more vulnerable to poachers. and the degradation of their ecosystems. The recent establishment of two corridors under the PAGEN project has contributed significantly to solving this problem and allowing elephant movements between the Nazinga Game Ranch and the PNKT. However, the status of the corridors has not yet been formalized and there is no management or zoning plan that prevents the application of any rules limiting access and use of resources and land and increasing the risk of conflicts between humans and elephants. Human-elephant conflicts have been reported throughout the range of elephants in the PONASI landscape (see Annex L for a more detailed account of human-wildlife conflicts in the PONASI landscape, including a list of sites where such conflicts have occurred recently).

207. The PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan will therefore incorporate an elephant protection plan that will be developed in line with the *SAFE Systems* approach to address human-elephant conflict among other environmental and socio-economic factors. WWF's *SAFE Systems* approach aims to achieve systemic security by securing people and their property, wildlife, natural habitats and effective surveillance, rather than treating each element of conflict separately.

2.4.1 The resolution of human-elephant conflicts in the PONASI landscape using the SAFE Systems approach

208. IUCN-SSC HWC Task Force has been contacted and will be engaged during the inception phase and the project will facilitate engagement of the government and community implementers with the Task Force to learn from lessons around the world and tap global expertise and available tools and approaches.

209. As part of the preparatory process, an expert mission gathered information directly on management issues, current land-use practices, land tenure and proposed development plans, challenges of conflict between humans and wildlife, current interventions to mitigate them and explore the potential for collaboration in implementing the SAFE Systems approach in the future. Rapid assessment workshops were conducted in selected pilot villages where incidences of human-wildlife conflict were high, and discussions were guided by SAFE Systems tools. The participants in the workshop came from the local administration, the town hall, community representatives, ecological guards, forest rangers, agricultural extension agents and the gendarmerie. The findings made it clear that the PONASI landscape was dangerous for people and wildlife. It was therefore strongly recommended that a SAFE human-wildlife conflict strategy be developed for the landscape to meet these challenges. Participants also recommended extending participation in stakeholder workshops to other sectors such as the water sector and the Treasury.

210. The SAFE Systems approach is a systematic framework for determining the SAFE baseline on a site that has experienced human-wildlife conflict and for identifying human-wildlife conflict management gaps in order to address these issues. The SAFE Systems approach represents a major shift from the current context of man-wildlife conflict management to a long-term results-based approach. The SAFE approach encompasses a structured process that provides a set of site-specific actions that combine six elements of conflict (policy and legislation, prevention, mitigation, response, conflict understanding, monitoring and evaluation) to achieve a single long-term objective for the area, which is to secure the area. The SAFE approach is based on the fact that we know from experience how to secure each part of the human-wildlife conflict system, namely people and their properties, wildlife and natural habitats. The main risk areas can be identified in each part and eliminated by integrated strategies. And if each element is made safer, the whole area becomes safer and the risk of human-wildlife conflict can be minimized in the long run.

211. The implementation of the SAFE systems approach in a landscape follows four key steps. These steps should not be viewed as a linear process but as a cyclical process implemented over time.

212. *Step 1: Compile Human-wildlife conflict information in the landscape.* This first step in the process is primarily document-based, to gather as much knowledge about the context of human-wildlife conflict as possible from all relevant existing literature. Although in most cases human-wildlife conflict data is either non-existent, dispersed among various organization, or very limited or porous, much of the existing information should be collected. Information can also be collected through interviews with people from various institutions and field observations. Although site managers in PONASI areas seem to be aware of these issues, this information is not collected in a form that can be exploited. Project interventions will therefore include training provided by an expert in *SAFE Systems* to develop the capacity of field teams to collect data on human-wildlife conflict in a coherent and analytical way. An expert in GIS will also provide support for the design of GIS-based databases as part of the landscape surveillance system. These data are important because they provide a basic snapshot of the target area throughout the assessment. These data include trends and baselines of human-wildlife conflict, for example, human population, hot spots maps, number and density of major conflict species, types and predominant nature of conflict, impact, community attitudes, and levels of wildlife tolerance. Much of the data collected can then be used to produce maps for the rapid assessment workshop, to identify stakeholders to be present at the workshop, and to clarify any disagreements or discrepancies that may arise during the workshop. Priority will be given to involving the right stakeholders in the rapid assessment workshops (step 2) and holding these workshops in the right places. Stakeholders directly and indirectly affected by human-wildlife conflict should all be invited to participate in the workshop, including women, as women are likely to be affected differently by human-wildlife conflict, particularly during the picking of fruits from the forest. Stakeholders can come from

sectors such as wildlife, forestry, water, agriculture, mining, treasury, law enforcement, NGOs and development partners, tourism, administration, community members, etc. As a general rule, a workshop should not have more than 50 participants to be effectively facilitated by an expert in SAFE systems. Annex L presents the basic information to be collected prior to the rapid assessment workshop.

213. *Step 2: Conduct rapid human-wildlife conflict assessments using the SAFE systems tool*. The rapid assessment workshop is a crucial step to facilitate the active participation of stakeholders in discussions and the development of an integrated long-term conflict management strategy in the area. The participants must come from all sectors affected or involved in human-wildlife conflicts, for example the sectors of wildlife, forests, water, agriculture, mines, the Treasury, law enforcement agencies, NGOs and development partners, members of the community, among others. In many cases, this rapid assessment workshop will be a first opportunity for these stakeholders to sit down together to discuss their problems and develop solutions. The rapid assessment workshop follows a structured approach in which participants analyze a set of criteria they need to discuss and evaluate for their site. A rapid assessment score sheet in Excel format and available in French (as a separate document) will serve as a guide for scoring. The criteria represent outcome indicators for the site in question and the scores assigned to each can be derived from any quantified data from Stage 1 or local knowledge. These scores are then collated and synthesized to illustrate the overall state of conflict for each of the strategic outcomes (people, properties, wildlife and habitat) and will serve as a basis for monitoring over time. In the second part of the workshop, participants use the results of the evaluation to jointly develop actions and strategies to reduce long-term conflict - or improve the rating of each criterion. Once participants have assigned a score to each of the criteria, the results of the assessments and the graphs of all strategic outcomes and six elements can be presented to the participants. Using the SAFE systems tool, the results of such a rapid evaluation workshop should provide the SAFE baseline for the specific site in the PONASI landscape, assess the effectiveness of current interventions for human-wildlife-conflict and identify gaps to be filled to reduce incidents on the site and in the landscape.

214. *Step 3: Design the SAFE strategy and action plan for the PONASI landscape, including a monitoring plan*. After the rapid assessment workshop is completed, a smaller technical team, assisted by the human-wildlife conflict expert, will work on the SAFE strategy, including actions from all elements of the conflict (policy, mitigation, prevention, response, monitoring and evaluation, conflict understanding), prepare a budget and a financing plan to implement the strategy and action plan. It is important to note that a comprehensive monitoring plan for the landscape will be developed as part of the strategy. This is vital in the PONASI context where data is not collated or collected. Therefore, developing the action plan's monitoring framework from the outset will mean that future rapid assessments can use the data collected previously to make this 4-step process much faster. A technical team made up of people from the wildlife sector and other relevant sectors and an expert in SAFE systems will develop an initial version of the strategy that will be circulated for inputs to those who participated in the SAFE systems workshops. The elements of this strategy and action plan will be integrated into the PONASI Landscape Master Plan for use as a fundraising tool to implement the various interventions identified.

215. The actions to be undertaken fall under the following six categories:

POLICY Protocols, principles, provisions and measures taken by the authorities that are stipulated in legislation and government plans • International law • National law • Crimes related to Wildlife and forests • National Strategy • Translocation and response • Insurance and indemnity • International collaboration	PREVENTION Stop or prevent conflict between humans and wildlife before it happens • Education • Livestock management • Zero poaching • Dissuasive • Safe work environments • Prey protection • Habitat management • Land use planning
MITIGATION Reduce the impacts of human-wildlife conflict after its occurrence • Compensation programs • Insurance schemes • Alternative livelihoods • Diversification of livelihoods • Sharing of benefits	RESPONSE Actions taken to mitigate a specific or ongoing incident • Intervention teams • Removal of problem animals • First aid • Crowd control
UNDERSTANDING THE CONFLICT Research on all aspects of the conflict profile	MONITORING

• Mapping of hotspots • Spatial and temporal characteristics • Social characteristics • Severity and impact • Collecting conflict information	Measure the performance and effectiveness of human-wildlife conflict management interventions over time • Tracking success • Feedback • Information sharing • Adaptive management

216. Actions may include measures such as the promotion of wildlife-compatible land uses, such as nature-based tourism enterprises or the cultivation of plants that are not palatable to wild animals; information and sensitization to local communities to prevent human-wildlife conflict, fencing on farms and avoid grazing livestock in conflict-prone areas, promoting safe work practices such as work in a group, popularizing the growth of dissuasive plants, among others.

217. *Step 4: Implementation and monitoring of the strategy and action plan.* The project will support the implementation of the strategy and action plan in the priority sites, as part of the integrated landscape management plan, and the ongoing monitoring of progress, until the landscape is safe for people and wildlife. Once completed, the 4-step process can begin again, with a review and analysis of the data, followed by a stakeholder workshop to redefine and update the strategy. Over time, as the landscape becomes safer and data is collected more fully, this process will become more efficient as processes and knowledge become clearer. The information collected as part of the ongoing monitoring of the implementation of the strategy will be collated to update the databases created in Step 1 and create hotspots maps to inform rangers of incidents related to human wildlife conflict. - as well as for planning of the rounds and the frequency of monitoring and surveillance patrols.

2.4.2 Research program on elephant movements within and outside the PONASI landscape, to Ghana and the two Balés classified forest

218. According to the West African Elephant Conservation Strategy 2005-2015, elephant conservation in West Africa is compromised by a lack of data on population numbers, population dynamics and seasonal movements. Knowledge of seasonal movements and use of different habitats is essential to limit disruption and encroachment on elephant habitat by exploitations (forestry, agriculture, mining and hunting) and adopt measures to reduce human-elephant conflicts. At the same time, it is important to understand the movements of elephant groups outside the PONASI PA complex to prevent intense poaching pressures from compromising the results of conservation efforts within the complex. Cooperation with Ghana for the pooling of available resources and coordination of studies and actions to combat poaching is required to effectively protect elephants whose range extends on both sides of the border.

219. In addition to the corridors linking the PNKT and Nazinga Game Ranch (Corridor # 1) and Southeast of PNKT and Northern Ghana (Corridor # 2), elephants have been observed to frequent other areas. Some corridors such as that linking the Classified Forests of the Deux-Balés and the Sissili Classified Forest via the PNKT and the regular areas of Bakata-Bougnounou, or the corridor to cross the CAF from Nazinon to the Sissili Classified Forest passing north of Sapouy are no longer used today because of the barriers created by human settlements. An action plan for the management of transboundary conservation corridor elephants Nazinga - Kabore-Tambi National Park - Red Volta - Doungh was developed in 2003 with support from IUCN[59] on the basis of observations of intense movements of elephant populations between the PAs of the PONASI complex and the Ghana Red Volta ecosystem to the Doungh forest in north-western Togo. This corridor was home to a total of 770 elephants. The developments over the past 15 years have reduced these movement patterns, at least the path to Togo. Recent observations suggest the use of another corridor connecting the PONASI PAs complex and the Classified Forests of the Deux-Bales, along the shoals to the south, then east to Léo, to cross the border and follow the forests of Ghana, and finally go back to Bieha, Kounou or Nazinga, to escape the intensive poaching that rages in Ghana. On the basis of recent inventories, the report on the status of the African elephant[60] also proposes that the Deux Balés classified forest be part of a potential range.

220. Habitats extending from Corridor # 2 on the Ghanaian side are not effectively protected so that poaching is carried out without restraint. It is reported that elephants no longer cross the border at this point mainly because of poaching, so that some elephants would follow corridor # 2 to return to Burkina while others circulate in the rivers of the White Volta and the Red Volta which are better monitored.

221. Before making investments to secure other routes, it is necessary to conduct systematic surveys to be able to confidently determine the regular patterns of movement of this elephant population in Burkina Faso and Ghana. The project will support the conducting of a highly targeted research project, essentially seeking to clarify whether additional corridors need to be secured to protect the elephant population that frequents the PONASI PA complex and to avoid comprising the efforts made there. Where

[59] UICN. 2003. Plan d'Action pour la Gestion des Éléphants des Corridors Transfrontaliers d'Afrique de l'Ouest.

[60] Thouless, C.R., H.T. Dublin, J.J. Blanc, D.P. Skinner, T.E. Daniel, R.D. Taylor, F. Maisels, H.L. Frederick and P. Bouché. 2016. African Elephant Status Report 2016: an update from the African Elephant Database. Occasional Paper Series of the IUCN Species Survival Commission, No. 60 IUCN1SSC Africa Elephant Specialist Group. IUCN, Gland.

appropriate, the corridor will be identified as well as the issues and obstacles to overcome in order to implement the required protection measures.

222. This research project will bring together national experts from the Laboratory of Animal Biology and Ecology of the University of Ouagadougou, and other elephant experts from West Africa. The research will be carried out in collaboration with Ghana to clarify the spatio-temporal characteristics of movements between the BF and Ghana, the threats to animals during these movements, assess the relevance of habitats to meet the vital needs of elephants and threats along these routes, including Human-Wildlife conflicts, identify needs in terms of habitats to be restored to ensure elephant safety and identify opportunities for collaboration in view of implementation. The IUCN African Elephant Specialist Group can play an important role in facilitating the exchange of information and contacts with Ghanaian experts.

2.4.3 Renewal of transboundary collaboration agreements with Ghana for the conservation of shared natural resources

223. It is essential to renew the transboundary collaboration agreements to develop synergies and harmonize conservation efforts conducted by both countries to protect shared resources, especially elephants, as they use habitats on either side of the border. A previous agreement was signed in 2008 between Ghana and Burkina Faso on the transboundary management of shared natural resources between Ghana and Burkina Faso but has not been implemented. Later, initiatives under the PAGEN project to renegotiate the modalities of cross-border cooperation in the management of shared natural resources have allowed to resume discussions between concerned parties in Burkina Faso and Ghana. The project ended abruptly so that the agreement and the plan for the concerted management of transboundary ecosystems and shared resources between the two States could not be renewed.

224. Under this output, the project will seek to establish a formal collaboration with the Ghana Government i) to contribute to the research program to document/understand elephant movements in Northern Ghana as part of their potential westward migration route from the PONASI landscape, before moving back north, ii) to coordinate monitoring, surveillance, and anti-poaching programs conducted on both sides of the border, and iii) to renew transboundary collaboration agreements between Burkina Faso and Ghana Governments for the conservation of shared natural resources, namely elephants.

225. During the PPG process, a consultant had informal meetings in Northern Ghana with three (3) officers of the Wildlife Division, the Director of the local NGO Organization for Indigenous Initiatives and Sustainability (ORGIIS) providing support to local communities for the sustainable management of Community resource management areas (CREMAs), and with the President of the Center for the Development of Wildlife Production and of the West African Elephant Corridors Coalition. In Ghana, the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission is responsible for the protection and management of wildlife protected areas. The three officers were the Regional Director of Wildlife, the Wildlife Manager in charge of corridors and CREMAs and the Regional Manager of Wildlife Management Planning. CREMAs in Ghana are protected areas managed under a community-based governance regime, similar to ZOVICs in Burkina Faso. One hypothesis is that after crossing the border south of Corridor # 2, elephants would move west using CREMAs in northern Ghana.

226. These meetings allowed to outline the project objectives and planned interventions, including the renewal of collaboration agreements with Ghana for the conservation of shared natural resources, namely elephants, current issues in CREMAs, challenges related to the renewal and implementation of transboundary collaboration agreements. The project concept was welcome, and positive discussions initiated on possible collaboration in the framework of the project. Formal discussions will be held in the first year of the project to discuss and establish the terms of a collaboration on the above-mentioned points.

227. The GEF resources will be used to support actions on the Burkina Faso's side of the border. Ghana is currently seeking substantial support from USAID and other partners to support the sustainable management of CREMAs but the project document was not yet available. Investments required to implement the Elephant Protection Plan include investments to carry out activities cited above under the output 2.4 and specific measures for the protection or restoration of elephant habitats will be covered by the budget to support the implementation of PA management plans, which already provide for the restoration of 11,000 ha in corridor #2.

228. The project will support efforts to identify Burkinabé and Ghanaian stakeholders and organize meetings to identify and discuss issues related to elephant movement on both sides of the border. The consultation discussions should define the elements of a shared management plan, including a common objective, indicators and targets related to the identified issue, a detailed analysis of the threats and their underlying causes on both sides. There will also be the identification of measures to be planned and implemented in a coordinated and collaborative manner to reduce threats, the harmonization and coordination of monitoring and surveillance techniques and anti-poaching strategies, planning and the implementation of a population monitoring and evaluation plan to be implemented in a concerted manner based on common indicators and targets. The shared management plan should include conflict management measures and identification of implementation costs and sources of funding for each party to the agreement. The plan will encourage joint monitoring and surveillance activities and joint capacity building sessions between professionals from both countries, with a focus on promoting compatible technical skills and sharing of experience, expertise and knowledge.

Component 3. Sustainable Land and Resources Management and Diversification of Livelihoods.

Outcome 3.1 Increased adoption of effective agro-silvo-pastoral and climate-smart agriculture practices by local communities in the PONASI landscape

Outcome 3.2 Diversified livelihoods of local communities related to tourism development and forest products-based value chains

Output 3.1 Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices are implemented by communities within the PONASI landscape to reduce threats to protected areas and increase food security, productivity and agricultural resilience through climate-smart agriculture, sustainable wood harvesting and biomass energy, forest restoration, assisted natural regeneration, and fire management

229. The strategy leading to the realization of this output is closely tied to that of outputs 1.2 (adoption of a territorial planning tool as spatial planning methodology allowing the visualization of the impacts of economic activities on the landscape); 1.4 (Development of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan to guide the management of the PONASI landscape over the next 15 years) and 1.5 (establishment of sustainable and equitable management requirements for the various territory units and effective mechanisms for monitoring and application. The process under Component 1 is the instrument for quantifying the benefits of different land use scenarios at the landscape and visualize them to guide strategic decision-making regarding the management of the PONASI landscape area. It allows the PONASI Landscape Management Board to make an informed choice on the strategic orientations that optimize the environmental and socio-economic benefits. Thus, the priority measures to manage the various territorial units of the landscape (protected areas, corridors, ZOVICs, CAF, community forests, agro-pastoral lands, silvopastoral areas) must be consistent with, and contribute to, the strategic landscape-level orientations that will be translated into maps. These guidelines will then guide all stakeholders in the definition of multiannual and annual actions and targets in components 2 and 3. The Master Plan will therefore outline the priority actions targeted in the realization of this product, namely sustainable land management (SLM) practices in agro-sylvo-pastoral lands, aiming at reducing the threats to PAs and increasing food security, productivity and agricultural resilience.

230. The detailed planning and implementation of the actions in each of the 15 pilot sites will be carried out by the project, with the direct technical and methodological support of devolved technical services (Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock) or local NGOs operating in the area, and with the active participation of communes and co-donors (public projects, NGOs and private actors contributing to cofinancing and intervening in the targeted communes)**.**

3.1.1 Participatory diagnostic of the condition of land resources (soils, water, biodiversity).

231. In each pilot site, the project will, with the facilitation of the CVD, and supported by the Forest Ecology Specialist, establish a rapid diagnostic of land degradation and establish with the beneficiary population the precise technical responses to be given to the different manifestations of land degradation. This diagnostic will be based in particular on the detailed diagnostic presented in the Integrated Ecosystem Management Plan for the riparian communes of the PONASI ecological complex carried out in 2016 with the support of PNGT-2-3. This participatory diagnostic, which will use the MARP tools, will result for each land (site) in two simplified maps (resource map and response map) which will respectively serve to illustrate the land degradation and to identify the proposed mitigation or restoration measures. Depending on site-specific soil and environmental characteristics, the project will mainly promote the adoption of agro-silvo-pastoralism and Assisted Natural Regeneration, namely for their cost-effectiveness and multiple benefits, and of techniques for soil and water conservation and soil protection and restoration such as zaï, stone bunds, compost use, improved climate-adapted seed varieties, and prevention and management of bush fires. To promote the adoption and rapid ownership of these solutions by local actors, the project will help land users to choose appropriate technologies by avoiding top down decision-making and prescriptive measures. The project will also focus on technologies that generate financial and environmental benefits in the short- and medium-term to promote their sustainable adoption. The Forest Ecology Specialist will provide the required expertise to ensure that none of the selected agroforestry and climate-adapted species used in the framework of the project is likely to pose a risk as an invasive alien species.

3.1.2 Development of an intervention and investment plan

232. On the basis of the actions selected, a budgeted intervention plan including funding sources will be drawn up, always in a participatory manner and under the guidance of devolved technical services or local NGOs, for each pilot site for a duration of 3 to 5 years. This intervention and investment plan will specify the objectives to be achieved, the quantitative targets, the implementation modalities of the various actions, including the training or capacity building activities of the actors and all the support that is useful to the beneficiaries (common demonstration sites, specific support in seeds or inputs, etc.) and priority beneficiaries. The beneficiaries of the investments will be identified on the basis of criteria related in particular to the nature of the investments, the land status of the spaces to be developed / treated and the most effective methods of implementation: households, professional agricultural organizations, specific organizations (young people, women, etc.) while responding to the overall ratio of 60% representation of women among beneficiaries. Estimated cost of implementation will be assessed as well as sources of funding.

233. In line with the strategic orientations of the Land Use Master Plan validated by the PONASI landscape co-governance platform, the intervention plan will introduce climate-resilient farming and livestock farming practices, including soil and water conservation, to reduce farmers' vulnerability to drought and increasing rainfall variability (developed under outputs 3.1 and 3.2).

234. On the basis of this investment plan and available co-financing (as identified by each target commune from the co-financing letters signed by the stakeholders), an annual planning will be carried out and implemented in the framework of the co-governance mechanism for the PONASI landscape. The investment plan for each site will provide for the establishment of a transparent and participatory monitoring mechanism involving the beneficiaries of the interventions in order to report on the progress and results achieved at the local scale but also to measure or to appreciate the impacts as perceived by the beneficiaries and the community as a whole. This monitoring mechanism will feed into the landscape-level monitoring system (under output 1.5) and document the lessons to be shared (Output 4.2).

3.1.3 Support to producers and land and resource user groups

235. UNDP/GEF funding for pilot site investment plans will focus on (i) the establishment of school sites or demonstration plots using climate-resilient improved agriculture and integrated agropastoral practices, quality seeds for key crops and diversified livestock species, (ii) support to producers, (iii) the operation of the local monitoring mechanism, and (iv) the operational costs of the devolved technical services or NGOs in charge of providing technical and methodological support (travel and subsistence fees, joint meetings).

236. The project will provide support to producers' households and professional or specific organizations in accordance with the intervention and investment plan developed under Sub-output 3.1.1, in the form of support and training, from demonstration sites of adapted and improved practices.

237. The project will support the establishment of multi-thematic demonstration or joint experimentation sites with the support of devolved technical services and relevant local NGOs, in pilot sites where farmers, herders, and other stakeholders will develop skills and knowledge on various agricultural and agroforestry topics for the adoption of sustainable and climate-adapted practices. These sites will preferably be established on the farms and managed by local "innovative" labourers, in order to control the costs of implementation. Training will be provided through theoretical instruction, on-site field demonstration and trainings, supervised learning-by-doing and provision of customized advice through visits to the farmer once she/he is established in her/his own field. The school will strongly rely on demonstration of innovative climate-adapted techniques and, to this purpose, will work in collaboration with existing private farms that have proven successful in the implementation of agro-sylvo-pastoral and assisted natural regeneration approaches and of techniques for soil and water conservation and soil protection and restoration such as zaï, stone bunds, compost use, and improved climate-adapted seed varieties.

238. Appropriate soil and water management techniques and climate adapted species/varieties will be identified and documented for demonstration and training, and a curriculum in agroforestry, assisted natural regeneration, climate-smart agriculture, agropastoralism, and microfinance will be developed, including the preparation of related courses and educational material. Topics could include: fences to reduce predation, especially for areas under restoration; restoration of the soil productive capacity, preparation and use of organic amendments, including compost from crop residues and manure, setting up animal enclosures to enable manure collection; green manure and catch crops, to reduce evaporation and erosion; low-cost gravity micro-irrigation; agroforestry, windbreaks composed of multiple use climate adapted species (*Moringa, Jatropha*), plantations of fuelwood, fruit trees, and fodder tree species; pesticide-free control of pests and diseases; preparation of dry-season fodder reserves and other risk management measures; sustainable pasture/rangeland management and rotational grazing systems. The project will also use the methodological guides developed as part of the Country Pilot Partnership program for Sustainable Land Management (CPP), in particular the Catalog of Good Agricultural-Sylvo-Pastoral Practices for Sustainable Improvement of Soil Fertility and the Methodological Guide for the development, securing and valorization of pastoral areas and cattle tracks. The Catalog of Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Good Practices presents a range of agronomic, biological, zootechnical and combined practices and facilities, including their description, applicability and cost. The training program will include strengthening local community members' capacity to improve and diversify livelihoods and raising awareness of beneficiaries on savings, microcredit and microenterprise management.

239. The project will set up a small grant program to help farmers, producers, herders and forestry workers in the 15 pilot sites to integrate techniques for soil and water conservation and soil protection and restoration such as zaï, stone bunds, compost use, and improved climate-adapted seed varieties, and assisted natural regeneration and sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral practices to provide improved and more sustainable livelihoods. These grants may be used for the purchase of improved agricultural and fodder seeds, small equipment, tools, and other inputs. These grants will be implemented in accordance with UNDP guidelines for low-value grants. The project will also support the provision of equipment, tools and temporary personnel to set up the demonstration/joint experimentation sites and to assist the Water and Forests Directorates at regional and communal levels to supervise these activities. The project will provide supervision and technical support through the Forest ecologist and the specialist on climate-smart agriculture and pasture recruited to support activities under this component. The hiring of women will be encouraged in order to reach the overall

ratio of 60% of women beneficiaries for the entire project. Enhancing the sustainability of cultural / forestry / pastoral practices will overall strengthen the integrity and connectivity of ecosystems and increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Output 3.2 The management of natural resources in forests and community pastoral areas is improved through the collaborative development of simplified zoning plans and their implementation, and the strengthening of the management of forests and pastoral areas

3.2.1 Development of simplified zoning plans for community-managed forests, and improvement of forest management through the promotion of best practices

240. The project will support the development of community managed forest zoning plans, support strengthening of forest monitoring through revitalization or establishment of management bodies, perimeter and access roads, and the setting up of non-timber forest products exploitation structures (in relation to the activities planned under output 3.3). The project support will also include the facilitation of a reflection between the parties involved to identify possible solutions to ensure the continuity of the maintenance of the developments made with the project financing, independently of external support. The project will support the implementation of innovative practices in selected forests, with the support of devolved technical services and communities whose capacities will be strengthened so that they are able to support local communities and monitor the progress of adoption of these practices and their success rates, to serve as a relay in the extension and multiplication of these practices. Monitoring the adoption and success rate of sustainable forest management measures is necessary to document the effects of the project, but above all to enable continuous improvement and adaptation of practices in the context of climate change.

241. The community forest zoning plan will be developed involving all stakeholders, starting with local communities. The zoning plan should at least indicate areas to be restored (through fallow or assisted natural regeneration), areas open to NTFP collection and areas to be preserved to maximize their potential for validation under a REDD+ mechanism and clearing firebreaks. Each zone will be accompanied by a set of simple rules for monitoring and evaluation by the beneficiaries supported by the devolved services. Simplified zoning plans for community forests will have to be approved by commune Councils. These rules will integrate consensus management rules, mainly in terms of prohibitions, developed by forest management groups and customary and religious authorities, including village chiefs and land chiefs, to regulate access to resources. The prohibitions concern: (i) the cutting of green wood; (ii) the excessive removal of plant roots; (iii) ignition of fire in or near forests; iv) picking immature fruits; (v) the exploitation of trees in sacred woods; vi) grazing in forests. The implementation of these zoning plans will be based on enhancing empowerment of local stakeholders for the protection, monitoring, management and restoration of forest stands, by promoting the assisted natural regeneration (ANR) approach.

242. Assisted natural regeneration (ANR) will be preferred over other approaches to restore forest habitats as it has been shown that ANR significantly reduces the cost of restoration. Spontaneous and assisted natural regeneration in tropical regions are more effective than tree planting at achieving the recovery of biodiversity and forest structure and could help save 50 to 95% of the cost of forest restoration. Furthermore, it has been shown that natural regeneration can restore forest cover on its own within a few years. Adaptability to changing conditions should be taken into account to guide the selection of species and seed sources should enrichment planting be needed to enhance the diversity of seedlings.

243. In connection with the component 4 on knowledge management, the project will support the compilation and promotion of community forest management best practices to maximize the sustainability of ecosystem services related to their conservation, including carbon sequestration and GHG emission avoidance. The compilation of good practices will be published in the main local languages and in a simplified format accessible to the members of the communities. Good practices will include improving NTFP collection practices (including discouraging unsustainable practices such as collecting immature fruits and pruning the branches of some species used as fodder, as *Bombax costatum*) to ensure sustainability and regeneration, and the protection of degraded lands under restoration through the ANR approach. The Communes will be responsible for conducting the activities, as the forests are not at the same level of management. The Project will provide the necessary technical support for the identification and dissemination of good practices for the implementation of these actions among stakeholders. Special attention will be given to gender-differentiated uses to be able to target women and men separately for the necessary training and support and to identify improvements in natural resource use and exploitation practices.

244. In addition to promoting good practices among the relevant actors, men and women, the project will support the implementation of innovative practices in certain forests, with the support of devolved technical services and communities whose capacities will be strengthened for them to be able to support local communities and monitor the adoption of these practices and their success rates, in order to serve as a relay in the extension of these practices.

3.2.2 Promotion of best practices for rangeland and pasture management including specific strategies for managing pastoralism at the local level, planning and development of water points for pastures, conciliation between farmers and pastoralists, and reducing encroachment of protected areas and crop areas by livestock.

245. Sustainable pastoral livelihoods will be put in place. The landscape of PONASI includes 3 pastoral areas. Best management practices for pastures and rangelands will be promoted. These include (but are not limited to) specific strategies for managing local pastoralism, assessment of the condition of pastures and their carrying capacity, the development of water points and grazing areas and, in the context of potential conflicts between farmers and pastoralists, conflict prevention/management and reduction of cattle theft. The project will pay special attention to avoid any detrimental impact on Peul nomadic herders, who are particularly vulnerable because of their way of life.

246. Improved rangeland and pasture management has been analyzed and published. The project will provide the necessary technical support for the compilation, dissemination and promotion of rangeland and pasture management best practices to improve grazing area productivity, while reducing conflicts between farmers or between cattle breeders and wildlife that harm biodiversity (such as the killing of animals as a result of damage, or the encroachment of wildlife habitat within protected areas and the risk of contamination). The compilation of good practices will be published in the main local languages and in a simplified format accessible to the members of the communities. The zoning of the village area will indicate the best management practices for each specific grazing and rangeland area. Best practices will include measures such as the promotion of forage crops, the fight against tree pruning, the reclamation of degraded soils. The project will provide the necessary support for the identification of rangelands with the participation of users, including transhumants who may use the rangelands located within the PONASI landscape on their migration route to Ghana. Special attention will be given nomadic Peul herders to prevent the project from having a detrimental effect on these vulnerable and marginalized populations. Special attention will be given to gender-differentiated uses to be able to target women and men separately for the necessary training and support and to identify improvements in natural resource use and exploitation practices.

3.2.3 Revising the Forest Management Site (CAF) Model Strengthens Resource Conservation and Reduces Pressure on Protected Areas

(i) Evaluation of the management of the CAFs of Nazinon, Gaongo and Zoundweogo, involving local users

247. The project will support a study conducted by a specialized firm or by a multidisciplinary team of qualified consultants who will draw on the case studies of 5 CAFs completed in 2018 by the Forest Investment Program as part of the analysis of factors of deforestation and forest degradation. The consultants will be responsible for: (1) evaluating CAFs in the PONASI landscape (Nazinon, Gaongo, SO Zoundweogo) including the following aspects: (a) the dynamics of forest resources and their productivity since the setting up of the forest management, (b) the management practices and the application of the standards that led to the development of the DMPs, (c) the socio-economic impacts, including the management and distribution of revenues from the sale of fuelwood, the actual contribution of the revenues to the Forest Management Fund (FAF) and the Village Investment Fund, the management of the FAF and its contribution to the sustainable management of forest resources, and whether these revenues could appropriately serve as an incentive for the stakeholders involved to shoulder their responsibility for the sustainability of forests; (2) assess the viability of the CAF model in the current environmental and social context, integrating the effects of climate change and making recommendations; (3) analyze the level of relevance of current planning and management practices with the conservation and sustainable management requirements of natural forests in the PONASI landscape and make recommendations.

(ii) Participatory updating of management plans of the forest units concerned on the basis of the recommendations of the study

248. There will be the restitution of the conclusions of the evaluation study of the management of the 3 CAFs to the stakeholders during a joint workshop bringing together the management teams of the CAFs, the representatives of the concession holders GGFs and UGGF, the relevant local authorities (communes), the decentralized forestry services (regional, provincial and departmental services of the MEGECC) as well as the project management unit, in order to allow ownership of the results of the evaluations and formulate proposals for the implementation of recommendations; discuss and validate necessary updates to development standards, management practices and resource allocation mechanisms from operations; assign management units of CAF to update management plans, and possibly development plans, under the direct supervision of the Regional Directorates for Forests.

Output 3.3 Sustainable local forest products processing enterprises are established, providing livelihoods and generating sustained income, especially for women and vulnerable people.

249. The role of the GEF project will be catalytic vis-à-vis other partners, as several initiatives are already working on similar themes in the PONASI landscape. The project will work with initiatives to develop sustainable livelihoods such as agriculture, forestry and livestock, and focus its support on livelihood activities that clearly contribute to mitigating threats or pressures on biodiversity, species or ecosystems, by creating incentives for the conservation or sustainable management of biodiversity. It is proposed that the project focus on three promising value chains whose potential in the PONASI landscape has been highlighted recently (Naturama, 2016): the production of single-flower honey, organic and fair shea butter, and goïne liana juice.

Beekeeping is a sector that is becoming more professional and one of the emerging value chains in Burkina Faso. **Honey** production quadrupled between 2007 and 2014, from 55 to 265 tonnes. The National Union of Beekeepers of Burkina Faso (UNABF), created in 2004, has nearly 7000 members. The honey market includes the large market of traditional ordinary honey and practically found in all food businesses and the thin but very promising quality honey market of registered designation that cannot be satisfied by all producers. There is a high demand for traditional honey at the national level and in the sub-region (Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Ghana, and Senegal). The second type of market is essentially European and very demanding in quality. Very few producers master the production requirements of this type of honey. The agroecological farm of Niendouga Gourma (FAENG), which is the leader in this market in the East, is developing a label of single-flower honey, the most sought after of which are: the honey of *Daniella oliveri*, which is credited with therapeutic virtues, shea-Néré honey very rich in pollen, and Tamarind honey very creamy with strong tamarind scent (PDA, 2006). The advanced experience of the NGO Wend Puiré based in Koudougou on the modern production of single-flower honeys with village groups shows that this market is accessible to community producers like those of PONASI. In the complex of the PONASI landscape area, the honey sector is supported by structures such as Tree Aid, Natudev and Naturama, and is progressively structured. Given the potential for production and marketing, the development of the single-flower honey sector in PONASI will be economically profitable for local stakeholders. It has been identified as a priority value chain in this complex (Naturama, 2016).

The **shea** tree, *Vitellaria paradoxa*, is present in the landscape area of the PONASI complex and its nuts are mainly collected and marketed by women. Income from the sale of nuts helps to secure households that depend mainly on subsistence farming. The production of shea butter, which is small-scale and artisanal production, is also a source of income for households, albeit small. The industrialization of the processing of shea almonds into butter outside the country has favored the export of raw almonds, limiting the added value of processing to foreign industry and exporters, while women collectors are subject to fluctuations in market prices. In view of the available potential and the ever-increasing national and international demand, the transformation of almonds into shea butter in PONASI remains a preferable solution to create added value, employment and substantial income for the communities adjacent to the protected areas. To increase added value, butter production will target organic and fair market niches in high demand in the international market. To achieve this, butter production must be competitive with industrial processing. However, artisanal production as it is currently practiced lacks equipment and know-how to be economically competitive.

The profitable production of organic and / or fair shea butter by women's groups in Burkina Faso is well known on the international scene. For example, (i) the Shea Butter Producers Network of the Hauts-Bassins and Cascades - which has 255 groups and 9,350 members, 96% of whom are women - produces and delivers hundreds of tonnes of organic and conventional shea butter annually at national and international levels; (ii) The Union of Production and Shea Products Groups of Houet - which has 46 groups and more than 4,400 members from 23 villages - produces and exports conventional, fair, organic and fair butter to China, Taiwan, India, France, Canada and the United States; other successful community organizations producing shea butter under different labels such as the Nununa federation in Sissili, the federation "Woman get up and walk" in the South-West, the Ragussi association in Ouagadougou were supported by organizations such as the Fondation Occitane (France), the Canadian Center for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI), Tree Aid Burkina, Olvéa (France), providing technical and financial support.

To improve the competitiveness of the processing of shea nuts, the project's support will focus on a technological innovation that will reduce investment in labour and natural resources by shea butter processors (price and handling of wood, time of labor increased due to poorly performing cooking stoves) and have a direct impact on the cost of production, the health of women workers (high smoke production) and environmental sustainability (deforestation, greenhouse gas production). The pots usually used will be replaced by an innovative technology: a H2CP pyrolysis furnace, a biomass boiler that uses churning muds and shea shells as energy source, tanks and a steam system. The stages of cooking shea butter (hot washing and dehydration) use only fuel sheancake (residue of the transformation). The Nununa Federation has this technology thanks to the support of CECI. It is proposed that butter production units be set up in the two main areas of shea stands such as Corridors #1 and #2. Indeed, up to 01 km deep, it is possible to negotiate production that can be certified organic. In the other communes, village forests with high production potential can be identified and certified. The almonds from these certified areas will be used to feed the two units that will be installed in the communes of corridors #1 and #2.

The processing of **goïne** liana fruits (*Saba senegalensis*) is one of the priority value chains in the PONASI complex, despite the absence of statistics. While fruits can be processed into juice, wine, syrup and jam, they are only sold in their raw state and at a very low price. Although the production of goine liana fruits is important, the income from its commercialization represents only 2.2% of the income from the commercialization of NTFPs in the PONASI complex (Naturama, 2016). A bag of about 43 Kg is sold at US$ 3 in the local market. In the Boucle du Mouhoun and Cascades regions, this amount processed into juice can yield up to US$ 57, which shows that, in the absence of fruit processing, the fruit collectors miss substantial added value and income. In the context of a growing demand at the national and sub-regional level (Mali, Ivory Coast, Ghana) for goine liana fruit juice, the project will support the development of this value chain to contribute to increasing women's incomes in the PONASI landscape through the establishment of a cooperative of producers in the commune of Nobéré whose potential for production of goine liana is important.

3.3.1 Market studies for the three non-timber forest products value chains

250. Market research for each product will be conducted to reduce uncertainties and risks and to know the chances of success before generating hope and engaging local communities. These market studies will have to be based on existing and recent data, supplemented as necessary by the search for additional information in the field. Studies should focus at a minimum on the analysis of supply for these products throughout the PONASI landscape and in the rest of the country, and the analysis of demand by a market

study at national, sub-regional (Mali, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Niger, Togo, Senegal) levels for goine liana juice and honey) and international (for organic shea butter).

3.3.2 Identification of priority beneficiaries

251. In line with the principles of support for the most vulnerable, gender equality and women's empowerment, and the principle of not doing conservation at the expense of the poorest, the project will ensure, with the support of the authorities and local communities, the identification of segments of the population that are negatively affected by project interventions, including loss or reduction of access to resources through reinforced access rules to corridors and protected areas, as well as 'respecting a male-female ratio of 40-60 for all beneficiaries.

252. Project support will include prior information to women on the cooperative principles, obligations and privileges of cooperative societies and their members, and the process of setting up a cooperative prescribed by Law No. 014/99 /AN. The prior information and awareness sessions are conducted with the help of national NGOs who have developed expertise in setting up these channels and supporting cooperatives to enable women and men (for honey) to confirm their interest in participating in the project proposals with a clear understanding of their interests and in what they are committing themselves to.

3.3.3 Women and men beneficiaries are better structured through the establishment of four (4) functional cooperatives

253. The project will support the establishment of one (1) cooperative for the production of goine liana juice in the commune of Nobéré, one (1) cooperative for the production of honey in the landscape area of PONASI, and two (2) cooperatives for the production of shea butter in the communes of Guiaro and Zabré-Zoaga. The project will support women and men who have confirmed their interest in the process of setting up the cooperative society, the recognition procedures, the establishment of statutes and rules of procedure, the organization and operation of the cooperative including financial management and individual memberships to the cooperative.

3.3.4 The capacities of women and men beneficiaries are built by technical training

254. The capacities of women and men beneficiaries are built by technical training to ensure the sustainability of the resources exploited, ensure product quality that meets the standards of the target markets and the desired certifications (organic and fair), and improve the profitability of the value chains. The sustainability of the benefits of local communities will largely depend on the commitment of beneficiary groups to ensure the quality of products, as well as the prevention of potential detrimental effects of value chain development on harvested biological resources. Training will be provided by NGOs and associations working in these areas and supporting cooperatives, and will focus on, but not limited to:

- Good practices for a collection of fruits (goïne liana and shea) respectful of the resource and which does not compromise its regeneration in a natural environment; Prevention of adverse environmental impacts; Compliance with laws, regulations and agreements concerning access to protected areas and the use of their resources;
- Good practices for reducing post-harvest and storage losses; processing techniques; health aspects, standards of quality and hygiene; packaging and presentation to optimize product quality conservation;
- Micro entrepreneurship: microenterprise establishment and management and financial education; tips for writing a business plan; preparation of files to access microfinance; support for start-up and implementation of activities, and monitoring the repayment of microcredit;
- Fair supply chains: fair sharing of benefits within value chains, especially for collectors and their communities; promotion of fair contractual relations between operators and collectors; fair working conditions for all workers; commitment of the buyer;
- Training and supervision of cooperatives for the development and implementation of business development plans (PDEs), in market analysis and development and in *the Making Markets Work for the Poor* (M4P) approach, in marketing and business relationship development

3.3.5 Securing access to resources that support value chains and their sustainability to maximize revenue

255. The project will support the identification and delineation of production areas in corridors 1 and 2, the development of agreements and specifications to secure access to resources for members of the cooperative, supervise activities and ensure their sustainability. Production areas will be negotiated with the local authorities (village chief, chief of land), delineated and certified for the production of organic shea for the benefit of the groups of women involved. The collection of NTFPs in forests will be preceded by an assessment of the sustainable production capacity of the resource used.

256. A consultant specializing in organic and fair certification will assist cooperatives in the process of organic and fair certification of production areas and shea products. Goine liana fruits will come from several production sites and honey will be produced in scattered sites in other communes that do not directly benefit from shea and liana juice units, and it would be tedious and too

expensive to undertake the certification of all these sites in the framework of the project. Thus, at first, only fair and organic butter will be considered. The project will also combine the valorisation of NTFPs with the REDD+ approach and other opportunities related to the financing of "green" activities».

3.3.6 Support to the production activity

257. The project will facilitate the establishment of a partnership with a microfinance institution established in the PONASI landscape area to support the development of innovative financial products and services tailored to the needs of producers to facilitate equipment of processing companies. This institution will ideally provide training for members of cooperatives and their supervision in the process of obtaining and managing a microcredit, including its reimbursement.

258. For each of the cooperatives, the project will provide support for the construction of buildings used to house the production units by supplying the materials, while the beneficiary associations will provide the labour. The project will contribute to the equipment of the cooperatives (i) for the processing of goine liana fruits for the acquisition of the equipment necessary for the extraction of the juice and its bottling, (ii) for the production of honey for the acquisition of hives and mounts, stainless steel extractors, filters, and protection equipment, and (iii) shea butter processing for the acquisition of technical equipment: churn, shea butter roaster, stainless steel crusher, stainless steel mill , engine, stainless steel manual packaging filter, stock pots, barrel, energy saving fire stove, briquetting machine for briquetting residues.

259. These actions will benefit from similar projects conducted by other structures in the field which constitute co-financing for the project. Examples include: (i) conservation and sustainable use of forest products, including beekeeping in the Nazinga area by the NGO Natudev; (ii) the project to support the valorisation of NTFPs led by the NGO Tree Aid; (iii) the community development support projects led by the Ga Mo Wiya association; (iv) the Participatory Management of Classified Forest for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+) project led by the Forest Investment Program; etc.

260. The experiences, the know-how, the training modules, the management tools developed within the framework of these projects as well as the infrastructures such as the NTFP storage shops, the capacity building of certain groups of women, the Development of shea butter and honey market outlets are all actions and tools on which the project can rely to carry out its interventions related to the development of the value chains.

3.3.7 Support for marketing

261. The project will support the implementation of a communication strategy related to the marketing of the various products of goine liana juice, quality honey and shea butter. This strategy will include the creation of a brand image and a label for products from cooperatives in the PONASI landscape - representing cooperatives and products proposed on the market, associating protected areas and biodiversity to the products. The project will support the participation of cooperatives in fairs and other national events promoting NTFPs.

Output 3.4 Strengthened capacities for better sharing of tourism benefits with local communities in the PONASI landscape. This support will include trainings for existing enterprises and at the community level, and support partnerships with the private sector.

3.4.1 Establish a sustainable tourism strategy for the PONASI landscape

PONASI tourism strategy outline

- Introduction & background
- Strategic objectives, targets and protected areas
- PONASI landscape tourism priorities and actions:
  a) Enabling environment: Policy, strategy, regulations, governance, monitoring & evaluation
  b) Demand: Marketing, domestic, international
  c) Supply: Capacity building, product development, sustainable tourism, investment promotion, quality assurance
  d) Human resources: Training, decent work, service excellence, community benefits
  e) Enabling factors: Safety and security, transportation
- Critical success factors for sustainable success
- Action plan, including roles and responsibilities
- Institutional arrangements, governance, and engagement
- Sustainability guidelines: environmental, social, economic
- Risk factors
- Monitoring, evaluation and reporting
- Annexes: References, process of development, consultees

262. A sustainable tourism strategy will be developed for the PONASI landscape through participatory processes and based on a solid analysis of the current supply and market demand. The strategy will be based on international best practices of sustainable

tourism planning (environmental, social and economic), including providing commercial opportunities for local participation in the tourism value chain (see PONASI tourism strategy outline), and should cluster protected areas assets and cultural attractions in the PONASI landscape and link attractions to existing tourism circuits in the country. The process will be led by an international consultancy company, working with the project's National Tourism Consultant. Participatory planning will include local community representatives, tourism sector including the private concessionaires involved in the protected areas of the PONASI complex, local authorities, and protected area managers. Based on the PONASI tourism strategy, a series of interventions will take place to improve tourism attractions and products in the area, both by improving visitor facilities at existing attractions and improving the capacity of local people to provide tourism products and services.

263. Activities required to establish the strategy will include:

a) Enabling framework: The relevant policy and legislative documents will be reviewed with respect to their implications for tourism planning and investment processes in the PONASI landscape. The review will include but not be limited to: Plan d'aménagement et de gestion participative du Parc National Kaboré-Tambi, the Schéma National d'Aménagement et de Développement Durable du Territoire, the Plan d'Actions de la Stratégie Nationale de la Culture et du Tourisme (PA/SNCT), the Code Forestier, regional development plans and communal development plans, This review will also examine the current tourism licensing and business registration processes in Burkina Faso, and also concession, licensing and permit systems for tourism operations in the protected areas (using the option in the table 2 to frame this analysis) [61]. The review will establish the status of institutions to support tourism businesses (e.g. chambers of commerce, destination management organisations, tourism associations), provide recommendations for institutional improvement relevant to Burkina Faso, and to improve the transparency and accountability of procedures[62]. Based on the review of the current status in the PONASI protected areas, the preferred form of legal instrument will be discussed with the national institutions in charge of protected areas, (using the model below)[63] and recommendations will be formulated.

Table 2. Characteristics of legal instruments for tourism operations in protected areas

Type of Legal Instrument	Description	Length	Examples
Concession	A concession is the right to use land or other property for a specified purpose, granted by a government, company, or other controlling body. It can include a commercial operation and/or a piece of land.[41] A tourism concession could provide accommodation, food and beverage, recreation, education, retail, and interpretive services	10 - 40 years	Accommodation, restaurant or retail facilities.
Lease / management contract	A contractual agreement in which one party conveys an estate (i.e. land and facilities) to another party for a specified, limited time period. The lessor retains ownership in the property while the lessee obtains rights to use the property. Typically a lease is paid for.	5- 30 years	Use of fixed infrastructure such as accommodation, airports, restaurants, shops etc. for a rental fee.
Licence	Gives permission to a legally-competent authority to exercise a certain privilege that, without such authorization, would constitute an illegal act. Often seen by the public as a form of quality control and requires due diligence by the competent authority, in contrast to a permit. Possession of the land is not granted through the license. Licenses give protected area authorities the ability to screen applicants to ensure that they fulfill a set of conditions.[42]	Up to 10 years	Vehicle-based tours (e.g. game drives, hot-air ballooning, white-water rafting, boat cruise) using operators own equipment.
Permit	A temporary form of permission giving the recipient approval to do a lawful activity within the protected area. Permits normally expire within a short length of time. Usually the number of permits is large and limited by social or environmental considerations. In most cases, permits are given to anyone who pays the corresponding fee.	Up to 10 years	Activities such as guiding, canoeing, hunting, and climbing using operators' own equipment.

Explanatory note on insourcing and outsourcing

There are many services provided in protected areas for visitors, either services directly to the visitors, such as the rental of equipment, or through services that support visitation, such as an electrical system. A decision must be made by protected area authority on the level of each service, the method of delivery of the service, and the financing for each service.[64]

- For **insourcing**, protected area authority staff deliver and finance the service. Insourcing involves the authority functioning like a business, with the protected area facilities and staff providing visitor services. The authority functions like a public utility.
- For **outsourcing**, the protected area contracts a third party to deliver a service. Outsourcing of tourism services to a company or organization has both benefits and disadvantages. The case for private management of resources on public lands is often one of efficiency: that the resources that those lands provide may be best turned into desired outcomes by specialist firms who bid for the rights to provide services to visitors. When public agencies do not have the expertise to perform a service, or

[61] Spenceley, A., Snyman, S., and Eagles, P. F. J. (2017) Guidelines for tourism partnerships and concessions for protected areas: Generating sustainable revenues for conservation and development, Report to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and IUCN

[62] Note, these resources are also available in French: https://www.cbd.int/tourism/

[63] Spenceley, A., Snyman, S., and Eagles, P. F. J. (2017) ibid.

[64] Spenceley, A., Snyman, S., and Eagles, P. F. J. (2017) ibid.

when they lack the funding or legal abilities required to build such capability in-house, transference of rights on the lands to other organizations can relieve public agencies from resource constraints of budget, capability, or expertise.

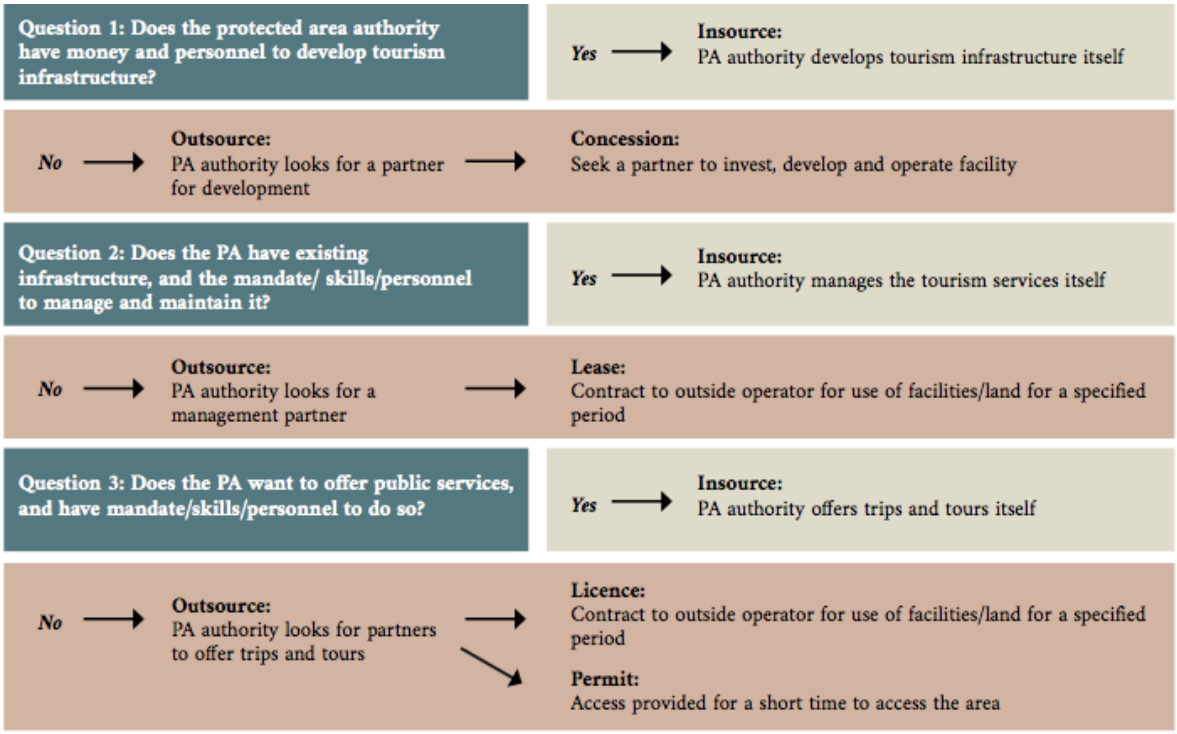


Figure 2. Flow diagram for deciding the type of legal instrument to use for tourism operations in protected areas

264. Financial analysis**:** A financial analysis will be conducted to describe how tourism revenue currently flows in the system: e.g. the process for collection and processing for entrance fees (including whether in cash or electronic payments); monitoring and accounting for fees received; values accrued and visitor numbers; whether fees are retained locally **or** sent to central government for disbursement; how the protected area budgets are planned and funds allocated; what proportion of the budget requested is fulfilled, and what proportion (if any) comes from tourism revenues. The analysis will review whether there is any benefit sharing mechanism with local communities of tourism fees and provide advice on establishing a transparent system of visitor monitoring, visitor counts, and establishing better local economic impacts. These figures will be used for baseline data in the first year of the project and will be assessed at the end of the project to track changes in visitor numbers, visitor revenue, and revenue to the protected area.

265. b) Demand analysis**:** A market research will be conducted, including a review of tourism in Burkina Faso, and specifically:

Cohort	Key research areas
2 hunting concessionaires operating in the PONASI landscape (in Nazinga Game Ranch and Sissili Classified Forest)	(i) Their perception of the number of visitors that would be willing to visit local attractions & stay longer if they were available; (ii) Food, beverage and décor products that they would want to buy locally (iii) Services and human resources that they would like to identify locally (e.g. transport, security, maintenance, construction etc.). Note: Hunters themselves may only be interested in hunting for the period that they are present, but non-hunting members of the groups [e.g. family members, children] may be interested in other activities.
Tour operators and guides (and or their private sector associations) and hotels based in Ouagadougou	Market potential for providing package tours within PONASI. Identify existing tourism circuits that the PONASI attractions could fit into. Note: Some of the international and domestic operators may wish to provide mentoring to trainees and/or may be involved in market access activities. later in the process
International operators promoting community-oriented protected area tourism	
Visitors in the protected areas	Their interest and willingness to pay for the range of tourism product options. Include willingness to pay, return visitation. Note for domestic tourists based in Ouagadougou, there may be potential for weekend and day trips, or adding on 1-2 days for visitors already staying at existing accommodation facilities.

Cohort	Key research areas
Schools in the PONASI landscape	Local educational tours, focusing on conservation and culture. (Note that this cohort of visitors will not generate much revenue within the system, but the educational component is important).

266. c) Supply analysis: This analysis will include an inventory and mapping of existing tourism attractions and assets across the PONASI landscape, within and outside protected areas. This inventory could be produced on Google Maps to ensure that it is easily shared with tourists and tour operators. The inventory will include (i) Name description, location (GPS coordinates and village identification), price, access, opening hours, contact details for information and bookings if relevant; (ii) Improvement required (infrastructure and equipment) / capacity building needed; (iii) Natural and cultural attractions within and outside protected areas such as waterholes/viewpoints, sacred sites, historical sites, festivals, events).

267. Identification of attractions and products that need improvement will include specific natural and cultural attractions, tours and circuits that complement the existing wildlife products in the protected areas, using information collected through the inventory on their improvement requirements. Attractions and products will be prioritised based on market potential/demand and the level of interest and commitment of the owner, manager or concessionaire. Based on relatively low occupancies currently in the park, and that they are mainly for hunting, joint venture partnerships are not recommended at this time. The project will rather support management/promotional contracts for smaller scale, easier enterprises and linkages to market. Improvements such as maintenance, upgrades, interpretation, signage, visitor facilities (e.g. public toilets, reception, etc.) will be considered.

268. Product development or improvement options could include:

- Historical sites outside the protected areas: Binger's Tiakane hut, the Noriyida mosque, the Naba Bilgo weavers' workshop, the Yennenga forge, or the Kollo granite rock are sites that tell the story of human occupation
- Artistic and cultural events: Electronic diary of events taking place. Establish whether any require support to improve visitor management/promotion (e.g. Saponé hat; painting of royal courts; storytelling)
- Hiking tours**:** Both guided, and self-guided.
- Boat and canoe trips on Nazinon River.
- Homestays and village-based eateries serving traditional meals and beverages using local products e.g. juice processing (such as ginger juice, bissap, tamarind, liane goïne)**:** Support will include a review of existing facilities and merit-based grants for upgrading infrastructure to improve suitability for national and international tourists (including ecological toilets, coolers, fire extinguishers, etc).
- Construction and maintenance
- Handicraft production made by local people to furnish tourism facilities.

269. d) Human Resources: This will include an assessment of the status of current human resources for tourism and visitor management in the area (both within the protected areas and in communities within the PONASI landscape), identification of available training and capacity building materials and institutions in Burkina Faso, and gaps and requirements. Potential training institutions will be asked to bid for the subsequent capacity building program.

270. e) Enabling factors: Because of security risks in the country (see Figure 3), the project will initially look at domestic travel (including from expatriates) and business travelers (who want an add-on tour) from Ouagadougou and existing visitors (e.g. hunters and their entourage; people staying for elephant viewing). Transportation linkages to the PONASI complex and plans for road improvement are described within the *Schéma National d'Aménagement et de Développement Durable du Territoire*. Local safety and security issues in the PONASI landscape will be identified and assessed, as well as the need for additional support (e.g. tourism police).

3.4.2: Establish and support a PONASI destination management organisation

271. A PONASI destination management organization will be established as a collaboration between government, private sector and small, medium and micro enterprises, and civil society associations linked to tourism. This will be established at the start of the process involving people who participated in the strategy development and will evolve during the implementation process. This could be based within the authorities at commune level and led by the officer in charge of tourism to ensure the long-term sustainability of the trainings and that implementation of the strategy is in line with the national development plans.

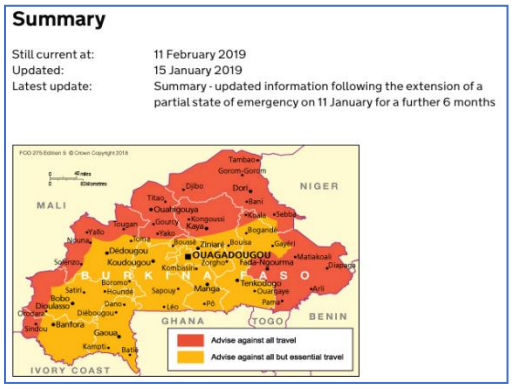


Figure 3. Security situation in Burkina Faso in February 2019 - Source: https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/burkina-faso

3.4.3 Tourism and hospitality capacity building and training program

272. Identification of a service provider. The project will contract an existing hospitality institution to provide an institutional home and trainers for tourism capacity building and training. Such institutions could include *Centre d'Initiation et de Formation Professionnelle en Restauration* based in Ouagadougou, *Centre de Formation Professionnel Valba*, and/or *Ecole professionnelle tourisme, cuisine, hôtellerie*, based in Ouagadougou. By working with an existing institution, the project will build a local institutional knowledge and a sustainable 'home' for training materials and trainers that can be used in the long term. If needed, the contract will allow the institution to contract-in international training support for the assignment.

273. Development and/or improvement of training and tourism capacity building materials for tourism and hospitality. The trainings will focus on the following topics: catering to the type of products in the PONASI landscape and the market demand for new products (e.g. business planning, access to finance, reception of tourists, health precautions, safety, food preparation and catering, maintenance and cleanliness, tourist guiding (both natural and cultural), market access, marketing and promotion (including social media), homestay management, market access, peer-to-peer platforms (e.g. Airbnb; booking.com etc.), driving. Training materials will be available in French and local language, depending on local population needs. Training material will be developed and/or improved for trainers (including source materials, power point materials with scripts) and handouts / tests and assignments for students. Due to electricity and internet connectivity constraints, materials should focus on being low-tech. Within the training program, option will be created for trainees to access internships with existing businesses to gain experience.

274. Implementation of the trainings. The project will first support the training of trainers at the hospitality institutions to deliver the materials. For the training of other beneficiaries, the project will establish an application process for trainee candidates and provide access based on merit/potential of villagers and entrepreneurs. The selection of training beneficiaries will prioritize women candidates to reach the target ratio of 70% of women receiving support in the tourism sector, and may include former poachers. At least 100 trainees within the PONASI landscape will be trained though a series of local training workshops. For efficiency, specific trainings addressing the needs/interests of beneficiaries that have similar needs (e.g. homestay owners; tour guides; cultural attraction managers etc.) will be grouped together and sessions will be facilitated by 1-2 trainers. School classrooms within the PONASI landscape will be identified and used for training facilities (or Nahouri Safari in Nazinga Game Ranch has a room that can hold 100 people for meetings that could be hired). Following successful completion of the training, the project will facilitate linkages between trainees and jobs identified in the strategy.

275. The project will support initiation of a local community tourism association with the trainees, if possible linked to existing structures, including the establishment of an online presence for the entity (e.g. social media site). This association would gather those who have participated in the process and others as interested and could help with peer-to-peer support in the long term.

3.4.4 Tourism product development and improvement

276. A business concept competition will be offered to trainees / entrepreneurs living around protected areas in the PONASI landscape who showed promise during the capacity building/training (but open to others too). The project will advertise, offer, and award up to 40 small grants or low interest loans (based on a preliminary agreement with an existing local finance enterprise) to the winners (e.g. up to USD 2,500 depending on specific needs). These grants will be implemented in accordance with UNDP guidelines for low-value grants. Criteria for what can be funded (e.g. short-term training, computer equipment, website design, vehicles, catering equipment, furniture, solar power, water storage, communications, feasibility studies for specific attractions, etc.) will be defined on a participatory basis with the participation of local authorities. Support will be provided to develop small business plans where products exist but require improvement/promotion (e.g. training for the entrepreneur to develop them). Categories for support may include direct tourism entities (e.g. homestay, tour guide, attractions, café, etc.) and indirect tourism businesses (e.g. poultry farm; organic vegetable garden, transport/transfers, juice manufacturers).

277. If awards are provided as grants, budgets will be managed and monitored by the project coordination unit (PCU). Disbursement processes could take one of two routes: (i) direct payment for the equipment/training requested by the beneficiary which allows easier financial monitoring by the project, ensures that funds go where they are supposed to, but requires considerable effort for quotations etc. from the PCU, and that beneficiaries are kept aware of how much of their grant has been used; (ii) disbursement of the grant funds to the beneficiaries who are requested to send receipts/payment schedules to the PCU, which can lead to challenges if the funds are misallocated, receipts are not submitted, or incorrect procurement processes are followed. In both cases, the project will monitor progress of beneficiaries and assess results at least at midterm and end of project (e.g. numbers of customers and revenue before and after support is provided). These grants will be implemented in accordance with UNDP guidelines for low-value grants

3.4.5 Promotion and improved market access.

278. Based on the market study and the inventory and map of attractions, including places to stay and things to do developed under activity 3.1.1 (c), tour circuits / networks of attractions will be developed that can be offered to (a) guides/tour operator itineraries, (b) tourists visiting existing products in the area, and (c) visitors from the capital. The products/activities would be offered to visitors at existing accommodation facilities in the area, and also to business travelers/international tourists/domestic tourists (including expatriates) travelling out of Ouagadougou (based on market research above). Improvement of visitor infrastructure will include direction and attraction signage, mainly on access roads and public toilets at key rest points. Needs and interventions will be based on the inventory created within the strategy. A web-based destination platform will be established to promote attractions online and provide booking information. To improve market access**,** the project will further support: (i) Capacity building to link local attractions to online platforms (e.g. Airbnb and other Peer-to-Peer platforms), (ii) Familiarization trip for tour operators/guides in Ouagadougou to the attractions around the protected area, (iii) Market linkage – building relationships/contracts between local attractions and local guides/tour operators/accommodation facilities, (iv) Liaison with international operators interested in marketing/supporting networks of community-based tourism products.

3.4.6 Tourism infrastructure improvements for the Kaboré-Tambi National Park.

279. The project will support the development of visitor infrastructure. To promote local involvement, tender documents will request that local labour/materials are used wherever possible. Within and outside the park, and in line with the legal provisions regarding national parks and the park management plan, the project will support establishment of:

- A visitor complex at PNKT**:** Located at the park entrance (outside the park boundaries to be consistent with legal constraints) including an office for the park manager and tourist facilities (e.g. visitor reception, park presentation; interpretation; public toilets 'Ecosan' type, space for 10-15 stalls for craft sales, tour/trail/guide bookings, local food & beverage using local produce). Once operational, the centre should offer: (i) Self-guided maps and explanatory panels, (ii) A map of tourism circuits within the PNKT, and other tourism attractions in the PONASI landscape, (iii) Leases to local tourism/support enterprises for stalls to sell wares (craft, food, décor) and services (tours, etc.). The visitor complex will be strategically located regarding visitors access to the main attractions, entrance gates and access route, and the building architecture and surrounding landscape will be designed following sustainable design principles. This will include furniture, equipment, electrification with solar panels and natural cooling systems, water provision including through water harvesting and grey-water recycling. The establishment of the visitor complex will be preceded by the elaboration of a feasibility study and a business plan – and if required an environmental impact assessment.
- Trail development and improvement will include driving and hiking routes, and involve clearing new and existing trails, mapping trails, setting up visitor signage and interpretation boards regarding notable species/ecosystems.
- Observation platforms at view points (e.g. on a waterbody, in forest canopy, near wetlands) built from locally sourced (as far as possible) durable materials. Decision regarding their locations will take into account the location of watchtowers suggested in the *Plan d'aménagement et de gestion participative du Parc National Kaboré Tambi*).
- Public toilets at key locations in protected areas.

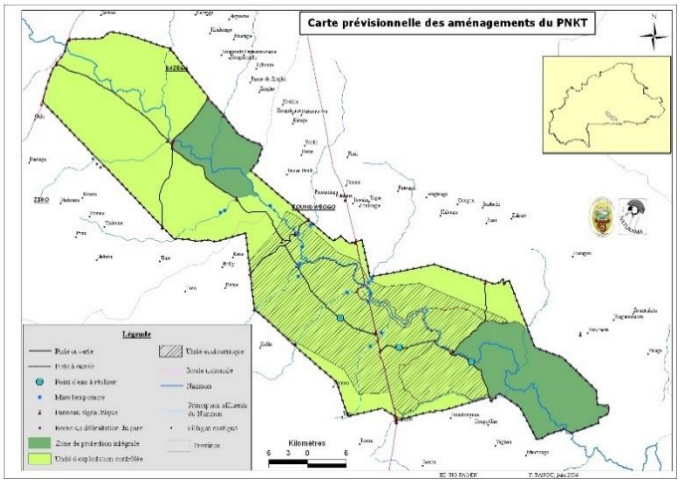


Figure 4. Provisional map of planned developments at PNKT (Source: Plan d'aménagement et de gestion participative du Parc National KaboréTambi)

Under the Forestry Code, National Parks such as the Kaboré-Tambi have rules/restrictions on tourism development as follows:

Article 89: Except in exceptional circumstances and subject to the provisions of the constitution text and requirements of the development plan, national parks are exempt from any right of use.

Article 90: Within the boundaries of national parks, grazing, clearing, hunting, farming, forestry or mining, waste disposal, polluting activities, uncontrolled fires and, in general, are prohibited, any action incompatible with the conservation and protection of the environment.

Article 92: Memorandums of understanding (*protocoles d'accord*) may be concluded between the State and natural or legal persons of private law for the development and management (*aménagement et valorisation*) of national parks for tourism and cultural purposes.

Component 4: Gender mainstreaming, and knowledge and learning management

Outcome 4.1: Increased opportunities for women to benefit from the sustainable management of natural resources and value chains related to PAs within the PONASI landscape

Outcome 4.2: Appropriation of the knowledge developed in the project by the actors within the PONASI landscape and in Burkina Faso

280. This component will be the lever on which the project will build to expand and replicate interventions and impacts across the landscape, based on learning from pilot sites and dissemination at landscape and country level. This will require that knowledge is effectively collected and managed in support of the conservation of BD and ecosystem services in productive landscapes through the monitoring systems implemented under other project components, in particular for monitoring the implementation of the Landscape Master Plan and its effects (output 1.5.2), monitoring of compliance to the Master Plan and grievances recorded by stakeholders (output 1.5.4), carbon stocks estimations (output 1.3), the monitoring of biodiversity in PAs (output 2.1.2) and the monitoring of human-wildlife conflicts (output 2.4.1) and the implementation of the action plan to mitigate them. This component will build on the gender-disaggregated data collected by these monitoring systems to develop gender-sensitive knowledge products, as well as on the communication and dissemination of lessons learned and experiences gained in pilot sites, to incite and support the widespread replication and scaling-up of sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral, SLM and biodiversity conservation practices. Monitoring and evaluation of project progress towards intended outcomes and outputs will integrate the information generated enable the adoption of an adaptive management approach to ensure the project effectively reaches outlined goals and objectives.

Output 4.1 Gender Action plan implemented, monitored and evaluated

281. Women are disproportionately affected by the degradation of land and natural resources on which they depend for their livelihoods and living conditions because of inequities in access to and use of resources. However, women are not systematically consulted and integrated into development projects which are nevertheless likely to improve the sustainability of natural resources and ecosystem services and reduce their workload. In addition to being subject to insidious discrimination in their access to resources needed for socio-economic development, they are disadvantaged in access to support services. Indeed, microcredit, extension, input and seed supply services generally meet the needs of male heads of households.

282. The project will strive to address such gaps through the implementation of the gender action plan which breaks down project outputs into concrete gender related outputs and activities, to ensure that they are well integrated into the annual workplan and

budget. The project will take into account the gender issue by collecting socio-economic sex-disaggregated data in baseline surveys, and by adopting gender-sensitive indicators to monitor the project specific impact on women.

283. The project will seek to strengthen women's participation in project i) by adopting a specific communication approach that specifically target women to ensure that messages reach them and that their concerns and priorities are heard and addressed; ii) by consulting them to find ways to facilitate their participation in activities and reconcile it with their schedule and domestic chores; iii) by involving them in every local planning and implementation stage regarding the location and identification of SLM practices, identification of techniques for the IGAs (as part of the value chains) adapted to them and meeting their needs and capacities, and every aspect likely to reduce their daily burden; iv) by involving them in the design, dissemination and marketing of products in the value chains, v) by developing training programs targeting women's specific activities and fostering their involvement in new activities such as composting and seed collection; vi) by facilitating their access to locally managed credit facilities for their specific activities. The project will pay special attention to securing women's access and rights to resources and land, and especially so for female-headed households.

284. The assessment of the project contribution to increase women's benefits linked to improved environmental management through gender mainstreaming will require further analytical thinking such as the project impact on obstacles to be lifted at all levels, ranging from women's perceptions of their empowerment, to the sharing of benefits within households, the actual use of income generated through support targeted at women, constraints on access to means of production, including land and microcredit, and policy and legislative frameworks and their local implementation.

285. The documentation of these themes will be based on the systematic monitoring of women's participation to every project activity and the effects of the project on them using gender-disaggregated indicators, complemented by socio-economic surveys conducted at mid-term and in the last year of the project (before the terminal evaluation). Use of gender sensitive indicators will help to reveal barriers to achieving success, and to make the case for action by highlighting key issues, backed up with statistics and other evidence. Surveys will assess how effectively the gender mainstreaming approach adopted by the project has contributed to improving the lives of women and their families, how the support for women has contributed to improving environmental sustainability in the PONASI landscape and will formulate recommendations. Women groups will assist in sharing and analyzing lessons learned and experiences related to gender mainstreaming. The dissemination of the results of such an analysis conducted in collaboration by the Gender Expert and the Communication and Knowledge Management Expert will target academic and administrative audiences and will take the form of an electronic and printed publication. A culturally sensitive simplified version will be prepared for rural populations to highlight the benefits of gender mainstreaming in sustainable environmental management and empowering women.

Output 4.2: Technical knowledge and lessons learned from the project's experiences are compiled, assessed and translated into knowledge products that contribute to building the capacity of all actors in sustainable environmental management.

286. M&E of the project's implementation will be conducted following GEF and UNDP guidelines and according to the M&E plan described in Section VII of this project document. The main tasks of the M&E plan include an inception workshop, annual monitoring of indicators in project results framework, annual project implementation reports, annual audits, continuous monitoring of environmental and social risks, continuous monitoring of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Gender Action Plan, Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework meetings, meetings of the landscape co-governance platform, oversight mission by the UNDP-GEF team, mid-term and end-of-project updates of the GEF-7 core indicators, and an Independent Mid-term Review and an Independent Terminal Evaluation.

287. In addition, as part of the project M&E activities, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Specialist will be recruited in the first year of the project to prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to ensure the PONASI Landscape Project is consistent with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) (www.undp.org/ses). The SES require that all UNDP projects consider the potential environmental and social opportunities that a project may generate and ensure that adverse social and environmental risks and impacts are avoided, minimized, mitigated and managed. The overall objective of the ESMP is to assist in minimizing the impacts to the environment and the surrounding communities and reach a set of environmental and social objectives. The ESMP ensures that the environmental and social objectives of the projects are met through monitoring in order to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on the environment. An outline of the ESMP is provided with the TORs for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Specialist in Annex C.

288. The ESMP will cover all activities to be implemented by the PONASI landscape project and likely to affect the social and environmental elements of the landscape, according to indications provided in the Project Document, including, but not limited to: formalizing the creation of a wildlife corridor, strengthening capacities for monitoring and surveillance in protected areas through training and equipment for eco-guards and rangers, building infrastructure for the Kaboré-Tambi National Park (PNKT) and observation platforms in PNKT, Sissili CF and Nazinga Game Ranch, maintenance of firebreaks and perimeter tracks, developing NTFP value chains,

developing PA-related tourism, improving agro-silvo-pastoral systems including through sustainable land management practices, assisted natural regeneration, and agroforestry.

289. Monitoring systems will be established to learn from the landscape management approach, and biodiversity conservation interventions implemented by the project and to measure progress made through management and conservation measures. The identification of relevant experiences and lessons learned will be carried out on a yearly basis, coupled with the annual review, and will be used internally to inform the project management team, the relevant departments under the MEGECC, male and female beneficiaries at local level, and other project stakeholders on the project's progress. The lessons learnt will be input to the project iterative management process and the necessary adjustments made to the project's design, as necessary, to reflect the lessons learnt. Lessons learned and good practices in PA and landscape collaborative management, including SLM, forestry, pasture and climate-smart agriculture, and gender mainstreaming, will be systematically identified by the Project Coordinator, the M&E expert, the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework, and key project stakeholders, including local community members participating in the project, as part of the participatory annual review, reporting and planning of the project. The project's Communication and Knowledge Management Expert will collate these learnings and develop knowledge products designed for specific audiences and different purposes.

290. The project will support the collation of documentation and knowledge products to support institutional capacity building for continued institutional and private sector development. The project will contribute to develop curriculum and training material in various fields related to PA management (output 2.1), including anti-poaching operations (output 2.4), and tourism development (output 3.4). Tutorials will be developed from training programmes accessible from IUCN website on PA management and on anti-poaching, and websites on PA-related tourism and integrated in the Curricula of the *École Nationale des Eaux et Forêts* that targets government personnel and of the school for tourism and will integrate lessons learned through the project experience.

291. Knowledge on climate-smart agro-sylvo-pastoral practices, establishment of value chains based on sustainable use of NTFP, PA-related tourism development to benefit local communities, and collaborative management of PAs will be presented as technical sheets for relevant technical services in forestry, agriculture and pastoralism and as simplified and accessible learning papers in practical formats and translated in local languages for local beneficiaries. Case studies and thematic reports will target the decentralized technical staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-Agricultural Infrastructure, and the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change, producer associations, CSOs, and environmental NGOs. Printed and electronic documents will be developed and disseminated to all the governmental and other technical stakeholders. Other themes may require further analytical thinking such as the issue of gender mainstreaming, which is addressed under output 4.1, and progress made in the adoption of the collaborative approach to protected area management.

Output 4.3. Learnings are disseminated through the project communication plan to enable their widespread adoption by women and men across the PONASI landscape and in Burkina Faso.

292. Knowledge will be mainly disseminated through technical learning papers, radio programmes, web platform, television, exchange site visits by local communities involved in the project activities. The information collected through the socio-economic surveys conducted in the 1st year of the project will guide the development of targeted communication and awareness strategies and provide inputs into the development of audience appropriate knowledge materials. Communication materials from other relevant projects will be reviewed for possible use and/or adaptation in the development of communication materials for the PONASI project.

293. Community awareness campaigns will target women and men in the communes of the PONASI landscape and in the wide public in Burkina Faso, to raise awareness and to foster appropriation of the project proposals in the local communities. Media products for radio and television broadcasting will be developed, with the help of community groups and NGOs, to ensure their relevance to community stakeholders. In the PONASI area, radio is the most popular medium and the one that reaches the largest number of rural listeners. The messages will link the project activities to the community development and the aim of building sustainable communities including improving the livelihood and economic status of the communities directly or indirectly. This information will also be captured in printed forms, such as brochures and flyers in French and local languages, and short videos and documentaries in jargon-free language and using local expressions. All these products will serve to enhance community awareness and foster appropriation of the project proposals. To foster widespread dissemination and adoption of good practices, the project will also support the organization of fairs, community-to-community visits and sharing of experiences and information on what works best for them, including lessons learned on appropriate approaches to ensure benefits reach women and vulnerable groups.

294. Knowledge products will include information specific for school-aged children on the importance of engaging in biodiversity conservation in Burkina Faso and in the PONASI landscape. The dissemination of these products will take place primarily in schools of local communities adjacent to the protected areas of the PONASI complex and could be linked to visits to protected areas.

295. Information products will be developed by the posting of information on project activities through a Facebook page and a Web site for the project partners and the public in urban centers. Space will be sought on the MEGECC website for the online storage

and dissemination of thematic reports and case studies. A Facebook page dedicated to the project will be created and updated on an ongoing basis to disseminate information on the organization of activities, special events related to the environment and biodiversity, and to raise public and community awareness about issues addressed by the project. Community and/or NGOs will assist in sharing knowledge and lessons learned in coordination with the project Communication and Knowledge Management Expert.

Partnerships:

296. The partnerships essential to the implementation of the project and the achievement of its development results are mainly those that the project will establish with the beneficiaries and stakeholders targeted by the interventions: (i) local communities, including populations of the villages adjacent to PAs and in the pilot sites located in the peripheral terroirs within the landscape; (ii) local and regional authorities at regional and commune levels; (iii) State actors (ministries in charge of environment, agriculture and livestock) and their decentralized structures; (iv) civil society (producer associations, user groups, NGOs) and academic and scientific institutions; (v) and the private sector (hunting and tourism concessionaires, and agrobusinessmen).

297. Under the component 1 (output 1.3), the PONASI project will work in collaboration with the "Participatory Management of Classified Forests Project for REDD+" funded by AfDB as part of the Forestry Investment Program for the implementation of the MRV approach and improvement of forest governance for REDD+, securing and managing classified forests, and setting up socio-economic infrastructures for the benefit of neighboring communes. This project is implemented in 12 classified forests including in the Nazinon CF which is part of the PONASI landscape. The project will harmonize approaches and adopt tools and methodologies to implement the MRV approach throughout the PONASI landscape to integrate the national REDD+ strategy. The project is ending in 2019 but technical and financial partners have agreed to extend it beyond 2019 to allow for the development and implementation of operational plan of the national REDD+ strategy.

298. Under Component 3, for the establishment of a rapid diagnostic of land degradation in each pilot site and of the technical responses to implement SLM, the project will make the most of the detailed diagnostic presented in the Integrated Ecosystem Management Plan for the riparian communes of the PONASI ecological complex carried out in 2016 as part of the PNGT-2-3.

299. For components 1 (Output 1.3) and 3 (Output 3.2), and especially in the communes of the South-Center, the project will work in collaboration and build on the achievements of the 'Local Forest Resources Governance' project, including community awareness on forest governance and the strengthening of communes and communities in consensual forest management as well as related management tools (local conventions and community management plans) implemented by Tree Aid through funding from SIDA (Switzerland). Component 1 will benefit from the results of the 'Economic Growth Program in the Agricultural Sector' implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources Development and financed by DANIDA which will contribute to the capacity building of economic actors and to the optimizing the rural setting and the role of master work of local authorities. To support achievement of output 1.3, the project will also work with the "Forest Dependent Populations Support Project" implemented by IUCN Burkina Faso which is developing the capacity of local communities living around forests to enhance their participation in the REDD + process at the local level. Other initiatives as part of this project aim to develop forest knowledge and capacities of local actors for reducing deforestation and forest degradation and for reducing poverty of forest-dependent populations will contribute to the project outputs 3.1 and 3.2 related to improved forestry practices and livelihoods, and 4.2 related to knowledge on improved practices.

300. The project will collaborate with GA Mo Wiya Association which is building producers' capacities on several themes related to climate change including GHG surveys in the PONASI landscape and a study of community perceptions and resilience to CC, which will contribute to output 1.3 aiming at estimating carbon stocks. As part of these interventions, this association is also providing improved seeds, building capacity in SLM including compost production, and supporting restoration including the production of seedlings which will contribute to outputs 3.1 and 3.2 related to implementation of SLM practices by local communities and natural resource management in forest and pasture areas. Throughout these interventions, the association is promoting gender equity which will support the gender mainstreaming purpose under output 4.1.

301. Under Component 2, for achieving outputs 2.1 and 2.2, the project will work in close collaboration with the Association NATUDEV who is working to gazette the elephant Corridor #1 in the PONASI complex, through involving communities in its management and sustainable development, which is in line with the approach put forward by the project for the Corridor #2. This intervention aims to formalize the delegation of Corridor #1 management to local communities for their full participation in conservation, management and sharing of economic, environmental and social benefits and will build capacities of local authorities adjacent to corridor #1, achieve the delimitation and signaling of the perimeter road, develop a corridor management framework, implement assisted natural regeneration on the periphery of the corridor and support shea and beekeeping value chains for local communities, in line with activities planned under output 3.3.

302. The project will collaborate with NATURAMA Foundation who is implementing several projects, namely in and around the PNKT, "Shared resources and common solutions program for Burkina Faso", "Building resilient landscapes and livelihoods in BF's shea parklands", "Monitoring the success of bird management interventions in shea parks in the BF". These projects include various interventions that will benefit the PONASI project such as collecting and sharing knowledge on carbon stocks (in line with output 1.3), developing sustainable management of agroforestry parks for PNKT riparian villages, improving habitat, pollination and livelihoods, training of producers, training on certification of shea butter (that can be used to contribute to output 3.3), and collecting and archiving data on birds and habitats which will contribute to output 2.2 to produce identification tools for biodiversity monitoring.

303. Under Component 3, the project will build from interventions under the project "Local governance of forest resources" conducted by the NGO Tree Aid for raising awareness of local communities on forest governance and poverty reduction, developing capacities of communes and communities in forest management, developing of tools for sustainable and consensual management of forest resources (outputs 3.1, 3.2). The project will adapt management tools for pastoral areas, conflict mitigation, and management of degraded pastures (output 3.2) and will benefit from enhanced capacities of devolved technical services (output 3.2) as part of projects implemented under the Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources (Sahel Regional Support Project for Pastoralism, Livestock Development Support Project in Burkina Faso, Support for the Valorisation of NTFP-2). These projects also contribute to the development of legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks to enable the sustainable management of natural resources and the development of value chains related to NTFPs (outputs 3.2, 3.3). For the development of NTFP value chains (output 3.3), the project will work in collaboration and learn from interventions implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulic Installations, "Agricultural Productivity and Food Security Improvement Project" which is developing technologies for NTFP valorization and IGA development for local communities neighboring PNKT and Nazinga PAs (output 3.3). This project has also made contributions to update management and development plans for PNKT and Nazinga PAs which the project will integrate for activities under output 2.2.

304. Risks and Assumptions. As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e., when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

305. Key project **assumptions** are as follows: a) Values, perceptions, attitudes. The preservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services is a priority for regional authorities and local governments who agree to participate in the planning of land and resource use within the landscape and to mobilize the necessary co-financing for its implementation; Enhanced awareness of environmental degradation trends and their impact, as well as strengthened capacities and institutional framework, lead to increased adoption of sustainable land and natural resource management practices and their effective implementation; PA stakeholders (local populations and authorities, OFINAP, DGEF, technical services, private concessionaires) commit to the objective of improving PA management and to adopting a collaborative approach; Men and women in local communities are willing to adapt their practices and to adopt improved and more sustainable production schemes. b) Governance. Central Government effectively transfers resources for natural resource management to regional and commune-level communities (*collectivités*). c) Institutional capacities. Regional and communal authorities have adequate capacities to mobilize the resources necessary to implement the landscape management plan and its prescriptions. The Government allocates adequate resources (staff and operational budget) to ensure the effective management of all State PAs in the PONASI landscape. d) Legislative. The revision of the texts related to the distribution of income generated by the management of natural resources is complete and effective. Poachers arrests are followed by appropriate legal action and prosecution as provided for in the law, to serve as an effective disincentive to poaching. e) Financial resources. Effective mobilization of co-financing to ensure the implementation of the master landscape management plan. f) Social. Ongoing efforts by the Government and its partners have significantly reduced the encroachment of Corridor # 1 by agricultural and pastoral activities and thus ensure security for elephant movement. g) Gender. Each structure represented in the landscape consultation framework encourages the participation of women in the consultation framework for the integrated management of the PONASI landscape and has the possibility of proposing one or more women.

306. Key project **risks** and related mitigation measures are presented in the following table. Given these risks, the security situation in the country, insufficient capacity on several levels, and the nature of the project involving enforcement, the project is considered to be high risk. Such a situation requires an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) which will be developed in the first year of the project.

307. An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared under Component 4 to ensure the PONASI Landscape Project is consistent with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) (www.undp.org/ses). The SES require that all UNDP projects consider the potential environmental and social opportunities that a project may generate and ensure that adverse social and environmental risks and impacts are avoided, minimized, mitigated and managed. The overall objective of the ESMP is to assist in minimizing the impacts to the environment and the surrounding communities and reach a set of environmental and social objectives. The ESMP ensures that the environmental and social objectives of the projects are met through monitoring in order to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on the environment.

308. The ESMP will cover all activities to be implemented by the PONASI landscape project and likely to affect the social and environmental elements of the landscape, according to indications provided in the Project Document, including, but not limited to: formalizing the creation of a wildlife corridor, strengthening capacities for monitoring and surveillance in protected areas through training and equipment for eco-guards and rangers, building infrastructure for the Kaboré-Tambi National Park (PNKT) and observation platforms in PNKT, Sissili CF and Nazinga Game Ranch, maintenance of firebreaks and perimeter tracks, developing NTFP value chains,

developing PA-related tourism, improving agro-silvo-pastoral systems including through sustainable land management practices, assisted natural regeneration, and agroforestry.

Type of risk	Risk	Risk level	Mitigation measures
National socio-political-economic context	An unstable socio-economic context and increasing insecurity in the country could undermine the emergence of environmental awareness among the population who would not be willing to change their unsustainable uses of natural resources and adhere to the requirements of the Integrated Landscape Management Framework.	High	This risk is rated as high despite the fact that the communes in the PONASI area have not been the scene of violent acts, because of the increasingly worrying situation in other parts of the country, due to expanding terrorism and crime. The early stages of the participatory process to develop the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan will involve a comprehensive campaign to raise awareness on current environmental status and recent degradation trends, on related impacts on their quality of life and livelihoods, and on the urgency to halt this degradation. A project communication specialist will support communication and awareness activities throughout the project implementation to maintain alertness about the local and national benefits to be derived from tackling priority environmental issues. Nonetheless, should the level of security worsen including in the PONASI area, the project will take measures so as not to increase stakeholders, staff or consultant's exposure to any danger of any kind.
	An unstable socio-economic context and increasing insecurity in the country could reduce the attractiveness of PONASI sites for international tourists. Should the government's efforts to counter terrorism be successful and the security climate restored, the PONASI area has a real potential for tourism; it is accessible within 2-hour drive from the capital city and, provided it is supported along a coherent strategy for the whole landscape that integrates cultural as well as natural assets, as proposed under output 3.4. However, while the PONASI area has not seen any incident and is considered as being safe, the security situation in some areas of the country and in the region is a cause for concern and is likely to deter foreign tourists to travel to Burkina Faso, which would in turn reduce benefits for local communities and incentives for conservation and sustainable management of resources.	High	Two measures were included in the project to mitigate the risk of increased insecurity: - Given the risk of lower attractiveness of Burkina Faso to foreign tourists, the project (output 3.4 on tourism) will initially focus on tourism products targeting tourists who already visit Burkina Faso rather than attracting new categories of tourists from outside, including expatriates, and business travelers from Ouagadougou and existing visitors (e.g. hunters and their entourage; people staying for elephant viewing). A series of interventions will take place to improve tourism attractions and products in the area, both by improving visitor facilities at existing attractions and improving the capacity of local people to provide tourism products and services. Support will be provided to develop small business plans where products exist but require improvement/promotion (e.g. training for the entrepreneur to develop them). Categories for support may include direct tourism entities (e.g. homestay, tour guide, attractions, café, etc.) and indirect tourism businesses (e.g. poultry farm; organic vegetable garden, transport/transfers, juice manufacturers) - A new livelihood output has been included and supported by the Project Result Framework validation workshop. This output aims at developing three promising value chains based on the sustainable use of NTFP, targeting mainly women as beneficiaries, and putting in place the conditions for sustainability: Output 3.3 Sustainable local forest products processing enterprises are established, providing livelihoods and generating sustained income, especially for women and vulnerable people. This addition allows to have a more diversified strategy for the development of sustainable livelihoods linked to PAs and to the sustainable use of forest products.
Stakeholders involvement	Lack of local stakeholders buy-in or adherence to biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource and land management measures identified in the integrated	Low	The early stages of the participatory process to develop the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan will involve a comprehensive campaign to raise awareness on current environmental status and recent degradation trends, on related impacts on their quality of life and livelihoods, and on the urgency to halt this degradation. A project communication specialist will support communication and awareness activities throughout the project implementation to maintain alertness about the

Type of risk	Risk	Risk level	Mitigation measures
	landscape management master plan would seriously limit the project impacts.		local and national benefits to be derived from tackling priority environmental issues.
	Land-use conflicts related to the occupation of corridor # 2 and the use of its resources could also create obstacles to its gazettement and protection	Medium	To restore movement of elephants within the PONASI Protected Area Complex and between the complex and adjacent areas, particularly those in northern Ghana, the PAGEN project delineated two corridors: corridor no. 1, linking the PNKT to the Nazinga Game Ranch, covering an area of 4,500 ha, and Corridor No. 2, connecting the south-east of the PNKT to northern Ghana, covering an area of 33,000 ha. The delineation and physical delimitation of the two corridors was done through negotiations with the local communities and involving administrative officials, mayors, and traditional leaders. Local communities agreed to leave the areas voluntarily. The draft statutes were drawn up and submitted to the competent authority for adoption. However, the texts formalizing the creation of the corridors have never been adopted, leaving the adjacent communities in an ambiguous situation regarding land and resource use in these areas which is now threatening the ecological integrity of the corridors. After the decision to establish the two biological corridors within the PONASI, 2,697 people were resettled from within to outside the borders of the Kaboré-Tambi NP-Nazinga GR corridor. A Mitigation Plan identified 2,697 people affected by the creation of the corridors and proposed compensation measures. However, because the risk of involuntary resettlement was not adequately assessed during project design, the project resources were not sufficient to be reallocated to cover the proposed mitigation measures. New land was provided, CFA francs 46,000,000[65] was paid to 1,764 people (65% of the 2,697 occupants) for their resettlement, and 5 boreholes were drilled in the reception areas for a total value of about CFA francs 30 million (about US$ 65,000) as a form of compensation, and new land was allocated to the 770 producers who illegally occupied the banks of the river. The decision to support micro-projects (US$ 325,000) through the project was also taken to provide an additional form of compensation to local communities. Overall, the total compensation provided to displaced communities is significantly lower than that suggested in the Mitigation Plan (CFA francs 245,740,000). The fact that no formal complaints were received on how the resettlement was handled, suggests that undertaken measures and compensation provided were satisfactory[66]. However, among the major difficulties that affected the implementation of the PAGEN project[67], the final evaluation report by the Government emphasizes that the support measures for those affected by the creation of corridors were not up to their expectations. The project will resume the process, building on past achievements and working closely with the NGO Natudev who is pursuing parallel objectives in Corridor #1, and will follow the steps described under the Output 2.2.1: The formalization of the status of Corridor # 2 south-east of PNKT linking the national park to northern Ghana will involve a sequence of steps that ensure that all potential conflicts are known, considered and addressed: a) Conducting preliminary socio-economic surveys to verify the perceptions of local communities and the actual impacts of corridor establishment in the framework of the PAGEN project to check if compensation measures are required; b) Prior sensitization of communities along the corridor on the concept of co-management as described in the steps prior to the negotiation of voluntary agreements in output 2.2.3; c) An assessment of the state of habitats and natural resources essential for the conservation of elephants and large and medium-sized mammals during their movements and the identification of interventions required for the restoration of essential ecosystem services; d) Participatory definition and validation of conservation objectives and the delineation of Corridor # 2 (should revisions be required) by involving all concerned and affected stakeholders and the signing of voluntary agreements by neighbouring communities regarding their commitment to get involved in the collaborative

[65]This amount was equivalent to about US$ 100,000, amounting to US$ 55 per individual.
[66]WB. 2008 Implementation Completion and Results Report for the Partnership for Natural Ecosystem Management Project.
[67] MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU CADRE DE VIE. 2007. Rapport final d'exécution du projet PAGEN - Opinion du Burkinabé.

Type of risk	Risk	Risk level	Mitigation measures
			management of the corridor; e) The submission and adoption of the text formalizing the creation of the corridor and its dissemination to relevant stakeholders, especially the neighbouring communities, and the general public; f) The demarcation of boundaries by the installation of clearly visible landmarks, involving local communities as workers.
Financial	Local authorities could be reluctant or unable to allocate adequate resources for the operation of the collaborative management platform and to implement the landscape management plan	Moderate	The co-governance mechanism of the PONASI landscape will be set up by a decree of the Minister in charge of Local Authorities on the creation, composition, responsibilities and operation of the said mechanism. The missions, the composition and the operation of the "PONASI Landscape co-governance mechanism" will integrate the fact that the PONASI landscape extends over 3 Regions (inter-regional platform). It is proposed that the mechanism be chaired by the Chairman of the South-Central Regional Council, assisted by the other two Chairs of Regional Councils as Vice-chairpersons who will then be in a position to invest the required resources in the planning process from the regional budget for planning, and to channel funds from partners and donors for the implementation of the Landscape Master Plan. (Output 1.1.2) The project will recruit an international expert on land use planning to, among other tasks, consult with concerned parties, consider/analyse past experiences and propose operating rules for the mechanism to ensure that it can adequately fulfil its missions, including the identification of the financial needs necessary for its autonomous operation (operational budget), the mobilization of the required resources, and its articulation with the management committees of the various land units (PA co-management committees, ZOVIC wildlife management committees and unions, CAF management committees, groups, cooperatives or forest management committees of communal and village forests as provided for under local charters and development and management plans). (Output 1.1.2)
Institutional capacities	Difficulties in recruiting the necessary staff within OFINAP and DGEF to perform the essential functions of PA management due to limited financial resources and insufficient resources allocated to surveillance (staff, equipment, logistics) could hinder the effectiveness of management improvements brought by the project. Inter-institutional staff mobility could reduce the relevance and impact of the trainings provided by the project.	Moderate	Preliminary discussions with these institutions and information collected during the participatory capacity assessment (using UNDP's capacity development scorecard – Annex Q) indicate that human resources are not a limiting factor for all protected areas. Besides, under output 2.1.1, the project will support an analysis of the institutional structures in charge of protected areas within the PONASI complex to elaborate proposals aiming at enhancing cost-effectiveness and developing better synergies between the different units. The issue of staff mobility among different units will be raised to ensure that trainings gradually build up institutional capacities and effectiveness of specialized operations in protected areas. Finally, one of the activities under this output, the project will support advocacy with the MEGECC authorities for the assignment of additional staff to ensure adequate surveillance of PAs and update of biodiversity monitoring and surveillance databases.
	Low delivery risk due to insufficient capacity of stakeholders involved in project implementation including UNDP CO	Moderate	The project budget provides adequate resources for the recruitment of national consultants, international experts and service providers with a high level of expertise. The project organization structure involves a three-tier project assurance including UNDP regional and global levels to provide adequate technical and managerial supervision and guidance.
Social	Under component 2 focusing on Protected Areas, the project provides for capacity building of ecoguards and rangers as part of the surveillance program for the protected areas of the PONASI complex. Strengthening anti-poaching measures could possibly lead	Moderate	Clear guidelines and procedures for enforcing regulations will be identified and communicated to all stakeholders involved in surveillance and enforcement of regulations for all PAs. These guidelines and procedures will include stringent rules on the violation of human rights to prevent any community member, eco-guard or ranger directly or indirectly involved in surveillance activities under the project from being implicated in a case of violence against vulnerable local populations, including nomadic Peul herders. Also, under the output 1.5.4 establishing a mechanism to monitor compliance and prevent/manage conflicts, the project will establish a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), in line with mandatory Social and Environmental

Type of risk	Risk	Risk level	Mitigation measures
	to human rights abuses. However, the project will mitigate such risk through including rules in the trainings (output 2.1.3) and in the enforcement guidance documents (output 2.2.5) to prevent abusive and unjustified use of force to control poaching.		Standards (SES) for all of UNDP's projects and programmes, and with UNDP's corporate Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM)[68]. A GRM is designed for collaborative problem solving, as a "first line" recourse for situations in which, despite proactive stakeholder engagement, some stakeholders have a concern about the project's potential impacts on them. A GRM is intended to be accessible, collaborative, expeditious, and effective in resolving concerns through dialogue, joint fact-finding, negotiation, and problem solving. To increase the likelihood that the GRM will be effective in providing resolution of stakeholder grievances, it will be designed following these guiding principles: legitimate (enabling trust from the stakeholder groups); accessible (known to all stakeholder groups); predictable (clear and known procedure); equitable (aggrieved parties have reasonable access to sources of information, advice and expertise necessary to engage in the grievance process on fair, informed and respectful terms); transparent (parties informed about progress); rights compatible; enabling continuous learning ; and based on engagement and dialogue. The steps in a grievance resolution mechanism include i) communicating grievances through a variety of channels and register grievance; ii) acknowledging the grievance communicated; iii) assessing eligibility of the issue for the GRM; iv) assigning responsibility to the most appropriate institution or individual; v) developing a proposed response; vi) communicating the proposed response to complainant and seeking agreement on the response; vii) implementing the response to resolve the grievance; viii) reviewing the response if unsuccessful; and ix) closing out if the response has been successful or referring the grievance if the grievance has not been resolved.
Gender	Due to socio-cultural constraints, the lack of securing women's rights to access and use of land and resources would limit their benefits related to the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources and their financial vulnerability and restricted access to credit reduce their chances to benefit from the schemes put in place by the project, and such risks may be exacerbated in certain ethnic groups, thus worsening women's vulnerability to face risks.	Moderate	Gender issues will be taken into account at each stage of project implementation, especially for components 2 and 3. Component 4 is specifically designed for the mainstreaming of a gender perspective. An analysis of gender-specific issues was carried out and a gender-specific project integration plan developed during project development. In line with the principles of support for the most vulnerable, gender equality and women's empowerment, and that of not doing conservation at the expense of the poorest, the project will ensure, with the support of traditional and identification of those segments of the population who are negatively affected by project interventions, including the loss or reduction of access to resources through enhanced access rules to corridors and protected areas, as well as respect a male-to-female ratio of 40-60 for all beneficiaries. The project will support the identification and delimitation of production areas in corridors 1 and 2, the development of agreements and specifications to secure access to resources for members of the cooperative, supervise activities and ensure their sustainability. Production areas will be negotiated with the local authorities (village chief, chief of land), demarcated and certified for the production of organic shea for the benefit of the groups of women involved.
Economic	Falling market prices for products developed by the value chains could reduce the benefits to the local communities involved.	Low	Under Output 3.3, the project will support the development of sustainable value chains, focus on three promising value chains whose potential in the PONASI landscape has been recently highlighted (Naturama, 2016). The Output 3.3.1 – *Market studies for the three non-timber forest products value chains* will ensure that a market assessment is conducted for each product to reduce uncertainties and risks and to know the chances of success before generating hope and engaging local communities. These market studies will have to be based on existing and recent data, supplemented as necessary by the search for additional information in the field. Studies should focus at a minimum on the analysis of supply for these products throughout the PONASI landscape and in the rest of the country, and the analysis of demand by a market study at national, sub-regional (Mali, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Niger, Togo, Senegal) levels for goine liana juice and honey) and international (for organic shea butter).

[68] SRM ensures individuals, peoples, and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes.

Type of risk	Risk	Risk level	Mitigation measures
Economic	The possibility of the temporary closure of hunting in the RGN, Sissili CF and ZOVICs will result in short-term loss of income for concessionaires and the Government and the loss of a subsistence activity and source of income for local communities.	High	Under Output 2.2.2, a comprehensive review of the management of wild game hunting in the RGN, Sissili CF and ZOVICs since their creation will document the socio-economic impacts and the status of game populations. This study will document the costs and benefits for the various stakeholders, i.e. the Government, the concessionaires and the local populations, and will thus allow predicting the socio-economic consequences of a possible closure of hunting in these sites. The decision to close the hunting will be based on the recognition of the unsustainability of hunting as currently managed and the inability of game populations to withstand the pressure of hunting due to a worrying decline in populations. Observations in the last decade indicate that local communities now derive little benefits from hunting activities and would therefore experience little short-term impact from a hunting closure. A decrease in game populations will affect the revenues of the Government and the concessionaires in the medium and long term, so that the impact of the closure of the hunting will only negatively affect them in the short term, while all stakeholders will benefit from a medium-term closure by avoiding a permanent loss of the resources that support this activity. The project will support various projects that will allow a diversification of sources of income for local populations, which will help to alleviate the effects of the closure of hunting in ZOVICs.
Environmental	Unsustainable use of the NTFP supporting value chains could lead to the degradation of these resources	Moderate	To ensure that the activities supported by the project will not result in the degradation or depletion of the natural resources that communities depend on for their livelihood and well-being, the project (i) provides for the collection of NTFPs in forests to be preceded by an assessment of the sustainable production capacity of the resource used, and (ii) will provide technical training to build the capacity of both male and female beneficiaries to ensure the sustainability of harvested resources. The project will raise awareness of members of local communities on the fact that the sustainability of their benefits will largely depend on the avoidance of potential adverse effects of value chain development on harvested biological resources. The planned trainings will include, among other things, good practices for fruit collection (liane goïne and shea) respectful of the resource and which does not compromise its regeneration in a natural environment; prevention of adverse environmental impacts; and compliance with laws, regulations and agreements regarding access to protected areas and the use of their resources.
	The effects of climate change could intensify the seasonal water scarcity in protected areas and corridors.	Moderate	Through supporting the development and implementation of long-term ecological monitoring in the PONASI complex of protected areas (Output 2.2.4), the project will increase the capacities of PA management authorities to monitor the status of critical habitats and resources for elephants and other wildlife, which will enable them to devise and implement appropriate management measures such as repairing or maintaining existing dams that were built in the Nazinga Game Ranch and Sissili Classified Forest . Also, one of the main purposes of the corridors is to allow wildlife movements to do seasonal movements from one area to another in search of favorable habitats. By strengthening the conservation and management effectiveness of the corridors (Output 2.2.2), the project will contribute to significantly mitigate this environmental risk.
	The presence of barriers to elephant movements could cause local overload of critical habitat.	Moderate	Under output 2.4.2, the project will support a tightly focused research project on elephant movements within and outside the PONASI landscape. Knowledge of seasonal movements and use of different habitats is essential to limit disruption and encroachment on elephant habitat by exploitations (forestry, agriculture, mining and hunting) and adopt measures to reduce human-elephant conflicts. In addition to corridors #1 and #2, elephants have been observed to frequent other areas and some previously identified corridors are no longer in use today because of the barriers created by human settlements. Also, habitats extending from Corridor # 2 on the Ghanaian side are not effectively protected so that poaching is carried out without restraint. Before making investments to secure other routes, it is necessary to conduct systematic surveys to be able to confidently determine the regular patterns of movement of this elephant population in Burkina Faso and Ghana. The project will support a highly targeted research project, to clarify whether additional corridors need to be secured to protect the elephant population that frequents the PONASI PA complex and to avoid comprising the efforts made there. Where appropriate, the corridor will be

Type of risk	Risk	Risk level	Mitigation measures
			identified as well as the issues and obstacles to overcome in order to implement the required protection measures. The research will be carried out in collaboration with Ghana to clarify the spatio-temporal characteristics of movements between the Burkina Faso and Ghana, the threats to animals during these movements, assess the relevance of habitats to meet the vital needs of elephants and threats along these routes, including Human-Wildlife conflicts, identify needs in terms of habitats to be restored to ensure elephant safety and identify opportunities for collaboration in view of implementation.

309. Stakeholder engagement plan: A project stakeholder engagement plan is included in Annex E. The successful implementation of the project will largely depend on the effective communication and coordination with the multiple project stakeholders and the implementation of mechanisms to ensure these stakeholders' participation. The project will work with key national and regional State actors including the Ministries in charge of environment, agriculture, livestock and water. These actors are represented at the local level through their regional, provincial and communal departments. Within the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change, the National Office of Protected Areas (OFINAP) manages the Nazinga Game Ranch, and the Directorate General of Water and Forests (DGEF), through its technical services, manages the PNKT and Sissili CF.

310. At the local level, the most relevant stakeholders are the local communities and natural resource users who will be involved in livelihood development based on agriculture, livestock and natural resource exploitation, who will contribute to improve their land through soil and water conservation and soil defence and restoration techniques, including management groups for hunting areas (ZOVICs), NTFP user groups and women groups, user groups in charge of managing forest worksites (CAF), village and communal forests, and woodlands, and supervisors, ecoguards and trackers involved in PA monitoring and surveillance. Throughout components 1 and 3, the project will work with local authorities (*collectivités*) at commune and regional levels in accordance with the General Code of Local Authorities which gives communes and regions the power to draw up and implement their development policies and plans in accordance with the guidelines of the State. In this respect, local authorities elaborate and implement regional development plans and communal development plans in which the sustainable management of land, forests and the environment and the development of livelihoods occupy an important place. The nine communes include Zabré, Zoaga, Guiaro, Pô, Toecé, Doulougou, Biéha, Sapouy, and Nobéré. The NGOs, foundation and associations such as NATURAMA, TREE AID, NATUDEV, IUCN, and Ga Mo Wigna, engaged in the management of protected areas, forests, wildlife, fish resources, and land, and in the development of livelihood for communities, will be involved and provide support in their own field of expertise including ecological monitoring (birds and mammals), development and implementation of management plans and participatory management of conservation areas, development plans and management charters of pastoral areas, promotion of good practices of sustainable land management- local governance of forest resources, development of value chains, research, and drawing up cross-border agreements related to elephant conservation. The private sector includes hunting concessionaires Nahouri Safari and Safari Sissili, to whom the Nazinga Game Ranch and FC Sissili have been licensed. They carry out activities in the areas of development of wildlife, silvicultural and fisheries productions and their development, the development of Nazinga, tourism and community mobilization. Private land owners or agrobusinessmen are important actors involved in agricultural production.

311. The project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan in Annex E includes information summarizing the PPG participatory process. A list of people consulted during project development is included in Annex M.

312. Gender equality and empowering women: According to the UNDP Gender Marker Rating, the project is categorized as GEN2: gender equality as a significant objective. During the PPG, a gender analysis for the prioritized landscape and a detailed Gender Action Plan (included as Annex F) were developed to ensure gender mainstreaming in the project; specific gender-disaggregated indicators will be used for monitoring and a gender specialist will be part of the Project Management Unit (PMU) to facilitate improvements to gender equality and women's empowerment.

313. The gender analysis has identified a number of factors that hinder the effective participation of women in the protection of protected areas and adjacent lands. The factors identified include: The low level of income generated from the exploitation of forest resources, the low level of participation in the control of the forest resources they exploit, the low level of access to financial services for the development of forest resources. income-generating activities and to support the development of value chains, the low level of representativeness in the coordination and management bodies of forest resources, and the degradation of the plant resources they exploit.

314. The project includes specific actions to alleviate these constraints and promote specific support for women through all the interventions in the pilot sites, and to encourage their active involvement in participatory decision-making processes. It will support the development of promising value chains based on the exploitation of forest resources, particularly non-timber forest products (NTFPs), where they are the majority. Their increased presence in the participatory platforms that will be set up under the project will

also promote gender mainstreaming in the development and implementation of resource and land management plans. The main actions will focus on: i) the representativeness of women in the concerted governance mechanism and participating in the decision-making process on the use of land and resources; ii) contribution to a better knowledge and integration of the concept of gender and development in the PONASI landscape; (iii) empowering women and improving their capacity to develop viable forest enterprises; iv) the empowerment of women in the management of woodlands in order to develop promising value chains.

315. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC). The project will promote south-south cooperation with the other countries in the region that are implementing similar initiatives; this will be achieved through exchanges with the Country Offices and UNDP's Regional Service Centre for Africa. Technically qualified staff and groups of experts in the issues addressed by the project from these countries will have many opportunities to exchange experiences and knowledge. Finally, successful experiences will have a prominent place in the lessons learned that would be disseminated to ensure their widespread adoption and replication in other African countries.

316. Sustainability and Scaling Up The environmental, social, and financial aspects of sustainability are closely related and will be addressed through an integrated project design combining multi-level institutional and individual capacity-building for the major stakeholders targeted by the project interventions.

317. **Environmental sustainability** will be ensured through strengthening government capacities in land use and biodiversity conservation planning, information management, and monitoring/evaluation tools and practices; through integrating sustainable land management, climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation principles in landscape-level planning and management of landscape units; through strengthening PA management effectiveness in State and community PAs; and through introducing a set of climate-resilient and sustainable land and resource use practices at producer's level that will support soil, water, and biodiversity conservation in village and commune lands that surround PAs. The project´s focus on improving sustainable agro-silvo-pastoral practices with inherent biodiversity and soil and conservation benefits, including organic certification for forest areas where NTFP support the development of value chains, will also contribute to environmental sustainability. The landscape approach adopted by the project will allow tackling jointly all environmental stressors including from local communities whose livelihoods mostly depend on natural resources, smallholder farms, hunting and tourism enterprises, and resource-based enterprises such as agriculture, pastoralism, forestry and mining which all impose their own set of pressures on land and resources, while generating multiple global and local benefits to support the sustainability cycle.

318. **Social sustainability** will be pursued through implementing effective participatory processes with a gender focus involving local users, technical services and authorities at all levels, for assessments, negotiations, decision-making, implementation, monitoring and evaluations, including extensive involvement of stakeholders at all levels for the participatory Environmental Land Use Planning process. It is expected that local actors will have better ownership of the decisions and planning made through a transparent and participatory approach. Greater involvement of local communities and equity of revenue and benefit sharing from biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services will be cross-cutting elements of interventions under each component.

319. Namely, for improving PA management effectiveness, the project will implement a collaborative management approach through developing tools, processes and capacities for technical services as well as for local communities to build trust between PA institutions and adjacent communities and to ensure their effective involvement and enhance their perception of the benefits resulting from the ecosystem services provided by PAs. The project will conduct a prior information process with adjacent communities in order to obtain their voluntary consent to get involved in the project activities to establish collaborative management of PAs.

320. Furthermore, social sustainability will be improved through reviewing and improving the management and governance arrangements for the various land and resource use units within the PONASI landscape (including pastoral, forest and agricultural lands) to ensure a fair and equitable sharing of the benefits generated among all stakeholders, including local communities, which will serve as an incentive to adopt and maintain sustainable land and resource use practices. Sustainability of the training programmes will be supported through the systematic capturing, analysis, and dissemination of the technical documentation, experiences and learnings, and integration of training material into the curricula of training institutions.

321. **Financial sustainability** will be ensured through establishing a collaborative governance platform involving regional authorities who are responsible for mobilizing, channeling and investing financial resources allocated by the Government and other donors, and who will participate in the development of a business plan for the long-term implementation of the integrated Management Master Plan for the PONASI Landscape. The effective mobilization of financial resources from governments at all levels (national, regional and commune) and from development partners will ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the planning process and of the implementation of the landscape management master plan. Financial sustainability will also be improved through the development of a business plan for the PONASI PA system, as part of the PA management and development plans. It will be essential that the various land and resource management regimes within the landscape generate sufficient benefits at all levels for local communities to perceive tangible, short- and medium-term interests resulting from the adoption of improved and sustainable

practices, and for the communal and regional authorities to agree to allocate the necessary resources for the planning and implementation of management prescriptions as well as the technical staff required to supervise and monitor local actors in the implementation of management plans.

322. **Scaling up**. The project includes all the elements necessary for scaling-up its outputs and outcomes, first within the PONASI landscape and also at the national level. Replication elements include i) developing a common vision shared by the landscape stakeholders at all levels (output 1.1), including actors who will implement the master plan at local levels, technical services within local authorities (communes and regions), and national institutions, ii) involving all actors in decision-making, planning, monitoring, evaluating and learning, iii) building capacities at all levels to ensure effective participation and implementation of recommended solutions by all stakeholders, including women, iv) strengthening capacities of the technical services and setting up demonstration sites to provide support and supervision to new stakeholders outside pilot sites, and v) collecting and managing knowledge throughout the planning and implementation stages to use it for replication in other sites. The pilot sites for the interventions of component 3 and 4 were identified with the participation of all stakeholders on the basis of the predefined criteria (see Annex I for details) to ensure their representativeness in order to scale up the effective practices developed within these sites. The fourth component, especially output 4.2 which focuses on collecting, managing and disseminating knowledge in support of the conservation of BD and ecosystem services in productive landscapes through the monitoring systems implemented under the other project components provides the lever that enable the project to expand and replicate interventions and impacts across the landscape, based on learning from pilot sites and dissemination at landscape and country level.

V. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

323. Cost efficiency and effectiveness*:* Cost efficiency of the project will be achieved through various means, including close collaboration and partnerships with ongoing initiatives in the PONASI landscape. These partnerships are presented in section IV. In addition, baseline co-financing has been secured from the Government of Burkina Faso and development partners, which will increase the cost efficiency and impact of the project.

324. For components 1, 2 and 3, the project will build on the main achievements of the PONASI project financed by the European Union relating to i) the establishment of a co-governance mechanism for the PONASI complex involving village communities, public authorities and private operators, and ii) the development of the complex's natural resources to contribute to its economic viability. Although the project has not been able to set up a functional co-governance system for the PONASI complex involving village communities, public authorities and private operators, village general assemblies held in eighty-eight (88) villages bordering the Kaboré Tambi National Park, the Nazinga Game Ranch and the Sissili Classified Forest, and many other exchange meetings mostly held in villages, have put the actors at the same level of information. These outreach activities have laid a foundation on which the project will build for the development of a collaborative management of PAs with local communities under component 2. As regards development of natural resources, the project provided equipment and training for beekeepers of the communes of Guiaro and Bieha, and the reinforcement of modern processing units for NTFP in the commune of Po. These investments and experience and the study on the NTFP supply chains in the area of the PONASI complex are useful achievements that the project has built upon to design the tasks under Output 3.3 and that will be useful during implementation.

325. The design of the framework for integrated management of the PONASI landscape rests on lessons learned from UNDP-GEF projects under the Country Partnership Program for SLM. According to the evaluations and stakeholders of these projects, establishing partnerships at the regional level was key to their successful achievements. These partnerships have led to greater openness and collaboration, and even sharing of actions and resources, thus leading to changes in the methods and operational strategies of rural development projects and programs that previously had a tendency to work in silo and improved the capacity of institutions and actors to understand SLM and integrate it into planning tools and local development strategies. The project tasks under Output 1.1 have integrated other significant learnings from these projects related to the establishment of a landscape co-governance platform to enable joint decision-making on land use within the landscape: Demonstrating the evolution of land degradation in recent decades, using map illustrations, has proven to be an effective and cost-effective approach to raise stakeholders' awareness on the urgency to halt environmental degradation and to encourage them to get involved and participate in actions proposed by the project. These visual demonstrations served as a reference for debates on the underlying causes of land degradation and helped to change the perceptions and attitudes of institutional actors as well as users of land and resources.

326. Under Component 1, the project will provide an inclusive training program for all stakeholders involved in environmental land use planning to ensure their effective contribution to decision-making in this planning exercise, which will build capacities to support recurrent planning and update exercises. To make full economic and social use of the potential of the forest areas of the PONASI landscape, the project will integrate the ongoing REDD+ process under the Forest Investment Program and will work closely with the

Participatory Forest Management Project for REDD +, funded by the AfDB by using the same approaches and tools they have developed for the MRV process.

327. Capacity building activities are integrated under each component in relation to their specific focus, and targeting actors at all levels. By building this capacity, this project investment will prove to be cost-effective over the long run as supervisory and implementing capacities will be readily available in-country to support future CSA, SLM, and biodiversity conservation initiatives and for the replication of project's good practices and experiences.

328. During implementation, the project will seek to maximize the financial resources made available for project activities. All activities will be included in AWPs, which will be discussed and approved by the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework to ensure that proposed actions are relevant and necessary, and to identify potential synergies with ongoing or planned actions under other projects and interventions. Cost-effectiveness will be considered throughout project implementation without compromising the quality of the outputs. When hiring third-party consultants/service providers, the project will follow standard UNDP recruitment and advertising processes to have at least three competitors for each advertised position. Selection will be based on the applicant's qualifications, technical and operational experience, and the cost-effectiveness of the financial proposals, to facilitate hiring the best consultants (individuals or organizations). Expenses will be accounted for according to UNDP rules and in line with GEF policy.

329. Project management. The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be based in Pô which is situated in the center of the intervention area and easily accessible from Ouagadougou by the main road at less than 150 km. From this base, project staff and consultants will easily travel to prioritized pilot sites and throughout the PONASI landscape area and will be able to maintain close contact with local stakeholders, communities and authorities, which will be essential to enable the extensive mobilization required for this project. The PCU will oversee the day-to-day implementation of project activities and will have responsibility for, among others: a) operational planning, managing, and implementing the project, including the direct supervision of project activities sub-contracted to specialists and other institutions; b) coordinating the management of financial resources and procurement; c) reporting on the application of resources and results achieved; d) preparing reports and any proposals for adaptive management of the project, if required, and based on inputs from the project M&E plan; e) promoting inter-institutional synergies; and f) disseminating project results. An administrative/financial assistant will be hired to provide operational support.

330. The PCU will liaise regularly with technical staff based in the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy, and Climate Change, especially with OFINAP and DGEF, and with the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-Agricultural Facilities and other key ministries, and with their decentralized directorates in the Center-South, Center-East and Center-West regions, and will therefore benefit from their expertise and time contribution.

331. Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[69] and the GEF policy on public involvement[70].

[69] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

[70] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

VI. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *Goal 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; Goal 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; Goal 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; Goal 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; Goal 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; Goal 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; and Goal 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss*

This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: *Outcome 3.2 – By the end of 2020, populations, especially young people and women in intervention areas (urban/rural), increase their income, adopt sustainable production and consumption patterns, and improve their food security*

This project will be linked to the following results of the UNDP strategic plan: *Output 1.4.1: Scaled-up solutions for the sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and ecological and inclusive value chains*

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	End of project target	Methods of Data Collection and Risks / Assumptions
Project Objective: To safeguard critical wildlife habitat, biodiversity and ecosystem services in the PONASI Protected Area complex through integrated landscape management, generating multiple benefits for sustainable development in the southern central Burkina Faso.	**Mandatory indicator 1 (from the IRRF)**: Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime: a) Area of terrestrial habitat under (new) protection (hectares) (ref indicator 8b) b) Area of existing protected area under improved management (hectares) (ref indicator 8a) c) Area under sustainable forest management (hectares) d) Land area devoted to sustainable practices of pastoral management or climate-smart agriculture within pilot sites	a) 0 ha b) 0 ha c) t.b.d in 1st year d) 0 ha (the project has not started yet)	a) 0 ha b) 91,300 ha (Nazinga) c) 28,438 ha d) 0 ha (planning and capacity development stage, implementation not sufficiently advanced to measure areas under sustainable practices)	a) 33,000 ha (corridor 2) b) 321,781 ha (Nazinga, Sissili, PNKT, ZOVICs, corridor 1) c) 85,314 ha (= 75% of CAF, forest massifs, commune and village forests areas) d) 39,664 ha (=75% of pastoral areas) and 4,500 ha under climate-smart agriculture in pilot site lands	*Data collection source / method* a) Ref indicator 8b b) Ref indicator 8a c) Annual multi-stakeholder reports prepared by the Project Management Unit with technical support from AP PONASI's Landscape Co-management Platform Technical Core d) Annual multi-stakeholder reports prepared by the Project Management Unit with technical support from AP PONASI's Landscape Co-management Platform Technical Core. The area of farmland managed according to climate-smart practices in other villages in the project area and financed by other stakeholders will be followed by the platform *Risks*: An unstable socio-economic and security context undermines the emergence of environmental sensitivity among the population who are not ready to change their unsustainable use of natural resources and adhere to the requirements of the Integrated Landscape Management Framework. *Assumption*: The preservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services is a priority for regional authorities and local governments who agree to participate in the planning of land and resource use within the landscape and to mobilize the necessary co-financing for its implementation
	Mandatory indicator 2: Number of direct beneficiaries of the project (men and women farmers, forest and agricultural labourers / herders, men and women in value chains and tourism	0 (the project has not started yet)	8,095 with 60% women overall a) 90 men in CAFs b) 1600 men and women in pastoral	30,885 with 60% women overall a) 365 men in CAFs b) 6400 men and women in pastoral	*Data collection source / method*: Household surveys conducted in the project intervention sites at project start, midterm and end. *Risks*: Lack of local stakeholder buy-in on biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management

	activities), benefiting from livelihoods created or improved in relation to sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services within the PONASI landscape, disaggregated by sex. (**GEF-7 Core indicator 11**)		activities c) 300 men and women in climate-smart agriculture activities –*terroirs* d) 5,100 men and women in communal and village forests (other than PAs and CAFs) e) 50 men and 155 women in non-timber forest products value chains [honey VC: 50 men, 50 women) shea VC: 75 women liane goïne VC: 30 women] f) 15 men and 35 women in tourism g) 375 men and 375 women - paid work (opening of trails, opening and maintenance of firebreaks, management of early fires, rehabilitation of corridor # 2, etc.)	activities c) 1,200 men and women in climate-smart agriculture activities - *terroirs* d) 20,400 men and women in communal and village forests (other than PAs and CAFs) e) 200 men and 620 women in non-timber forest products value chains honey VC: 200 men, 200 women) shea VC: 300 women liane goïne VC: 120 women] f) 60 men and 140 women in tourism g) 750 men and 750 women - paid work (opening of trails, opening and maintenance of firebreaks, management of early fires, rehabilitation of corridor # 2, etc.)	measures proposed in the integrated landscape management framework The lack of securing women's rights to access and use of land and resources limits their benefits related to the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources *Assumption*: Enhanced awareness of environmental degradation trends and their impact, as well as strengthened capacities and institutional framework, lead to increased adoption of sustainable land and natural resource management practices and their effective implementation
	Indicator 3: Statistically significant trend in elephant population size in the PONASI landscape	Baseline to be determined during first year of project implementation	No decrease	No decrease	*Data collection source / method*: Annual estimate, during the peak of the dry season, of the density of elephant dung along permanent transects following the methodology of Hedges and Lawson (2006) presented in Hema *et al*. (2013) Elephants or excrements? Comparison of the power of two survey methods for elephants in West African savanna. *Environment and Pollution* 2: 14-24. *Risks*: The presence of barriers to elephant movements causes local overload of critical habitat The effect of climate change intensifies the seasonal water scarcity in protected areas and corridors

					Assumption: Ongoing efforts by the Government and its partners have significantly reduced the encroachment of Corridor # 1 by agricultural and pastoral activities and thus ensure security for elephant movement.
	Indicator 4: GHG emissions avoided by an integrated landscape management by reducing the rate of deforestation in forest landscapes and restoring natural habitats **(GEF-7 Core indicator 6 – Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent)**	0 (the project has not started yet)	---	5,448,924 tCO_2eq of GHG corresponding to a 50% reduction in deforestation rate over 394,564 ha (protected areas and forest landscapes) and restoration of 11,000 ha of agroforestry ecosystems	*Data collection source / method* Updated FAO Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT) on the basis of area of habitat restored and area where deforestation is reduced. The carbon sequestration estimates have been computed using the Ex-Ante Carbon-Balance Tool (EX-ACT) Tier Standard Edition, developed by FAO. The forest-type selected for the calculations is Tropical Dry Forest, building on a baseline of degraded land in a Dry Tropical climate. The soil-type generally consists of fertile Low Activity Clay loams derived from a basaltic substrate, albeit highly degraded through prior deforestation activity and subsequent over-grazing/agriculture. The annual deforestation rate used is 1%. The project involves a 50% reduction of the deforestation rate over 394,564 ha and the restoration of 11,000 ha of agroforestry ecosystems using indigenous species. Conservatively, instead of the entire 952,000 ha of the PONASI landscape, 394,564 ha were used in the calculation, which corresponds to 354,781 ha of State and community protected areas, including corridors, and 39,783 ha of forests (38,891 ha of large forests, 127 ha commune forests and 765 ha village forests) where improved management effectiveness will reduce deforestation. Over a period of 20 years, approximately 5.4 million tCO_{2eq} will be sequestered through the project's intervention. FAO EXACT result sheet is attached in Annex O.
					Risks: Lack of stakeholder buy-in to the measures advocated in the landscape management master plan *Assumptions*: Environmental variability is within normal ranges
Component/ Outcome 1 Framework for Integrated Landscape Management of PONASI with sustainable financing for its operation 1.1 Updated, strengthened and operationalized PONASI landscape co-governance framework to ensure concerted, integrated and	*Indicator 5:* Area of the PONASI landscape that is effectively managed in accordance with the landscape management master plan	0 (the project has not started yet)	354,781 ha corresponding to the areas of Nazinga, PNKT, Sissili, corridors # 1 and # 2 and ZOVICs	952,000 ha corresponding to the total area of the PONASI landscape	*Data collection source / method* National Observatory for Sustainable Development, Regional Directorates for the Environment
					Risks: Stakeholders have different priorities than conservation and sustainable management of land and natural resources and do not adhere to the landscape management master plan Insufficient resources to implement the landscape management plan *Assumptions*: Regional and communal authorities have adequate capacities to mobilize the resources necessary to implement the landscape management plan and its prescriptions

equitable management of land and resource use within the 952,000 ha landscape and to maximize environmental and socio-economic benefits.					
Component/ Outcome 2 Strengthening the PONASI Protected Area System 2.1 Increased institutional capacity of protected area management agencies (OFINAP and DGEF) and of the 3 relevant DREEVCCs to manage knowledge and design rules for the use and development of natural resources 2.2 Increased effectiveness of PA management over 354,781 ha including State protected areas, community protected areas and wildlife corridors within the PONASI complex	*Indicator 6:* Change in institutional capacity of protected areas management agencies, as measured by the UNDP Capacity Development scorecard for GEF projects: 1: Capacities for engagement 2: Capacities to generate, access and use information and knowledge 3: Capabilities for strategy, policy and legislation development 4: Capacities for management and implementation 5: Capabilities to monitor and evaluate	*Scores assessed during PPG for OFINAP and DGEF:* 1 : 67% 2 : 40% 3 : 56% 4 : 50% 5 : 17%	*n.a.*	*Scores assessed at end of project for OFINAP and DGEF:* 1 : 89% 2 : 80% 3 : 67% 4 : 67% 5 : 67%	*Data collection source / method* Participatory assessment involving concerned stakeholders, using the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard for GEF Projects at the end of the project *Risks*: Inter-institutional mobility of training beneficiaries Difficulties in recruiting the required staff within OFINAP and DGEF due to limited financial resources *Assumptions*: All stakeholders including OFINAP and DGEF commit to the capacity building objectives of PAs in the PONASI landscape The Government allocates adequate resources (staff and operational budget) to ensure the effective management of all State PAs in the PONASI landscape
	Indicator 7: a) Area of terrestrial protected areas whose management effectiveness has been improved as evidenced by the evolution of METT scores of existing protected areas from the following reference values: PNKT (39), Sissili (47), Nazinga (75), corridor # 1 (31), ZOVICs Bieha (36) and ZOVICs Guiaro and Po (55) (**GEF-7 Core indicator 1.2**) b) Area of newly created protected area (Corridor # 2) (**GEF-7 Core indicator 1.1**)	a) 0 (the project has not started yet) b) 0 (the project has not started yet)	a) 91,300 ha (Nazinga area) b) 0 ha	a) 321 781 ha (total area for PNKT, Sissili, Nazinga, ZOVICs and corridor #1) b) 33,000 ha	*Data collection source / method* a) Assessment of changes in PA management effectiveness based on the GEF BD METT score applied at mid-term and end of project b) Decree for gazetting corridor # 2 *Risks*: Difficulties in recruiting the necessary staff to perform the essential functions of PA management Conflicts related to the occupation of corridor # 2 and the use of its resources are obstacles to its gazettement and protection *Assumption*: Commitment of stakeholders (local populations and authorities, OFINAP, DGEF, technical services, private concessionaires) to the objective of improving PA management The gazettement of corridor # 2 is a priority on the agenda of the Legislative Assembly
	Indicator 8:				*Data collection source / method*

	Annual number of human-wildlife conflict cases in hotspots (identified in the first year through the SAFE Systems rapid assessment) including Mantoingo, Zerboko, Yougoudri, Saro, Sia, Natiédougou, Boissa and Boala villages	List of human-wildlife conflict hotspots to be confirmed and reference value of the indicator to be determined in the first year of the project	*Decrease in conflicts by 30%*	*Decrease in conflicts by 70%*	Activity report of the management structure of the PONASI complex *Risks*: Insufficient financial resources to implement the human-wildlife conflict reduction strategy *Assumptions*: Commitment of stakeholders and especially local communities to the SAFE Systems approach and to identify and implement solutions to reduce human-wildlife conflicts
	Indicator 9: Average annual number of direct and indirect indications (evidence) of illicit activities recorded per patrol outing, including carcasses, snares, visual encounters and arrests of poachers	To be determined during the 1st year of the project	20% reduction	50% reduction	*Data collection source / method* SMART reports (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) of PA surveillance patrols *Risks*: Insufficient resources allocated to surveillance (staff, equipment, logistics) hinders its effectiveness *Assumptions*: The frequency and coverage of surveillance patrols is adequate to provide the information necessary for effective control of poaching activities. Poachers arrests are followed by appropriate legal action as provided for in the law.
	Indicator 10: Condition of resources in Protected Areas, Including State Protected Areas, ZOVICs, and Corridors a. Relative abundance of large and medium mammals, including Bushbuck *Tragelaphus scriptus* and Bohor Reedbuck *Redunca redunca*; b. Relative abundance of small game, including Turtledoves (various species), Guinea fowl *(Numida meleagris),* and Francolin *(Francolinus bicalcaratus);* c. Invasion level of PAs by domestic livestock	a. To be determined during the first year of implementation of the project b. To be determined during the first year of implementation of the project c. To be determined during the first year of implementation of the project	a. No decrease b. No decrease c. 20% decrease	a. No decrease b. No decrease c. 50% decrease	Field surveys of target natural resources in intervention sites conducted in the first year, at mid-term and at end of project: a. Relative abundance of medium and large mammals per km^2 or IKA, namely for Bushbuck *Tragelaphus scriptus* and Bohor Reedbuck *Redunca redunca*; b. Kilometric index (numbers of observed birds per covered kilometre) along ecological monitoring transect for Turtledoves (various species), Guinea fowl *(Numida meleagris),* and Francolin *(Francolinus bicalcaratus);* c. Level of invasion of PAs by livestock, determined by the average depth of encroachment within the PA.
Component/ Outcome 3 3. Sustainable land management and livelihood diversification	*Indicator 11:* Land area under improved agri-silvo-pastoral management practices, and climate-smart agriculture) including:	0 (the project has not started yet)	25% of the areas targeted for each land use category: a) 1,500 ha b) 9,946 ha	75% of the areas targeted for each land use category: a) 4,500 ha b) 29,837 ha	*Data collection source / method* Annual reports of the co-governance system *Risks*: Lack of stakeholder buy-in to the measures prescribed in the Landscape Management Master Plan

3.1 Increased adoption of effective agri-silvo-pastoral integrated management of natural and agricultural resources, and climate-smart agriculture by local communities within the PONASI landscape. 3.2 Diversified livelihoods of local communities related to tourism development and value chains based on forest products-	a) area of developed agro-pastoral land (total area: 6000 ha within pilot sites) b) communal and village forests and massif forest areas (total area: 39,783 ha) c) pasture areas subject to consensual management tools (total area: 52,886 ha) d) forest management areas (*Chantiers d'Aménagement Forestier*) whose model is evaluated, revised and implemented (total area: 73,969 ha) **(GEF-7 Core indicator 4)**		c) 13,221 ha d) 18,492 ha totaling 43,159 ha	c) 39,664 ha d) 55,477 ha totaling 129,478 ha	*Assumptions*: Effective mobilization of co-financing to ensure the implementation of the master landscape management plan Men and women stakeholders' willingness to adapt their practices and to adopt improved and more sustainable production schemes
	Indicator 12: Average annual individual income in local communities and number of direct beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex) from employment in NTFP and tourism value chains a. from tourism related to protected areas b. from the shea, liane goïne and honey value chains	a) Reference situation on income and number of direct beneficiaries to be determined in the first year of the project b) Reference situation on income and number of direct beneficiaries to be determined in the first year of the project	a) No significant change expected mid-term (training stage) b) No significant change expected mid-term (training stage)	a) Revenues increased by 30% for 200 direct beneficiaries of tourism small enterprises (60 men - 140 women) b) Increased income for 820 direct beneficiaries (200 men, 620 women) of NTFP value chains, including: - shea value chain: revenues increased by 20% for 300 women - liane goine value chain: increased revenues by 50% for 120 women - honey value chain: increased revenues by 20% for 200 men and 200 women	*Data collection source / method* Participatory surveys on household income in intervention sites conducted in the first year and at end of project *Risks*: Falling market prices for products developed by the value chains Increasing level of insecurity in the country reduces the attractiveness of PONASI sites for international tourists *Assumptions*: Stakeholders' willingness to adapt their practices and adopt improved and more sustainable production schemes
	Indicator 13: Condition of resources in: a. Forest areas including Forest Management Areas (CAF), communes and village forests	To be determined in the 1st year of the project	Maintaining or improving values	Maintaining or improving values	*Data collection source / method* Field surveys of target natural resources in intervention sites conducted in the first year, at mid-term and at end of project: a. Forest inventories: forest cover, species composition and vegetation structure

	b. Pasture areas				b. Annual fodder balance to ensure the right balance between stocks and needs *Risks*: Lack of stakeholder buy-in to the measures prescribed in the Landscape Management Master Plan *Assumptions*: Effective mobilization of co-financing to ensure the implementation of the master landscape management plan Stakeholders' willingness to adapt their practices and adopt improved and more sustainable production schemes
Component/ Outcome 4 4. Gender mainstreaming, and knowledge management and learning 4.1 Increased opportunities for women to benefit from the sustainable management of natural resources and PA-related value chains within the PONASI landscape 4.2 Appropriation of the knowledge developed in the PONASI project by the various actors within the PONASI landscape and in Burkina Faso	*Indicator 14*: Representativeness of women in the collaborative governance arrangement and participating in decision making on land and resource use	*n.a.* (the project has not started yet)	30%	30% (Corresponding to the national women representation quota)	*Data collection source / method* Attendance records of the meetings of the PONASI landscape consultation frameworks Updated Action Plan on Gender Project Progress Reports *Risks*: Socio-cultural constraints within certain ethnic groups may limit women's participation and increase their vulnerability to face risks The financial vulnerability of women and the difficulty of accessing credit are a hindrance to their participation in the implementation of project proposals The lack of securing women's rights to access and use of land and resources limits their benefits related to the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources *Assumptions*: Continued interest of women to participate in the project Each structure represented in the consultation framework encourages the participation of women in the consultation framework for the integrated management of the PONASI landscape and has the possibility of proposing one or more women
	Indicator 15: Proportion of village groups / associations that apply knowledge shared through the project, outside the pilot intervention sites	0% (the project has not started yet)	20%	80%	*Data collection source / method* Survey reports covering the entire PONASI landscape, including village communities outside pilot intervention sites *Risks*: Lack of stakeholder buy-in of knowledge generated by the project and of the measures recommended in the landscape management master plan Insufficient financial resources to implement the landscape management master plan *Assumptions*:

					Each group / association is able to mobilize resources for knowledge translation and implementation of the measures recommended in the landscape management master plan

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

332. The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. Supported by Component/Outcome Four: Knowledge Management and M&E, the project monitoring and evaluation plan will also facilitate learning and ensure knowledge is shared and widely disseminated to support the scaling up and replication of project results.

333. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements (as outlined below) will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF M&E policy and other relevant GEF policies[71].

334. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including the GEF Operational Focal Point and national/regional institutes assigned to undertake project monitoring. The GEF Operational Focal Point will strive to ensure consistency in the approach taken to the GEF-specific M&E requirements (notably the GEF Tracking Tools) across all GEF-financed projects in the country. This could be achieved for example by using one national institute to complete the GEF Tracking Tools for all GEF-financed projects in the country, including projects supported by other GEF Agencies.[72]

M&E Oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

335. Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF RTA of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

336. The Project Manager will develop annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan included in Annex A, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. ESMP, gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan etc..) occur on a regular basis.

337. Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework: The Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

338. Project Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner is responsible for providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes, and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

339. UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities including the annual GEF PIR, the *independent mid-term review* and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

340. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP. This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; that annual targets at the output level are developed, and monitored and reported using UNDP corporate systems; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported

[71] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines
[72] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/gef_agencies

in the GEF PIR and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. annual GEF PIR quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

341. The UNDP Country Office will retain all M&E records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure to support ex-post evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

342. UNDP-GEF Unit: Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

343. **Audit**: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on NIM implemented projects.[73]

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

344. Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;
e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; SESP, Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit; and
g) Plan and schedule Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework meetings and finalize the first year annual work plan.

345. The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework.

346. GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the PIR. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR.

347. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of the GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders to the PIR as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

348. Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

349. GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools: The following GEF Tracking Tool(s) will be used to monitor global environmental benefits: The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool for Protected Areas (METT) – Objective 1: Catalysing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems, and the EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT). The baseline/ GEF-7 Core Indicators – submitted in Annex B of this project document – will be updated by the Project Manager/Team (not the evaluation consultants hired to undertake the MTR or the TE) and shared with the mid-term review consultants and terminal evaluation consultants before the required review/evaluation missions

[73] See guidance here: https://info.undp.org/global/popp/frm/pages/financial-management-and-execution-modalities.aspx

take place. The updated GEF Tracking Tool(s) will be submitted to UNDP along with the completed Mid-term Review report and Terminal Evaluation report.

350. Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): An independent mid-term review process will begin after the second PIR has been submitted to the GEF, and the MTR report will be submitted to the GEF in the same year as the 3rd PIR. The MTR findings and responses outlined in the management response will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's duration. The terms of reference, the review process and the MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final MTR report will be available in English and will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and approved by the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework.

351. Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the TE report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final TE report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser and will be approved by the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework. The TE report will be publicly available in English on the UNDP ERC.

352. The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project terminal evaluation in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan and will upload the final terminal evaluation report in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC). Once uploaded to the ERC, the UNDP IEO will undertake a quality assessment and validate the findings and ratings in the TE report and rate the quality of the TE report. The UNDP IEO assessment report will be sent to the GEF IEO along with the project terminal evaluation report.

353. Final Report: The project's terminal PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[74] (US$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	USD 5,000	USD 3,500	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Risk management	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually

[74] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[74] (US$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager M&E/Safeguards expert	Paid through Components 1, 2, 3 and 4	USD 5,000 (Gov. contribution /staff time)	Annually before PIR
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	Total USD 20,000 - USD 4,000 per year starting year 2	None	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager Communication / KM expert	Paid through Components 1, 2, 3 and 4	USD 10,000	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager UNDP Country Office M&E/Safeguards expert	Paid through Components 1, 2, 3 and 4	None	On-going
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Project Manager UNDP Country Office Community mobilization specialist	Paid through Component 2 (Comm. mobil. sp.) and 1 to 4 (PM)	None	On-going
Gender Action Plan	Project Manager Gender Specialist	Gender-based activities are included in the project budget of components 1, 2, 3 and 4	Budgeted as part of the co-financing to components 1, 2, 3, 4	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager M&E/Safeguards expert UNDP Country Office	USD 32,400[75]	None	On-going
Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework meetings	Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework UNDP Country Office Project Manager	USD 3,000 (Per year: USD 500)	USD 6,000 (Per year: USD 1,000)	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None[76]	None	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None[76]	None	Troubleshooting as needed
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	To be determined.
Evaluation of missing baseline values for the project indicators in the Project Result Framework	Monitoring and Evaluation/Safeguards Expert With support of other project staff and consultants	USD 18,500[77]	USD 5,000	First year of the project

[75] Estimated at 5% of Project Manager total time and 20% of Monitoring and Evaluation / Safeguards Expert total time
[76] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.
[77] Estimated at 50% of Monitoring and Evaluation / Safeguards Expert total time in the first year of the project, and additional provision of USD 8,000 for the estimation of missing baseline values in components 2 and 3

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[74] (US$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and monitoring its implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation/Safeguards Expert with support of an ESMP consultant	USD 30,500[78]	USD 5,000	First year of the project
Mid-term GEF Core Indicators and GEF Tracking Tools to be updated by the Monitoring and Evaluation/Safeguards Expert with the support of the Forest Engineer/ REDD+ specialist and Expert in PA Management	Project Manager Monitoring and Evaluation/Safeguards Expert With support of other project staff	USD 10,000	USD 6,000 (Per year for years 1, 2, 3: USD 2,000)	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 30,000	USD 7,500	Between 2nd and 3rd PIR.
Terminal GEF Core Indicators and GEF Tracking Tool to be updated by the Monitoring and Evaluation/Safeguards Expert with the support of the Forest Engineer/ REDD+ specialist and Expert in PA Management	Project Manager Monitoring and Evaluation/Safeguards Expert With support of other project staff	USD 10,000	USD 6,000 (Per year for years 4, 5, 6: USD 2,000)	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 35,000	USD 6,000	At least three months before operational closure
Translation of MTR and TE reports into English	UNDP Country Office	USD 10,000 (USD 5,000 / report)	None	As required. GEF will only accept reports in English.
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		USD 204,400	USD 60,000	

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

354. Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism: The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Burkina Faso, and the Country Programme.

355. In application of Articles 6 and 7 of Decree No. 2018-0092/PRES/PM/MINEFID of 15 February 2018 regulating development projects and programs implemented in Burkina Faso, the project is attached to the budget program "Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development (GEDD)" of the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC) which provides the technical supervision. Financial supervision is provided by the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Development (MINEFID) in accordance with Article 8 of the Decree.

356. The PONASI project is a pilot project for the restoration of forest landscapes. Forest landscape restoration is an integrative land-use framework to ensure that key ecosystem functions and conditions to meet social demands are maintained or strengthened. It is an application of the implementation of several international commitments including the 15th Aichi Target of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the REDD+ goal of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Rio+ target 20 on land degradation and Goal 15 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

357. The GEDD budget program is responsible for developing tools and instruments for managing and steering environmental governance and promoting sustainable development for stakeholders. This program is also in charge of coordinating consultation

[78] Estimated at 50% of Monitoring and Evaluation / Safeguards Expert total time in the first year of the project, and additional provision of USD 20,000 for the preparation of the project ESMP

frameworks both at national and local levels, as well as monitoring vegetation, wildlife and informing sustainable development indicators through the National Observatory of the Environment and Sustainable Development (ONEDD).

358. The landscape management approach implies that it is imperative to establish multisectoral consultation platforms for integrating the sustainable management of conservation areas into local development planning through local charters and regional development plans and communal development plans (art 12 of law 008-2014 / AN of 8 April 2014 on the sustainable development orientation law in Burkina Faso). As such, the SP/CNDD which is the steering body for environmental governance and sustainable development, is the designated body to support the operationalization of these development tools in support of local authorities.

359. The review of the project's results framework shows that its implementation involves the budget programs "Sustainable Management of Forest and Fauna Resources", "Green Economy and Climate Change" as well as other budgetary programs of the Ministries in charge of Agriculture and Animal Resources. As a result, the composition of the committee for the review of the budget programs involved must be revised to take into account this PONASI project in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 paragraph 2 of Decree 2018-092.

360. In accordance with Article 12 of the new general regulations on development projects and programs mentioned above, and in consultation with the Ministry of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC), it was decided that the project "Integrated and Sustainable Management of the PONASI Protected Area Landscape" should be considered as a "Category 1" project. Category 1 projects or programs include all projects carried out directly by the public administration, including local authorities, state-owned companies, semi-public companies and state-owned public institutions. Category 1 programs and projects are under the coordination of the Head of the attached Budgetary Program. In accordance with Article 53 of Decree 2018-092, a management unit will be set up within the Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development program for the implementation of the project. This management unit includes the staff assigned by the State and the staff recruited by the project (Article 59 of Decree 2018-092).

361. Pursuant to the aforementioned provisions of the Decree, the implementation of activities will be entrusted to the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change and the beneficiary local authorities in accordance with the work plan and the results framework. Expenses will be settled according to the procedures corresponding to the national execution modality.

362. The monitoring / evaluation mechanism that will be implemented under this project will provide the required information to the Manager of the Budget Program 'Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development' of MEEVCC to which it is attached, for the preparation of the Review Committee, in accordance with the new general regulations on development projects and programs.

363. According to the Basic Assistance Agreement of 19 July 1976 between the Government of Burkina Faso and the United Nations Development Program, the **implementing partner** in the host country will be the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change. The implementing partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. Taking into account the above, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner, its staff and assets, and the UNDP assets managed by the implementing partner is the responsibility of the implementing partner. It will have to: i) set up an appropriate security plan, ii) update the plan taking into account the security situation in the country, iii) assume all the risks related to the security of the implementing partner and the full implementation of the security plan. UNDP reserves the right to verify the implementation of the security plan and to suggest modifications if necessary.

364. The implementing partner is responsible for:

- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report of the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

365. In accordance with the provisions of this new regulation, the **Manager** (or coordinator) of the Project "Integrated and Sustainable Management of the PONASI Protected Area Landscape" attends the meetings of the budget program review committee "Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development". This Review Committee meets twice (2) a year in ordinary session, i.e. once a semester (December and July at the latest). It may meet in extraordinary session if necessary. Its main missions are to:

- review and adopt the project implementation plan;
- review and adopt the various project evaluation reports;
- review and adopt periodic activity and financial reports;
- review and adopt the multiyear workplan, budgets and procurement plans;
- review, approve and sign the combined delivery report at the end of the year;
- ensure the implementation of the recommendations of its sessions, evaluation and monitoring missions, projects or programs meetings, portfolio reviews and various audits;

- evaluate the performance of the Budget Program Officer in accordance with his mission statement;
- make recommendations to the attention of the project coordination and various partners in the project life;
- approve the financial statements of the project and sign the certificate of expenditure;
- approve the inventory report of the project assets;
- examine and adopt any file submitted to it.

366. The implementation of the project requires ongoing consultation with all stakeholders to ensure the effectiveness of strategies and the relevance of technical and financial means to implement to achieve the intended results. In order to ensure this consultation and the active participation of all key stakeholders (Beneficiaries, Executive, Suppliers), a "Consultation and Dialogue framework" will be set up as part of the management of this project, which will involve the representatives of the various stakeholders concerned. The role of this Consultation or Dialogue framework will be to contribute to the review of the implementation of the project and to suggest directions for the optimal achievement of the expected results. The reflections and contributions of this consultation /dialogue framework will also help to prepare sufficiently "objective" activity reports to be made available to the MEGECC Budget Program Manager "Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development". This arrangement will not only facilitate the monitoring of the project by the budget program manager but will also enable him to better prepare his participation in the Review Committee sessions instituted under the program and project regulation.

367. The operational mechanism of the project will be organized around the following organs:

- The consultation framework or dialogue framework,
- The coordination of the project.

The Project Consultation / Dialogue framework (previously called Project Board or Project Steering Committee)

368. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework's decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager.

369. The Project Consultation Framework or Dialogue framework (previously called Project Board or Project Steering Committee) is responsible for making management decisions by consensus, when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. The Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework will contribute to the implementation of the project through the review of results and activities. It will formulate suggestions and directions for the optimal achievement of the expected results. To this end, the main responsibilities of the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework will be to:

- review the project implementation plan,
- examine the various project evaluation reports,
- review periodic activity and financial reports
- review the annual program of activities, the budget and the procurement plan
- ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the Review Committee, supervision and monitoring missions and various audits
- make recommendations to the attention of the project coordinator and the various actors involved in the life of the project
- examine any file submitted to it.

370. In order to ensure ultimate accountability of UNDP, the decisions of the project's consultative framework should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management of development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Consultation Framework, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Program Manager.

371. To enable it to fulfill its missions, the composition and operation of the Consultation Framework are as follows:

Membership of the Consultation Framework or Dialogue Framework

372. The Dialogue Framework is composed as follows:

President: The representative of the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change

Co-Chair: The UNDP Resident Representative or his/her representative

Members:

As implementing actors:

- A representative of the Ministry of the Economy of Finance and Development (MINEFID)
- Four representatives of the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (Head of the Budget Attachment Program or his/her representative, the Director of Fauna or his/her representative, the Director of OFINAP or his/her representative, and the Director General of Studies and Sectoral Statistics or his/her representative)

As beneficiaries:
- A representative of the Directorate General of Waters and Forests
- 9 representatives of local authorities representing the pilot communes in the PONASI landscape that are involved in this project
- Three representatives of the regional authorities (Center-South, Center-East and Center-West regions)

As providers :
- A representative of UNDP Resident Representative
- Representatives of partner projects in the intervention zone

Observers and resource persons:
- UNDP
- Technical Ministries
- Other technical and financial partners

373. As part of the execution of his/her mission, the Chairman of the Consultation Framework may, if necessary, invite any other person to the work of the consultation/dialogue framework of the project.

Operation of the Consultation or Dialogue Framework

374. The Chairman of the Dialogue Framework facilitates and coordinates the activities. He/she decides on the agenda of the sessions on proposal of the project supervisor and signs any act relating to the exercise of the missions of the dialogue framework. The Consultation Framework meets twice a year at the invitation of its Chairman. However, it may meet in special session if necessary. The project coordinator is responsible for the secretariat of the Dialogue Framework. The costs of organizing the Dialogue Framework sessions are supported by the project on the contributions from financial partners.

375. Specific responsibilities of the Project Consultative/Dialogue Framework include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required;
- Review the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the workplan;
- Provide ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assess and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

376. The composition of the Project Consultative/Dialogue Framework must include the following role:

377. Executive: The Executive is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will chair the Project Consultative/Dialogue Framework. This role can be held by a representative from the Government Cooperating Agency. The Executive is the representative of the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change, who is the President of the Project Consultative/Dialogue Framework.

378. The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and suppler.

379. Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Consultative/Dialogue Framework)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager;

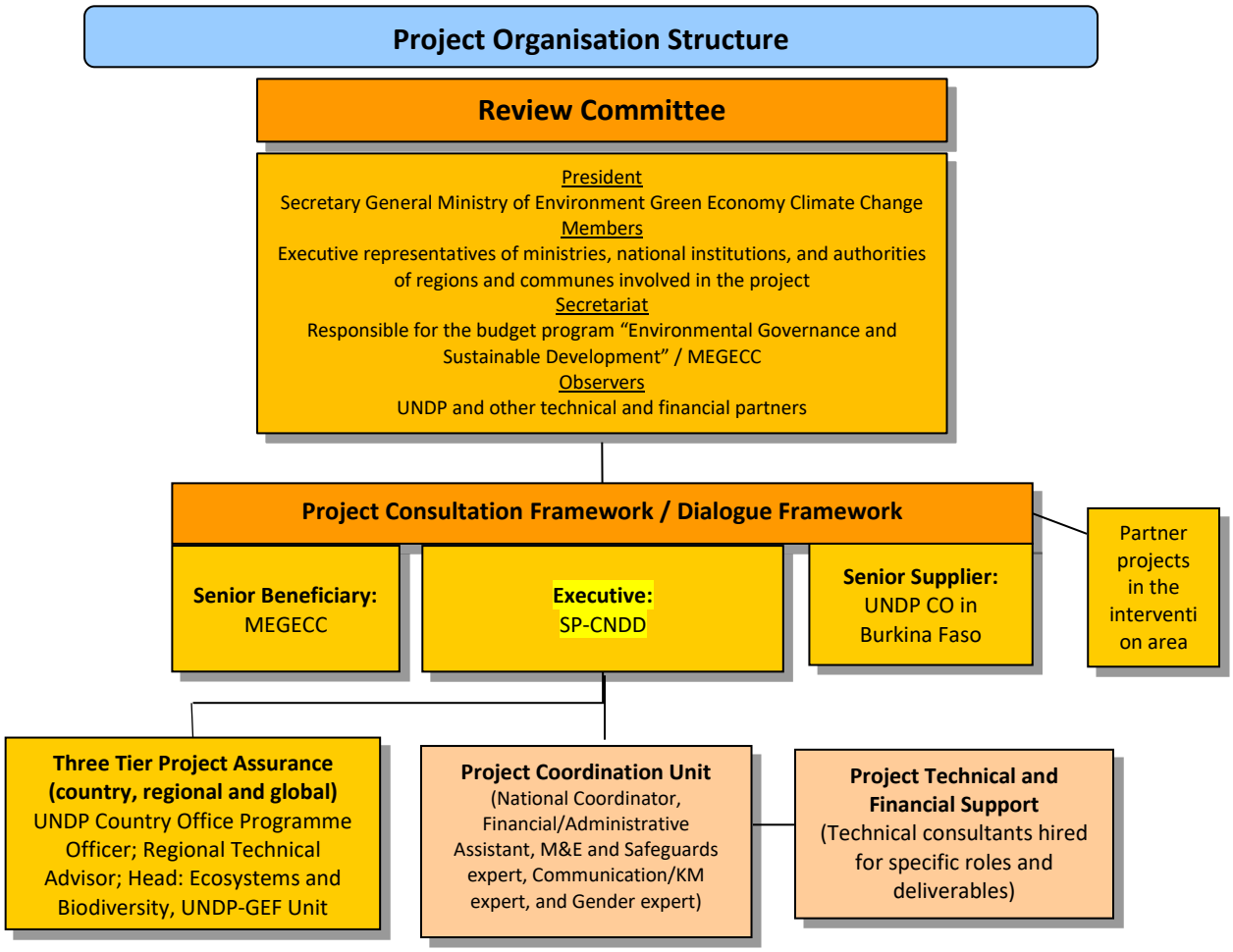
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organise and chair Project Board meetings.

Coordination of the project

380. **Responsibilities**. To manage the implementation of the project, UNDP will establish an executing and monitoring body. Under the responsibility of a coordinator, this body is responsible for:

- ensuring the technical, administrative and financial execution of the project
- developing the annual project implementation plan
- reporting on the state of execution of the project to the Dialogue framework and the supervisory authorities
- ensuring the proper use of the goods made available to the project
- preparing the initial and periodic inventory of project assets
- ensuring the implementation of the recommendations of the Dialogue framework, the review committee for the evaluation and monitoring missions and the various audits
- writing the project's periodic and end-of-mission reports.

381. The project organisation structure is as follows:



382. Senior Supplier: The Senior Supplier is an individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for

this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role. The Senior Supplier is the UNDP Country Office in Burkina Faso.

383. Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Consultation Framework/Dialogue Framework):

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts.

384. Senior Beneficiary: The Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. The Senior Beneficiaries are SP-CNDD, DGEF, OFINAP and the relevant DREEVCC under the MEGECC, the local communities, their representatives at the commune level and the private sector.

385. The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people.

386. Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework):

- Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous;
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target;
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view;
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored.

387. The Permanent Secretary of the National Council for Sustainable Development is the Project Director. As such, he authorizes expenditures on the project budget. The Project Director ensures the overall implementation of the activities and ensures the coherence of the project actions with the project document, and with the policies and strategic orientations of the UNDP.

388. Project Manager/Coordinator: The Project Manager has the responsibility to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework within the constraints it lays down. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Project Coordinator is also responsible for timely and quality production of the various reports (quarterly, annual, review reports) of its component, as well as the organization and delivery of the project monitoring missions and the production of related reports. The Project Director and Coordinator jointly implement the operational activities at both the central and decentralized levels and are jointly responsible for the quality of the results and concrete impacts of the project. They are accountable for the efficient and effective use of resources, as well as for the rational use of goods and equipment acquired under this project, in accordance with UNDP procedures.

389. Specific responsibilities include:

- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);
- Liaise with the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project results framework and the approved annual workplan;
- Mobilize personnel, goods and services, training and micro-capital grants to initiative activities, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring schedule plan/timetable, and update the plan as required;

- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments or reimbursement using the fund authorization and certificate of expenditures;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation;
- Prepare the annual workplan for the following year; and update the Atlas Project Management module if external access is made available;
- Prepare the GEF PIR and submit the final report to the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework;
- Based on the GEF PIR and the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework review, prepare the AWP for the following year;
- Ensure the mid-term review process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final MTR report to the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework;
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework;
- Ensure the terminal evaluation process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final TE report to the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework.

390. **Project Assurance**: UNDP provides a three – tier supervision, oversight and quality assurance role – funded by the GEF agency fee – involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. Project Assurance must be totally independent of the Project Management function. The quality assurance role supports the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework and Project Coordination Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

Governance role for project target groups:

391. **Local project committees** will be established at the commune level where the project interventions will take place. Through these committees, local partners will have the opportunity to participate in decision making regarding project management, including implementation of plans and project reviews /evaluation, and also to provide guidance on technical aspects of the project, including to consultants.

392. In addition, at the local level, communities, local organizations, and the private sector will have an effective participation in decision-making as part of the landscape-level planning, in the development and negotiation of agreements, and dialogue for the development, promotion and implementation of practices for the sustainable management of protected areas and natural resources and environmentally sound production practices and biodiversity-friendly value chains in the PONASI landscape.

393. These committees will ensure the contribution of traditional knowledge in determining sustainable natural resource management measures as well as taking into account local rights, priorities and needs of communities in decision-making and planning processes. They will ensure the contribution of local actors to document / inform the outcome indicators that affect them. These committees will play a central role in the process of prior dissemination of information regarding the project's interventions with local communities and the obtaining of consent agreements to participate in them, as well as in the reporting mechanism of incidents and grievances.

Composition and operation of the project coordination unit

394. The role of the project coordination unit, or executing body as per Government designation, is to coordinate the activities of the project, to ensure the mobilization and proper management of resources, to ensure the accountability of the beneficiaries, and to ensure the Secretariat of the consultation/dialogue framework of the project.

395. Under the direction of the Coordinator, the project coordination unit is composed as follows:

- a full-time administrative and financial assistant;
- a full-time procurement specialist for the three first years of the project (procurement functions will be taken over by the administrative and financial assistant in the following years;
- a driver-logistician;
- a full-time expert responsible for monitoring and evaluation and safeguards;
- an expert on gender issues on a part-time basis;
- an expert in communication and knowledge management on a part-time basis.

396. This project covers many different areas of work, from the REDD+ components; elephant and ecological monitoring; small grants; capacity development; infrastructural improvements; sustainable livelihoods, cross-boundary cooperation with Ghana; land-use issues, rangers; HWC; organic and fair certifications; ecosystem valuation; marketing strategy, label and brand development; tourism development. It will be essential to ensure solid capacity within the project management unit to be able to implement this complex project in Burkina Faso's context.

397. The PCU will be located in the city of Pô, Burkina Faso and housed in the DREEVCC. It will include a Project Coordinator, an Administrative and Financial Assistant, a full time M&E and Safeguards Expert, and part-time Gender Expert and Communications and Knowledge Management Expert.

IX. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

398. The total cost of the project is USD 27,619,303. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 5,279,452, USD 270,000 in cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP and USD 23,350,809 in baseline co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the execution of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

399. Baseline co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. The planned baseline co-financing will be used as follows:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount (USD)	Planned Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
UNDP	Grant	270,000	Staff costs and general operation expenses for quality assurance and oversight and support to NIM functions	Low	N.A.
Ministry of Environment, Green Economy, and Climate Change (Participatory management of classified forests for REDD+; Project to mitigate the effects of water stress on large fauna; Support for the sustainable management of forest resources; Decentralized Management of Forests and Woodlands Project)	Grant	10,318,111	Implementation of MRV system, improvement of forest governance for REDD+ (output 1.3); Support for the management of water resources, HWC mitigation, and collaborative management involving adjacent communities in Nazinga and Sissili PAs (outputs 2.2, 2.4); Support to forest products value chains, protection and management of forest resources, capacity development for environment actors (outputs 3.1, 3.2, 3.3); improved NTFP value chains, sustainable management of community forests, enhanced livelihoods based on improved management of agro-silvo-pastoral practices (outputs 3.1, 3.2, 3.3)	Low	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project
Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-agricultural Infrastructure (Agricultural Economic Growth Program, Agricultural Productivity and Food Security Improvement Project, Lowland Development)	Grant	6,780,945	Capacity development of local authorities (output 1.1); Technologies for NTFP valorization and IGA development for local communities neighboring PNKT and Nazinga PAs (output 3.3), update and validation of management and development plans for PNKT and Nazinga PAs (output 2.2); Support to development of shea value chains (output 3.3); SLM in lowlands (output 3.1)	Low	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project

Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources (Sahel Regional Support Project for Pastoralism, Livestock Development Support Project in Burkina Faso, Support for the Valorisation of NTFP-2)	Grant	1,500,000	Management tools for pastoral areas, conflict mitigation, management of degraded pastures, legal status of pastoral areas (output 3.2); Capacity development for devolved technical services (output 3.2); Development of legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks for the sustainable management of natural resources and the development of value chains related to NTFPs (outputs 3.2, 3.3)	Low	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project
Tree Aid (Local governance of forest resources)	Grant	1,198,840	Awareness of local communities on forest governance and poverty reduction, capacity development of communes and communities in forest management, development of tools for sustainable and consensual management of forest resources (output 3.1, 3.2)	Low	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project
IUCN Burkina Faso (Forest Dependent Populations Support Project)	Grant	720,000	Developing the capacity of local communities living around forests and enhancing their participation in the REDD + process at the local level; initiatives to reduce deforestation and forest degradation; poverty reduction of forest-dependent populations; forest knowledge and capacity building of local actors (outputs 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 4.2)	Low	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project
Agence Pour la Promotion de la Petite et Moyenne Entreprise/Agriculture et Artisanat (APME.2A) (Value chain governance and inclusion of the cowpea, milk and NTFP sectors)	Grant	719,505	Support to 3 strategic sectors including NTFPs (in the Center-East and Center-West regions); inclusion of small family farms and small and medium agribusinesses in sustainable value chains (output 3.3)	Low	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project
Nahouri Safari (Capacity building and equipment for village patrollers and guides; Capacity building and equipment for ecoguards)	Grant	429,649	Providing training and equipment to 20 village patrollers, 10 guides, and 45 ecoguards	Low	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project
NATURAMA Foundation (Shared resources and common solutions program for Burkina Faso, Building resilient landscapes and livelihoods in BF's shea parklands, Monitoring the success of bird management interventions in shea parks in the BF (neighboring PNKT communes)	Grant	164,036	Collecting and sharing knowledge on carbon stocks, sustainable management of agroforestry parks for PNKT riparian villages, habitat improvement, pollination and livelihoods, training of producers, training on certification of shea butter, data collected and archived on birds and habitats (outputs 1.3, 2.2, 3.3)	Low	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project
GA Mo Wiya Association (Capacity building for producers on several	Grant	136,026	Study of GHG in the PONASI, Equipment for IGAs; provision of improved seeds, capacity building in	Low	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the

themes related to climate change)			SLM including compost production; Restoration including the production of seedlings; Promoting improved stoves to reduce deforestation and GHGs, Promoting gender equity, GHG surveys in PONASI, Study of community perceptions and resilience to CC (outputs 1.3, 2.3, 3.1, 4.1)		co-financing contributions to the project
Ministry of Mines and Quarries (Mining Sector Support Project)	Grant	102,739	Drafting of guidelines for the protection of the environment in the artisanal exploitation permit sites and for the exploitation in the forest and other sensitive areas as well as the delimitation of PAs to remove them from the mining cadastre	Low	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project

400. Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project consultation/dialogue framework will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF: a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; b) Introduction of new budget items/or components that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

401. Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

402. Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-GEF Unit in New York.

403. Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.[79] On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator.

404. Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework meeting. The Implementing Partner through a Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

405. Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the NIM Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP programme manager (UNDP Resident Representative) is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[80].

406. Financial completion: The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) The project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) The Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

407. The project will be financially completed within 12 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative

[79] see https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx
[80] https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default

expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

X. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Proposal or Award ID:	00090370	Atlas Primary Output Project ID:	00096170
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Integrated and Sustainable Management of PONASI Protected Area Landscape		
Atlas Business Unit	BFA10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Integrated and Sustainable Management of PONASI Protected Area Landscape		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	5938		
Executing Agency	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change		

GEF Component/ Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ (Atlas Implementing Agent)	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD))	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
COMPONENT / OUTCOME 1:	MEGECC	62000	GEF	71200	International Cons	31,000	48,000	14,000	7,000	0	**0**	**100,000**	*1*
				71300	Local Consultants	14,750	37,750	16,500	0	0	9,500	**78,500**	*2*
				71400	Contr. serv. Ind.	14,025	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	**86,025**	*3*
				71600	Travel	16,400	18,400	7,900	6,300	1,500	3,100	**53,600**	*4*
				7200	Equip. Furniture	13,000						**13,000**	*5*
				72100	Contr. serv. cies	0	98,000	0	0	0	0	**98,000**	*6*
				72800	Info. Tech. Equip	8,500	0	0	0	0	7,500	**16,000**	*7*
				74200	Audiov. print prod.	1,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	**5,000**	*8*
				74500	Miscellaneous	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	**60,000**	*9*
				75700	Train worksh conf	6,100	8,700	3,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	**24,600**	*10*
					Sub-total Outcome 1	**114,775**	**239,250**	**66,000**	**39,900**	**28,100**	**46,700**	**534,725**	
	UNDP	04000	TRAC	71600	Travel	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000	*11*
				71400	Contr. serv. Ind.	0	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	37,500	*12*
				72200	Equip. Furniture	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	18,000	*13*
					Sub-total Outcome 1	**5,000**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**67,500**	
					Total Outcome 1	**119,775**	**251,750**	**78,500**	**52,400**	**40,600**	**59,200**	**602,225**	
COMPONENT / OUTCOME 2:	MEGECC	62000	GEF	71200	International Cons	86,000	64,000	72,000	20,000	0	0	**242,000**	*14*
				71300	Local Consultants	49,800	57,800	51,050	30,800	37,800	0	**227,250**	*15*
				71400	Contr. serv. Ind.	34,025	62,400	70,400	50,400	14,400	22,400	**254,025**	*16*
				71600	Travel	20,360	31,820	33,780	25,500	11,500	1,500	**124,460**	*17*
				72100	Contr. serv. cies	40,000	40,000	260,000	72,000	0	10,000	**422,000**	*18*
				72200	Equip. Furniture	174,200	4,000	215,400	104,000	4,000	4,000	**505,600**	*19*
				72300	Material & Goods	0	35,000	155,000	145,000	145,000	0	**480,000**	*20*
				72800	Info. Tech. Equip	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	**100,000**	*21*
				74200	Audiov. print prod.	0	10,000	0	20,000	20,000	0	**50,000**	*22*

				74500	Miscellaneous	17,220	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	**82,220**	*23*
				75700	Train. worksh conf	4,000	95,000	55,000	65,000	5,000	5,000	**229,000**	*24*
					Sub-total Outcome 2	**525,605**	**413,020**	**925,630**	**545,700**	**250,700**	**55,900**	**2,716,555**	
	UNDP	**04000**	**TRAC**	71600	Travel	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	**12,000**	*25*
				71400	Contr. serv. Ind.	0	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	**37,500**	*26*
				72200	Equip. Furniture	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	**18,000**	*27*
					Sub-total Outcome 2	**5,000**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**67,500**	
					Total Outcome 2	**530,605**	**425,520**	**938,130**	**558,200**	**263,200**	**68,400**	**2,784,055**	
COMPONENT / OUTCOME 3:	**MEGECC**	**62000**	**GEF**	71200	International Cons	0	14,000	14,000	24,500	0	0	**52,500**	*28*
				71300	Local Consultants	0	54,000	32,000	20,000	20,000	0	**126,000**	*29*
				71400	Serv. Contract. Ind.	8,775	39,150	39,150	46,650	27,150	9,150	**170,025**	*30*
				71600	Travel	3,700	25,320	1,500	7,880	3,740	1,500	**43,640**	*31*
				72100	Contr services cies	0	0	162,000	25,000	0	0	**187,000**	*32*
				72200	Equip. Furniture	22200	15,000	129,800	0	0	0	**167,000**	*33*
				72600	Grants	0	0	100,000	200,000	100,000	0	**400,000**	*34*
				74200	Audio. print prod.	0	0	15,000	15,000	10,000	0	**40,000**	*35*
				74500	Miscellaneous	20,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	14,582	**98,582**	*36*
				75700	Train. worksh conf	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	**1,200**	*37*
					Sub-total Outcome 3	**54,675**	**164,670**	**509,450**	**355,030**	**176,890**	**25,232**	**1,285,947**	
	UNDP	**04000**	**TRAC**	71600	Travel	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	**12,000**	*38*
				71400	Contr. serv. Ind.	0	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	**37,500**	*39*
				72200	Equip. Furniture	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	**18,000**	*40*
					Sub-total Outcome 3	**5,000**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**67,500**	
					Total Outcome 3	**59,675**	**177,170**	**521,950**	**367,530**	**189,390**	**37,732**	**1,353,447**	
COMPONENT / OUTCOME 4:	**MEGECC**	**62000**	**GEF**	71200	International Cons	0	0	16,250	0	0	19,600	**35,850**	*41*
				71300	Local Consultants	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,600	**10,600**	*42*
				71400	Contract. Serv. Ind.	51,875	32,250	32,250	32,250	32,250	32,250	**213,125**	*43*
				71600	Travel	4,500	4,500	16,100	9,500	9,500	4,500	**48,600**	*44*
				72100	Contr serv. cies	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	15,000	5,000	**50,000**	*45*
				72200	Equip. Furniture	13,000						**13,000**	*46*
				74100	Profession. Serv.	0	4,000	9,000	4,000	4,000	9,000	**30,000**	*47*
				74200	Audio. print prod.	8,000	4,000	4,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	**58,000**	*48*
				74500	Miscellaneous	3,498	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	**23,498**	*49*
				75700	Train. worksh conf	5,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	**13,000**	*50*

					Sub-total Outcome 4	**96,373**	**55,250**	**93,100**	**75,250**	**80,250**	**95,450**	**495,673**	
	UNDP	**04000**	**TRAC**	71600	Travel	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	**12,000**	*51*
				71400	Contr. serv. Ind.	0	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	**37,500**	*52*
				72200	Equip. Furniture	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	**18,000**	*53*
					Sub-total Outcome 4	**5,000**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**67,500**	
					Total Outcome 4	**101,373**	**67,750**	**105,600**	**87,750**	**92,750**	**107,950**	**563,173**	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT	**MEGECC**	**62000**	**GEF**	71400	Serv. Contract. Ind.	40,800	40,800	40,800	22,800	22,800	22,800	**190,800**	*54*
				71600	Travel	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	**9,000**	*55*
				72200	Equip. Furniture	8,000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3,000	**23,000**	*56*
				72500	Office Supplies	3,250	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	**10,750**	*57*
				72800	Info. Tech. Equip	6,000	300	300	300	300	300	**7,500**	*58*
				74500	Miscellaneous	3,000	500	500	500	500	502	**5,502**	*59*
					Total Management	**62,550**	**47,600**	**47,600**	**29,600**	**29,600**	**29,602**	**246,552**	
					TOTAL PROJECT	**873,978**	**969,790**	**1,691,780**	**1,095,480**	**615,540**	**302,884**	**5,549,452**	

Summary of funds: [81]

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Amount Year 5	Amount Year 6	Total
GEF	853,978 $	919,790 $	1,641,780 $	1,045,480 $	565,540 $	252,884 $	**5,279,452** $
UNDP	20,000 $	50,000 $	50,000 $	50,000 $	50,000	50,000	270,000 $
Recipient Government (Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change)	1,176,265 $	1,805,669 $	3,281,159 $	2,125,531 $	1,382,627 $	546,860 $	10,318,111 $
Recipient Government (Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-agricultural Infrastructure)	773,028 $	1,186,665 $	2,156,340	1,396,875 $	908,647 $	359,390 $	6,780,945 $
Recipient Government (Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources)	171,000 $	262,500 $	477,000 $	309,000 $	201,000 $	79,500 $	1,500,000 $
Tree Aid	136,668 $	209,797 $	381,231 $	246,961 $	160,645 $	63,538 $	1,198,840 $
IUCN Burkina Faso	82,080 $	126,000 $	228,960 $	148,320 $	96,480 $	38,160 $	720,000 $
Agence Pour la Promotion de la Petite et Moyenne Entreprise/Agriculture et Artisanat (APME.2A)	82,023 $	125,913 $	228,803 $	148,218 $	96,414 $	38,134 $	719,505 $
Nahouri Safari	48,980 $	75,189 $	136,628 $	88,508 $	57,573 $	22,771 $	429,649 $
NATURAMA Foundation	18,700 $	28,706 $	52,164 $	33,791 $	21,981 $	8,694 $	164,036 $

[81] Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, co-financing, cash, in-kind, etc...

Ga Mo Wiya Association	15,507 $	23,805 $	43,257 $	28,021 $	18,227 $	7,209 $	136,026 $
Ministry of Mines and Quarries	11,712	17,979	32,671	21,164	13,767	5,446	102,739
TOTAL	**3,389,941**	**4,782,013**	**8,709,993**	**5,641,869**	**3,622,901$**	**1,472,586$**	**27,619,303$**

Budget Note	Comments
Component 1. Framework for the Integrated Management of the Landscape of PONASI	
1	(a) Expert in environmental land-use planning for the provision of technical support and management support for component 1 of the project, including the evaluation of the co-governance mechanism established by NATURAMA in the framework of a previous project (PONASI); the formulation of recommendations to strengthen it, proposals for composition, missions and operational rules of the co-governance mechanism and its permanent technical core; assessing the capacity building needs of all stakeholders involved in the co-governance mechanism; development of the training program and contribution to the development of guidance and implementation documents; responsible for leading the land use planning process in collaboration with the PCU and members of the permanent technical core; train stakeholders to use the TESSA tool; provide guidance for the identification and adoption of criteria for SLM and the conservation of BD and SE in order to define different scenarios limiting the use of land and resources; for the integration of standards and criteria for SLM, the conservation of BD and ES and PAs in sectoral EIA guidelines and in sectoral programming (including agriculture, forestry, pastoralism and mining); the drafting of the Master Plan and its submission to the permanent technical core for validation; proposing a set of incentives and disincentives to promote compliance and a mechanism for conflict prevention and management; and support the integration of collaborative PA management plans, elephant protection and human-wildlife conflict mitigation plan and sustainable agro-silvo-pastoral management requirements in the Master Plan. Rate: $ 3,500 / week for 20 weeks in years 1, 2, 3 and 4 - Total cost: $ 70,000 (b) Expert in design and management of data systems to design and develop an information system (Output 1.2), identifying existing databases and information sources, including mapping documents, on biodiversity, forestry, agriculture and pastoralism, as well as other sectors that may have an impact on ecosystem services such as mining in the PONASI landscape; assessment of the reliability and quality of data, and the development of a biodiversity and land use database to support decision-making on environmental land use planning and follow-up on the implementation of the resulting landscaping master plan; design and supervise the implementation of land-use monitoring systems in order to estimate GHG emissions and captures, for the monitoring of biodiversity and human-wildlife conflicts in the PONASI landscape; make recommendations on the institutional anchoring of the information system, the responsibility for management and the financing of operations and their updating to ensure sustainability. The expert is also responsible for training all stakeholders to enable them to consult the information system and contribute to its updating. Lump sum amount based on the deliverables. Total cost: $ 30,000
2	(a) Land-use planning specialist to support the international land-use planning expert and the expert in data system design and management in the collection of information and data in all activities related to component 1, including support for consultations at regional and local levels. Rate: $ 1,750 / month for 18 months in years 1, 2 and 3, total cost: $31,500. (All activities in Outcome 1). b) Legal consultant for the validation of the composition and missions of the co-governance mechanism and the permanent technical core; the development of the decree of the minister in charge of local authorities establishing these entities and the verification of the conformity of the master plan with the political and legislative framework in force. Rate: $ 2,000 / month for 2 months, in year 2. Total cost: $ 4,000 c) Forest engineer / REDD+ specialist to carry out an on-the-ground assessment of carbon stocks in the forest areas of the PONASI landscape; oversee the establishment of baseline situation based on forest inventory data and field verification of land use; develop the sampling plan to track carbon stocks; evaluate carbon emissions and capture based on monitoring system data; supervise the mid-term and end-of-project monitoring of land and forest use changes, in collaboration with the regional and communal forest services, and oversee the documentation of changes in land use and forest use at mid-term and end-of-project (output 1.3) Rates $ 1,750 / month for 12 months in years 1, 2, 3 and 6, total cost: $ 21,000 d) GIS specialist to support geo-referencing from satellite images or aerial photographs to plan forest on-the-ground verification surveys (Output 1.3) Rate: $ 1,750 / month for 4 months in Years 1 and 6. Total cost: $ 7,000. e) Field Assistant / Plant Biologist to provide support to the forest engineer in the field assessment of carbon stocks in the forest areas of the PONASI landscape, support the establishment of baseline situation on the basis of forest inventory data and field verification of land use; support monitoring and document changes in land and forest use at the mid-term and end of project (output 1.3). Rate: $ 1,250 / month for 12 months in years 1, 2, 3 and 6, total cost: $ 15,000

3	a) Project coordinator (20% of time for the component) responsible for providing technical inputs to various outputs under the component 1, especially the outputs 1.1 for the establishment of the PONASI Landscape Co-Governance Mechanism and 1.4 for the development of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan. Rate: $400 / month over 6 years. Total cost: $ 28,800. b) Project driver / logistician (25% for the component) to support all components of the project @ $ 150 / month for 70 months - Total cost: $ 13,125 c) Expert in Monitoring-Evaluation / Safeguards (25% for the component) to oversee the development of databases for monitoring carbon stocks (Output 1.3) and to monitor the implementation of the Master Plan (output 1.5. 2). $ 437.50 / month for 12 months. Annual cost: $ 5,250 in years 1 to 6 total cost: $ 31,500. d) Gender specialist (10% for the component) responsible for overseeing gender mainstreaming in all project components and monitoring the implementation of the gender action plan. Annual cost: $ 1,050 in years 1 to 6 Total cost: $ 6,300 e) Communication / knowledge management expert (10% for the component) responsible for the development and implementation of the project communication strategy in support of all project components. Annual cost: $ 1,050 in years 1 to 6 Total cost: $ 6,300
4	a) Lump sum (shared between all components) for fuel purchase and vehicle maintenance of the Project Coordination Unit to be used for most field missions (consultants and PCU staff) as well as for motorcycles for the travel of technical assistants and community mobilization assistants @ $ 1,500 / year for years 1 to 6. Total cost: $ 9,000 b) Travel costs for the participatory validation workshop of the composition and missions of the co-governance mechanism and the permanent technical core, as well as criteria for the selection of members, ensuring the participation of women in decisions (Output 1.1). Estimated costs assuming the participation of 75 people from the PONASI region and 10 people from Ouagadougou. Total cost: $ 2,200 in the first year c) Travel costs for 10 local workshops / roundtable negotiations to discuss the land use decision process, and criteria / standards for the conservation of biodiversity and SEs, PAs and SLM as a basis for planning, assuming 50 mainly local participants. (Output 1.2). Estimated costs assuming the participation of 50 people from the region @ $1,200 for each workshop. Total cost $ 3,600 in first year d) Reserve for travel costs to ensure the participation of local community members in training provided by the international consultant as part of the environmental land use planning process. (Output 1.1) Total cost $ 3,000 f) Travel costs for the participatory validation workshop of the PONASI Landscape Land Use Master Plan (Output 1.4). Estimated costs assuming the participation of 75 people from the PONASI region and 10 people from Ouagadougou. Total cost: $ 2,200 in the first year e) Travel costs for the tasks related to the assessment (years 1 and 2) and monitoring (years 3 and 6) of carbon stocks in the field under output 1.3. Rent a vehicle / driver for 30 days @ $ 200 / day assuming some of the needs will be covered by the project car. Subsistence expenses for the forest engineer for 30 days @ $ 120 / day. Total cost: $ 9,600 f) Travel expenses of the international consultant, expert in environmental land use planning, including 4 missions (years 1 to 4) of 10 days on average in Burkina Faso (4 days Ouagadougou, 6 days in the field) and rental of a vehicle / driver ($ 1500 / airline ticket, 3 per diem Ouagadougou @ $ 260, 7 per diem region @ 120, 7 days vehicle @ $ 200 / day). Total cost: $ 19,200 g) Travel expenses of the international consultant, expert in design and management of data systems (Output 1.5), for 1 mission of 10 days in Burkina Faso (4 days Ouagadougou, 6 days field) and the rental of a vehicle / driver ($ 1500 / airline ticket, 3 per diem Ouagadougou @ $ 260, 7 per diem region @ 120, 7 days vehicle @ $ 200 / day). Total cost: $ 4,800 during the 2nd year.
5	Purchase of a 4x4 vehicle for the Project Coordination Unit to support all project activities (25% for Component 1) @ $ 13,000 for Year 1
6	a) Local environmental NGOs to train local communities, both men and women, to enable them to participate effectively in the collaborative land use planning process in the PONASI landscape. Rate: $ 6,000 / month for 3 months in year 2. Total cost: $ 18,000. b) Environmental consulting firm to conduct an interdisciplinary assessment / valuation study of key ecosystem services in the PONASI landscape. Rate: $ 80,000 over 12 months in year 2 and paid as a lump sum based on deliverables (Output 1.2.1). Total cost: $ 80,000.
7	a) Forest equipment for carbon stock assessment under Output 1.3 (including a ProLaser Rangefinder / Hypsometer, Garmin GPS, vernier caliper, compass, tape measure) Total cost: $ 1,000 in the first year b) Satellite images / aerial photographs to assess changes in land use and vegetation cover in the priority forest areas of the PONASI landscape and to plan field inventories. Total cost: $ 20,000 in years 1 and 6. (Output 1.3)
8	Printing material for the training offered to the stakeholders of the co-governance mechanism and the permanent technical core Total cost: $ 5,000 during the 1st and 2nd year.

9	Incidental costs related to the establishment of a PONASI Integrated Landscape Management Framework. Total cost: $ 60,000 in Years 1-6 (for all outputs in the component).
10	a) Participatory review and validation workshop on the composition, mission and operational rules of the co-governance mechanism and the permanent technical core, as well as criteria for the selection of members, ensuring women's participation in decisions, assuming 85 participants including 10 from Ouagadougou (Output 1.1). Cost $ 1,000 in first year b) Training program on the environmental land use planning process for relevant stakeholders, ensuring meaningful participation of women. Total cost $ 5,000 in 1st and 2nd year c) Ten (10) local workshops / roundtable negotiations to discuss the land use decision process, and criteria / standards for the conservation of biodiversity and SEs, PAs and SLM as a basis for planning, assuming 50 mainly local participants. (Output 1.2) Total Cost: $ 5,000 in 1st and 2nd year d) Annual meetings of the co-governance mechanism as part of the planning process @ $ 1000 / meeting. Total cost $ 6,000 (years 1 to 6) e) Quarterly workshops of the permanent technical core to monitor the planning process @ $ 300 / workshop. Total cost: $ 6,600 (years 1 to 6) f) Master Plan Review and Validation Workshop (Output 1.4) Cost $ 1,000 in 3rd year
11	Mission expenses / periodic monitoring and technical support for component 1 activities by UNDP staff @ $2,000 / year. Total cost $12,000.
12	Budget reserve for possible fee adjustments based on the recruitment method for contracts under component 1 @ $ $7,500/year for years 2 to 6. Total amount $ 37,500
13	Budgetary reserve for possible contribution to the rental of the office of the PCU and to the acquisition of equipment and furniture, necessary for the conduct of the interventions under component 1 @ 3,000 / year for the years 1 to 6. Total cost: $ 18,000.
Component 2: Strengthening the PONASI Protected Area System	
14	a) Sustainable financing consultant to develop a business plan for the PA PONASI system in close collaboration with the PA management expert and the institutions in charge of PAs (OFINAP, DGEF, DREEVCC), including the review of existing funding sources to support PAs, the assessment of financial needs under the baseline and optimal scenarios, and the identification and assessment of the feasibility of potential innovative financing, particularly in relation to the assessment of ecosystem services provided by PAs to the surrounding PONASI landscape (Output 2.2.2) and include these funding mechanisms in the PONASI Landscape Master Plan. Contribution to strengthening the capacity of institutions in charge of PAs on financial planning, the development of a business plan for a PA system and the mobilization of innovative financing. Rate: $ 42,000 paid on a lump sum basis based on deliverables in Year 3. Total cost: $ 42,000. (b) Anti-poaching and enforcement expert to develop a surveillance and anti-poaching strategy and action plan for the PONASI landscape and in collaboration with Ghana, and prepare, organize and deliver training for the institutions in charge of the PAs on the planning anti-poaching strategies at national and regional scales, and for rangers and eco-guards intervening in the PAs of the PONASI complex including the ZOVICs (output 2.2.5). Total cost: $ 60,000 paid on the basis of deliverables in years 1 and 2. Total cost: $60,000 c) Ecological monitoring expert for the design of ecological monitoring plans for all PAs (output 2.2.4), identification of appropriate sites for transects and permanent monitoring routes and collaboration with the GIS expert to produce detailed maps identifying these routes; prepare, organize and deliver theoretical and practical training on ecological monitoring planning and techniques and data collection and inputs for institutions in charge of PAs, especially forest rangers and eco-guards; develop training materials; Support the surveys needed to establish baseline values for outcome indicators in the CSR, in collaboration with the project monitoring and evaluation expert. Rate: $ 40,000 paid on a lump sum basis based of deliverables in years 1 and 2. Total cost: $ 40,000 d) Expert in human-wildlife conflict (HWC) to supervise the collection of data on HWC, plan rapid assessments in communes affected by HWC, contribute to the analysis of results, develop the strategy to mitigate HWC in collaboration with the technical team, ensure the presentation for validation and contribute to strengthening the capacity of institutions in charge of protected areas in the prevention and management of human-wildlife conflicts, and integrate the HWC strategy into the PONASI landscape master plan (output 2.4.1). Lump sum: $40,000 paid on the basis of deliverables in years 1 and 2. Total cost: $ 40,000 e) Wildlife expert in the 1st year of the project to compile and analyse existing data, publications, conduct interviews, and review impacts of hunting management in the RGN, the Sissili CF and the ZOVICs since their creation against stated objectives in terms of biodiversity conservation and socioeconomic costs and benefits, and to facilitate a workshop discuss the report findings with participants to ensure they clearly understand the recent population trends of exploited species and the need to suspend hunting activities (outputs 2.2.2 and 2.3.2); If the third-party assessment conducted at mid-term concludes that hunting activities can be resumed in a foreseeable future, the consultant will support strengthening capacities for hunting management, make recommendations on the conservation objectives for exploited species, sustainable harvest thresholds (quotas), and other measures to ensure hunting pressure on target species is sustainable; develop guidance documents for the annual updating of management measures. Rate: $10,000 and $20,000 paid as lump sums on the basis of deliverables in the 1st and 4th year. Total cost: $ 30,000.

	f) Wildlife and hunting independent or third-party expert, i.e. not engaged in any other activity of the project, and with experience in the country, to assess population's status of game species and provide a professional opinion on the viability of hunting management including the proficiency of the concessionaires to manage the areas. The assessment will analyse population trends for big and small game species, and for other key species that are not targeted by hunting activities, taking advantage of the recent data collected during the first 3 years monitoring strengthened with the project support, will cover all PAs. Recommendations regarding the capacity of game species populations to withstand hunting pressures will be accompanied by an assessment of the management capacities of the structures responsible for hunting management within the Government, the concessionaires and the village hunting management committees. This assessment will take place in the 3rd year of the project before the project mid-term review. Rate: $30,000 paid as lump sums on the basis of deliverables in the 3rd year. Total cost: $ 30,000.
15	a) Community mobilization specialist to oversee and support consultations with local communities, to raise awareness and inform before signing voluntary agreements (Output 2.2.3) with the support of the project gender specialist and community mobilization assistants, to support local communities throughout the process of negotiating PA and corridor co-management agreements, to engage with women representatives of women's organizations to encourage women's participation and ensure that their interests and priorities are taken into account and to support the involvement of local communities in the implementation of management plans in accordance with their co-management agreements. Rate: $ 2,000/month for 37 months in years 1 to 5. Total cost: $ 74,000. b) PA management expert responsible for evaluating and making recommendations on the institutional structure of the PAs of the PONASI complex (output 2.1.1); develop a model for a concerted management plan for protected areas and guidance material; develop a collaborative management agreement template (2.2.3) and participatory management plan templates for ZOVICs (output 2.3.2); oversee the participatory development of protected area management plans for all protected areas and their implementation, the formalization of corridors (publication in the Official Gazette), and the delineation of the southern boundary of the Nazinga Game Ranch; evaluate the management, effectiveness and benefits of ZOVICs (output 2.3.2); and oversee negotiations with Ghanaian counterparts to develop transboundary agreements on shared resources, namely elephants (Output 2.4.3). Rate: $ 2,000 /month for 40 months in years 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Total cost: $ 80,000. c) Assistant Biologist to carry out desk research and gather existing information and printed material on flora and fauna in the PONASI landscape to develop illustrated and user-friendly field guides to assist in the identification and monitoring of biodiversity by PA staff and visitors (output 2.2.4). Rate: $ 1,750 / month over 3 months in the third year. Total cost: $5,250. d) Legal consultant to review the statutes of the institutions in charge of the PAs in order to verify the possibility of entrusting the management of all PAs of the PONASI landscape to the same entity, OFINAP (output 2.1.1), and to put in place a legal framework allowing collaborative management of PAs involving neighbouring local communities (output 2.1.1); the drafting and presentation of legal texts to formally create corridors # 1 and # 2 (output 2.2.1); write and submit an amendment to the Nazinga Game Ranch Decree to review its boundaries (output 2.2.1); review the co-management model in close collaboration with the community mobilization specialist to ensure consistency with the legal framework (Output 2.2.3); drafting of transboundary collaboration agreements with Ghanaian counterparts for the protection of shared resources, i.e. elephant populations (output 2.4.3). Rate: $ 28,000 lump sum based on deliverables in years 1, 2, 3, 5. Total cost: $ 28,000. e) Human-Wildlife Conflict Specialist for collecting conflict information through desk reviews, meetings with stakeholders and local communities and visits to relevant institutions for planning and conducting rapid assessments in 7 communes where human-wildlife conflicts occur; contribute to the development of the Human-Wildlife Conflict Strategy / Action Plan and oversee the implementation of the Action Plan (Output 2.4.1). Rate: $ 2,000 / month over 12 months, years 1 and 2. Total cost: $ 24,000. f) GIS specialist to support the delineation of protected areas, ZOVICs and corridors and the demarcation process (Output 2.2.1 and 2.3.1). Rate: $ 2,000/month over 8 months in years 2 and 3. Total cost: $ 16,000.
16	a) Project coordinator (20% of time for the component) responsible for providing technical inputs to various outputs under the component 2, especially the output 2.1 for the strengthening of individual and institutional capacities, output 2.2 for reinforcing the management effectiveness of the various categories of PAs in the PONASI Landscape and for contributions to the output 2.4 on the development of an elephant protection plan. $400 / month over 6 years. Total cost: $ 28,800. b) Project driver / logistician (25% for the component) to support components of the project @ $ 150 / month for 70 months - Total cost: $ 13,125 c) Expert in Monitoring-Evaluation / Safeguards (25% for the component) responsible for overseeing the identification of indicators for long-term ecological monitoring (Output 2.2.4) and monitoring of PAs (Output 2.1.2). $ 437.50 / month for 12 months. Annual cost: $ 5,250 in years 1 to 6 total cost: $ 31,500. d) Gender specialist responsible for overseeing gender mainstreaming in all project components and monitoring the implementation of the gender action plan (10% for the component). Annual cost: $ 1,050 in years 1 to 6 total cost: $ 6,300 e) Communication / knowledge management expert (10% for the component) responsible for the development and implementation of the project communication strategy in support of all project components. Annual cost: $ 1,050 in years 1 to 6 total cost: $ 6,300

	f) Community Mobilization Assistants (2) to provide field support to project experts and specialists and participate in activities implemented with local communities under Component 2, particularly to support the process of establishment of a collaborative management of the protected areas (Output 2.2.3), support village-level negotiations to develop collaborative management agreements; and inform and empower local communities to set up anti-poaching pilot teams and encourage them to participate in surveillance activities and the information network. Rate: $ 1,000 / month / person for 36 months over 4 years for 2 assistants. Total cost: $ 72,000 g) Field assistants (2) to provide field support for delineation and demarcation (construction of boundary markers with local community support) of PA boundaries, including ZOVICs, the southern boundary of the game ranch Nazinga and the corridors; assist the ecological monitoring expert to install signage indicating transects and permanent routes (output 2.2.4). Rate: $1000 / month / person for 2 assistants over 36 months in years 2, 3 and 4. Total cost: $ 72,000. h) Field Assistants (2) to provide support with surveys for the estimation of the elephant population in the PONASI landscape based on the number of excreta of years 1, 3 (medium term) and 6 (end of project) and participate in other surveys and fieldwork as part of the research project (Output 2.4.2). Rate: $ 1,000 / month / person for 12 months years 1, 3, 6. Total cost: $ 24,000.
17	a) Lump sum (shared between all components) for fuel purchase and vehicle maintenance of the Project Coordination Unit to be used for most field missions (consultants and PCU staff) as well as for motorcycles for the travel of technical assistants and community mobilization assistants @ $ 1,500 / year. Total cost: $ 9,000 b) Travel expenses for the National PA specialist consultant: i) for the establishment of PA collaborative management committees during year 2 (output 2.1.1) (10-day car / driver rental @ $200/day - 50% of the trips made with the project car - per diem 20 days @ 120 $ / day), ii) for the establishment of the forum of consultation of the stakeholders in the PAs during year 3 (output 2.1.1) (rental of vehicle / driver for 4 days @ $ 200 / day - per diem 4 days @ $ 120 / day) Total cost $ 5,680. c) Budget reserve for travel expenses of local communities, especially women, to ensure their participation in negotiation and decision-making processes for the preparation of participatory management and planning plans and zoning plans for protected areas, including ZOVICs, and corridors of the PONASI complex (output 2.2.2) in years 1, 2, 3. Total cost: $ 30,000. d) Travel expenses for the international consultant expert in sustainable financing of PAs (output 2.2.2) for 2 missions of 10 days in Burkina Faso (6 days Ouagadougou, 4 days field) and the rental of a vehicle / driver ($ 1,500 / airfare, 6 per diem Ouagadougou @ $ 260, 4 per diem region @ $ 120, 4 days vehicle @ $ 200 / day). Total cost: $ 16,000 during the 3rd and 4th years. e) Travel expenses for the national consultant specializing in human-wildlife conflicts, accompanied by a field assistant (output 2.4.1) for 2 missions of 10 days and the rental of a vehicle / driver (10 per diem region @ 120 for 2 people, 10 days vehicle @ $ 200 / day). Total cost: $ 14,000 during the 2nd and 3rd years. f) Travel costs to Ghana for three (3) 5-day missions for 4 people to negotiate the terms of a transboundary agreement for the protection of shared resources, including elephants, and to design joint surveillance and anti-poaching programs (including per diem for 4 people in Ghana region @ $206/day for 5 days, car/driver rent @ $200/day for 5 days and extra provision for unforeseen expenses related to these 3 missions to Ghana) (Output 2.4.3). Total cost: $20,000 in years 4 and 5 g) Travel expenses for the international consultant expert in anti-poaching (output 2.2.5) for 1 mission of 10 days in Burkina Faso (4 days Ouagadougou, 6 days field) and the rental of a vehicle / driver ($ 1,500 / airfare, 4 per diem Ouagadougou @ $ 260, 6 per diem region @ $ 120, 6 days vehicle @ $ 200 / day). Total cost: $ 4,460 during the 2nd year. k) Travel expenses for the international consultant expert in ecological monitoring (output 2.2.4) for 1 mission of 20 days in Burkina Faso (4 days Ouagadougou, 16 days field) and the rental of a vehicle / driver ($ 1,500 / airfare, 4 per diem Ouagadougou @ $ 260, 16 per diem region @ $ 120, 8 days vehicle @ $ 200 / day). Total cost: $ 6,060 during the 1st year. l) Travel expenses for the international consultant expert in HWC (output 2.4.1) for 1 mission of 10 days in Burkina Faso (4 days Ouagadougou, 6 days field) and the rental of a vehicle / driver ($ 1,500 / airfare, 4 per diem Ouagadougou @ $ 260, 6 per diem region @ $ 120, 6 days vehicle @ $ 200 / day. Total cost: $ 4,460 during the 2nd year. m) Travel expenses for the international consultant expert in wildlife (output 2.2.2 and 2.3.2) for 2 mission of 5 and 15 days in Burkina Faso (1st mission: 5 days Ouagadougou – 2nd mission: 5 days Ouagadougou, 10 days field) and the rental of a vehicle / driver ($ 1,500 / airfare @ 2 missions, 10 per diem Ouagadougou @ $ 260, 10 per diem region @ $ 120, 10 days vehicle @ $ 200 / day). Total cost: $ 8,800 during the 1st and the 4th year. n) Travel expenses for the 3rd-party international consultant expert in wildlife and hunting (output 2.2.2) for 1 mission of 15 days in Burkina Faso (5 days Ouagadougou, 10 days field) and the rental of a vehicle / driver ($ 1,500 / airfare, 5 per diem Ouagadougou @ $ 260, 10 per diem region @ $ 120, 10 days vehicle @ $ 200 / day). Total cost: $ 6,000 during the 3rd year.
18	a) Expert scientist on elephants in the PONASI complex for the planning and implementation of a research project, including reporting, to document and understand the movements of the elephant population present in the PONASI landscape, inside and outside the landscape (output 2.4.2), in collaboration with the ecological monitoring expert, the anti-poaching expert and the human-wildlife conflict expert; to supervise and train field assistants to conduct elephant population surveys in years 1, 3 (mid-term) and 6 (end of project); and to contribute to

	working sessions with Ghanaian counterparts for the development of concerted monitoring and surveillance plans (Output 2.2.5) and the drafting of cross-border cooperation agreements (Output 2.4.3). Rate: $ 100,000 (including all travel and other expenses) for years 1, 2, 3, 6. Total cost: $ 100,000. b) A local construction company to build a complex to serve as the protected area / biodiversity interpretation center / visitors reception center for the PNKT, with facilities for visitors and offices, including eco-architectural design (output 2.1.3). Rate: $ 250,000 paid as a lump sum based on deliverables in Year 3. c) Local construction company for the design and construction of 6 wildlife observation towers / platforms (approximately 6 m high and 3x3m platform), including a design and durable and robust materials for the safety of visitors - locations to be determined within PNKT, RGN and Classified Forest of Sissili. Rate: $ 12,000 / unit, 4th year, paid as a lump sum based on the deliverables. Total cost: $ 72,000.
19	a) A 4x4 vehicle for the Kaboré-Tambi National Park @ $ 52,000 in year 1 and annual maintenance and spare parts reserve for the duration of the project @ 4,000 / year (output 2.1.3). Total cost: 72,000 b) Equipment for monitoring and surveillance activities for 3 PAs (Nazinga Game Ranch, Sissili Classified Forest, Kaboré-Tambi NP; output 2.1.3), including 12 cameras with integrated GPS @ $ 600, 12 Garmin GPS @ $ 250, 24 binoculars @ $125, 24 compasses @ $ 40, 24 aluminium clipboards @ $30, 24 motorcycles @ $ 2,300 = 55,200, 12 tents @ $ 300, 48 personal equipment (uniform, sleeping bag, sleeping pad, backpack, torch, water bottle, mess tin, first aid kit) @ $ 365, 24 long-range VHF-UHF dual band walkie-talkie radios @ $ 200, 6 first-aid kits for office @ $50, etc. in year 1 Total cost: $ 100,000 c) Furniture for the Visitors reception Center / PNKT office (Output 2.1.3) including conference room tables @ $ 1,000, 20 chairs @ $ 100, 1 video projector @ $ 1,000, screen, filing cabinets, shelves, showcases, 3 workstations, etc. in year 3. Total cost: $ 10,000 d) Construction of boundary markers for PAs including ZOVICs and corridors in years 2 and 3 (Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.3.1) Total cost $ 100,000 e) Signposts for PAs, ZOVICs and Corridors in Year 3 (Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.3.1) Total Cost: $ 80,000 in Year 3 f) Trails interpretative signs for self-guided tours, accompanying documentation material (brochures, field guides, printed documents) on flora, fauna, natural and cultural heritage in the PONASI landscape for the PNKT reception center, the Sissili Classified Forest and the RGN (Output 3.4.6). Total cost: $ 100,000 during the 4th year g) Solar equipment for the Protected Area Office / Biodiversity Interpretation Center / Visitors reception center for PNKT (Output 2.1.3). Total cost: $ 15,000 during the 3rd year h) Construction of 8 ECOSAN-type public toilets @ $ 800 for visitors to PNKT and Sissili CF, including 2 for the interpretation center / visitors reception center (Output 2.1.3). Total cost: $ 6,400 during the 3rd year i) Purchase of a 4x4 vehicle to support all project activities (25% for the component) @ $ 13,000 for year 1 j) Purchase of 8 motorcycles for travel related to the field activities of components 2 and 3, especially technical assistants and community mobilization assistants (50%) @ $ 2,300 / motorcycle - Total cost for component 2: $ 9,200 year 1
20	a) Reserve for the rental of machinery and the purchase of fuel to allow the opening and regular maintenance of firebreaks and perimeter tracks for protected areas, including ZOVICs and corridors, in years 2, 3, 4 and 5 @ $ 25,000 / year. Total cost: $ 100,000 b) Support to the implementation of management and development plans of PAs, including ZOVICs and corridors including the activities of rehabilitation by ANR in years 3, 4 and 5 (Outputs 2.2.2 and 2.3.2). Total cost $ 300,000 c) Stationery, maps, schematics for rapid assessment workshops, in year 2 (output 2.4.1) Total cost: $ 10,000 d) Reserve for the implementation of action plans for human-wildlife conflict mitigation (output 2.4.1) @ $ 10,000 per commune in the 7 communes affected. Total cost: $ 70,000 in years 3, 4, 5.
21	Office computer equipment for protected areas offices and for the institution in charge of the PONASI PAs (to cover the needs for the 3 core PAs, corridors #1 and #2 and ZOVICs) for GIS data capture and processing, and reporting (output 2.1.2), including 6 laptops @ $2,500, 12 desktops @ $1,500, 2 large screens @ $800, 18 inverters @ $300, 6 printers @ $500, 9 large capacity hard drives @ $300, 18 Microsoft software licenses @ $800, 1 ArcGIS Pro license @ $ 10,000, 2 large format printers + ink reserve @ $ 5,000, in year 1, ink reserve for all printers for 6 years, etc. (Output 2.1.2) Total budget: $ 100,000
22	a) Reproduction of templates and guidelines for the development of participatory management and development plans of protected areas and village co-management agreements (output 2.2.2). Total cost: $ 10,000 (b) Publishing office to design / edit / illustrate / print an illustrated field guide on the flora, fauna and natural and cultural heritage of PONASI, as well as leaflets, posters and other printed products (output 2.2.4). Cost $ 40,000 (years 3 and 4).

23	Incidental costs related to strengthening the PONASI protected area system, including a $4,000 provision in year 1 for costs related to the establishment of baseline values for the outcome indicators under component 2. Total cost: $ 127,000 in Years 1-6 (for all outputs in the component).
24	a) Workshop fees for the review of the appropriate institutional structure for the management of PAs of the PONASI complex (output 2.1.1) during the first year (with approximately 30 participants in Ouagadougou). Total cost: $ 4,000 b) Workshop costs for the validation of the participatory management and development template plan for protected areas and the village co-management agreement template (1 workshop year 2 - output 2.2.2) and to review the impacts of hunting in the NGR and the Sissili CF and in the ZOVICs in terms of biodiversity and socio-economic costs and benefits for all stakeholders (2 workshops in years 1 and 2 - output 2.2.2). Total cost: $ 20,000 c) Annual workshop fees for the review and validation of hunting quotas in protected areas, including ZOVICs @ $ 5,000 / workshop, starting in year 4 (output 2.2.2), including travels and accommodation of participants. Total cost: $ 15,000 d) Reserve for a series of theoretical and practical training workshops for the institutions in charge of PAs, and particularly the forest guards and eco-guards for the tasks carried out in the field, including the trainings offered by international experts on: i) sustainable financing of PAs on financial planning, business plan development and mobilization of innovative funding for a PA system; (ii) anti-poaching and enforcement of PA regulations, national and regional LAB planning, and all practical aspects of the LAB; iii) ecological monitoring for the planning and implementation of ecological monitoring plans including the theoretical and technical aspects of field surveys for major components of flora and fauna, the collection and input of georeferenced data; iv) in human-wildlife conflicts on the prevention and management of human-wildlife conflicts following the SAFE Systems approach. These trainings will be offered to as wide an audience as possible, in Pô or Ouagadougou, with the involvement of national and possibly international environmental NGOs (output 2.2.4), including travel and accommodation for participants as needed for several days of training. Total cost: $ 150,000 in years 2, 3, and 4. (e) Technical workshop for the drafting of a human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategy and action plan (limited number of participants) for 5 days in year 4 (Output 2.4). Total cost: $10,000 f) Costs for the holding of 7 rapid assessment workshops (2 days) grouping villages of a same commune affected by Human wildlife conflicts, including traveling expenses of the participants to encourage participation, during the 2nd year (output 2.4.1). Total cost: $ 35,000
25	Mission expenses / periodic monitoring and technical support for component 2 activities by UNDP staff @ $2,000 / year. Total cost $12,000.
26	Budget reserve for possible fee adjustments based on the recruitment method for contracts under component 2 @ $ $7,500/year for years 2 to 6. Total amount $ 37,500
27	Budgetary reserve for possible contribution to the rental of the office of the PCU and to the acquisition of equipment and furniture, necessary for the conduct of the interventions under component 2 @ 3,000 / year for the years 1 to 6. Total cost: $ 18,000.
Component 3. Sustainable land management and livelihood diversification	
28	a) Expert in marketing local products to develop a marketing strategy for cooperatives and products developed within the PONASI landscape, including the design of a distinctive label (output 3.3.7). Rate: $ 3,500 / week for 3 weeks in year 4. Total cost: $ 10,500. (b) PA-related tourism expert to review the national legislative and policy framework for tourism development in PAs and the PONASI landscape, as well as to develop the tourism strategy for the PONASI landscape (Output 3.4.1), including tourism licenses and registration; to make recommendations to improve business practices and framework; perform financial analyses, markets and offers, as well as enabling context analysis (especially in terms of visitor safety); oversee the development of the capacity building program (Output 3.4.3); and overseeing the development of tourism products (Output 3.4.5). Rate: $ 3,500 / week for 12 weeks in years 2, 3, 4. Total cost: $ 42,000.
29	a) Forest ecologist to assess CAFs in collaboration with a socio-economist and to update CAF management plans (Output 3.2.3); to support the development of simplified zoning plans for community forests (Output 3.2.1) in close collaboration with technical services; to make recommendations for sustainable financing of forest management operations; identify good practices for community forest management, restoration of degraded areas using ANR, sustainable collection of NTFPs and the drafting of thematic learning materials (6 months during the 2nd year); responsible for participatory rapid assessment of the state of land resources (biodiversity, soil, water) in the 15 pilot sites (output 3.1.1) and for the development of action plans (output 3.1.2) (4 months in the 2nd year), and responsible for the identification and delineation of shea production zones in corridors 1 and 2 (forest inventories); training members of cooperatives in the maintenance of certified areas, sustainable collection of natural resources, ANR techniques and the planting and maintenance of seedlings in identified areas; the development of management tools for NTFP production areas (management rules, development plan, specifications); and proposal of a strategy for the valorisation of NTFPs under the REDD+ mechanism and other "green" financing mechanisms (Output 3.3.5) (6 months in year 3). Rate: $ 2,000 /month for 16 months in years 2 and 3. Total cost: $ 32,000. b) Socio-economist to evaluate CAF in collaboration with the forest management specialist (output 3.2.3). Rate: $ 2,000/month for 2 months in the 2nd year. Total cost: $ 4,000.

	c) CSA and pasture management specialist to assess pasture management practices in pastoral areas and make recommendations to improve pasture quality and to stop encroachment of PAs by livestock (output 3.2.2), assess pasture capacity of pastoral areas; identify good practices for the sustainable management of pastoral areas and draft thematic learning documents. (6 months during the 2nd year), responsible for the planning and implementation of demonstration sites and farm-schools in 15 pilot sites in collaboration with local communities and communal technical services (Output 3.1.3), as well as for providing guidance for the training of members of local communities. Rate: $ 2,000/month for 12 months in the 2nd year. Total cost: $ 24,000. d) Specialist in community development to help local producers, men and women, to set up 4 cooperatives and to train them in the management of a cooperative (output 3.3.3). Rate: $2,000 /month for 3 months in year 3. Total cost: $ 6,000 e) Specialist in the processing of NTFPs (honey, juice, shea butter) for the training and mentoring of members of NTFP processing cooperatives to promote good production, processing and conservation practices based on hygiene, safety and quality of products (output 3.3.4). Rate: $ 2,000 / month for 6 months in year 3. Total cost: $ 12,000. f) PA-related tourism specialist to assist the international tourism expert in overseeing all of the tasks under Output 3.4, including the gathering of information to support the development of the tourism strategy, to undertake financial, market and procurement analyses to support the development and implementation of the capacity building program (output 3.4.3); supervise and manage the business concept competition (output 3.4.4) and gather information for the development of tourism products (output 3.4.5). Rate: $2,000/month for 12 months over years 3, 4, 5. Total cost: $ 24,000. g) Expert in microenterprise and microfinance development to support a gender-sensitive market analysis of NTFP tourism enterprises and value chains (Outcome 3.3.1); identify microfinance opportunities for microenterprise development in tourism value chains and NTFPs; provide guidance and provide training in microenterprise development and management for market access (Outcome 3.3.4); assist micro-enterprises in developing business development plans (outcome 3.3.4) and provide advice during the early stages of microenterprise development; and support the participatory development of a label for PONASI products (Outcome 3.3.7). Rate: $ 2,000/month over 12 months in years 4 and 5. Total cost: $ 24,000.
30	a) Project coordinator (20% of time for the component) responsible for providing technical inputs to various outputs under the component 3, especially the outputs 3.1 related to the communities' implementation of SLM practices and 3.2 for the improvement of natural resources in forests and pastoral areas. $400 / month over 6 years. Total cost: $ 28,800. b) Project driver / logistician (25% for the component) to support component 3 of the project @ $ 150 / month for 70 months - Total cost: $ 13,125 c) Gender specialist for overseeing gender mainstreaming under component 3 and monitoring the implementation of the gender action plan (10% for the component). Annual cost: $ 1,050 in years 1 to 6. Total cost: $ 6,300 d) Communication /knowledge management expert (10% for the component) for the development and implementation of the project communication strategy in support of project component 3. Annual cost: $ 1,050 in years 1 to 6. Total cost: $ 6,300 e) Community mobilization assistants (2) to provide local support to project experts and specialists and to the activities implemented with local communities under component 3, in particular to raise local communities' awareness and promote their engagement for sustainable agro-pastoral practices in close collaboration with the gender specialist of the project to ensure the active participation of women. Rate: $ 1,000 / month for 36 months each in years 2, 3, 4, 5. Total cost: $ 72,000 f) Field Assistants (2) to assist in the development and maintenance of demonstration sites and farm schools under the direction of the climate-smart agriculture expert, and to assist in the on-site training of members of the local community. Rate: $ 1000 / month for 18 months (each) over 3 years. Total cost: $ 36,000 g) Website designer to design a website to promote the PONASI landscape as a tourism destination, related to protected areas, biodiversity and cultural assets (output 3.4.5). Rate: $7,500 in the 4th year, paid as a lump sum based on the deliverables. Total cost: $ 7,500
31	a) Lump sum (shared between all components) for fuel purchase and vehicle maintenance of the Project Coordination Unit to be used for most field missions (consultants and PCU staff) as well as for motorcycles for the travel of technical assistants and community mobilization assistants @ $ 1,500 / year. Total cost: $ 9,000 b) Travel expenses for field missions to make the diagnostic of the state of the resources in the 15 pilot sites (total of 30 days) (output 3.1.1) (50% of trips made using the vehicle and UCP motorbikes and car / driver rental @ $ 200 / day for 15 days and per diem @ $ 120 / day for 30 days) during the 2nd year. Total cost: $ 6,600 c) Travel costs for field missions to develop intervention and investment plans based on diagnostics at the 15 pilot sites (total of 10 days) (Output 3.1.2) (50% of trips using the vehicle and motorcycles of the UCP and car rental / driver @ $ 200 / day for 5 days and per diem @ $ 120 / day for 10 days) during the 2nd year. Total cost: $ 2,200 e) Travel expenses for 20 days of field by the forest management specialist for the development of participatory zoning plans of village and communal forests and forest massifs (50% of trips made using the vehicle and motorcycles of UCP and car rental / driver @ $ 200 / day for 10 days and per diem @ $ 120 / day for 20 days) during the 2nd year. Total cost: $ 4,400

	d) Travel expenses for 10 days of field by the pasture management specialist for the assessment of the state of the 3 pastoral areas (50% of trips made using the vehicle and motorcycles of the PCU and rental of vehicle / driver @ 200 $ / day for 5 days and per diem @ 120 $ / day for 10 days) during the 1st year, and 10 days of field for the identification of pastoral rangelands (rental of car / driver @ 200 $ / day for 5 days and per diem @ $ 120 / day for 10 days) during the 1st and 2nd year. Total cost: $ 4,400 e) 6-day field trip by the forest management specialist and field assistant to update participatory management plans and zoning plans for forest management worksites and travel expenses for participants for 75 participants (50% of trips made using the vehicle and motorcycles of the PCU and rental of vehicle / driver @ $ 200 / day for 3 days and per diem @ $ 120 / day for 6 days, 2 people + $ 350 travel fee @ $ 0.20 / km for participant travel) in year 2 (output 3.2.3). Total cost: $ 2,040 f) Travel expenses of the international consultant specializing in the marketing of local products for the development of a marketing strategy for PONASI landscape products (output 3.3.7) for a 10-day mission in Burkina Faso (4 days Ouagadougou, 6 days field) and rental of a vehicle / driver ($ 1500 / airline ticket, 4 per diem Ouagadougou @ $ 260, 6 per diem region @ 120, 6 days vehicle @ $ 200 / day). Total cost: $ 4,460 during the 4th year. g) Travel costs of the international tourism consultant for a 10-day mission to Burkina Faso (4 days Ouagadougou, 6 days field), to meet tourism-related institutions in Ouagadougou, including the National Tourism Office, and officials of tourism in regional and local authorities, with a view to finalizing the development of the sustainable tourism strategy for the PONASI landscape and facilitating the validation workshop (Output 3.4.1) ($ 1500 / air ticket, 4 per diem Ouagadougou @ $ 260, 6 per diem region @ 120, 6 days vehicle / driver @ $ 200 / day). Total cost: $ 4,460 during the 2nd year. h) Travel costs of the National Tourism Consultant for a 6-day tour of the PNKT communes and villages at the beginning of the 2nd year to inform them about tourism training opportunities related to protected areas and to identify priority beneficiaries with the support of local authorities, and to know their interests and aspirations in order to organize the thematic trainings (Output 3.4.3) and for another round (6 days) of meetings with local authorities at the regional and commune levels with a view to establishing an organization of the management of the PONASI destination (Output 3.4.2) and for the participatory identification of criteria for identifying what can be financed with grants (Output 3.4.4) (vehicle / driver rental @ 200 $ / day for 6 days and per diem @ $ 120 / day for 6 days) during the 4th year. Total cost: $ 3,840 i) Travel expenses for 3 tour operators offering 'nature' tourism products for a tour of familiarization with key tourist attractions focusing on nature and culture in the PONASI landscape (Output 3.4.5) (car/driver rental @ $ 200 / day for 4 days and per diem @ 120 $ / day for 4 days, 3 people) during the 5th year. Total cost: $ 2,240
32	a) Expert in organic certification and fair trade (Ecocert) to provide guidance and training on production requirements and standards for certification of shea butter production by two of the cooperatives supported by the project, and to support the certification process (output 3.3.5) Rate: $ 25,000 paid on a lump sum basis based on deliverables in year 4. Total cost: $ 25,000. (b) National Tourism Training Institute to train beneficiaries in local communities (Output 3.4.3). Lump sum based: $ 60,000 in the 3rd year. Total cost: $ 60,000 c) A local company for the construction of 4 complexes including a processing room - drying room - finished products storage room - shop for the NTFP processing cooperatives supported by the project @ $25,500 per unit (Output 3.3.6). Total cost $102,000 in year 3.
33	a) Costs for the establishment of demonstration sites and farm-schools in collaboration with communities and farmers, using materials available to farmers and innovative and improved techniques at low cost, in year 2 (Output 3.1 .3). Total cost: $ 15,000 b) Equipment for a honey production unit ($ 75,000 for the purchase of 40 Kenyan hives, 40 honey presses, 40 ripeners, 40 extractors, 40 stainless steel drums, 80 bee brushes, 80 smokers, 80 hive tools, 400 coveralls, 400 boots, 400 pairs of gloves), for two shea butter production units ($ 40,000 for the purchase of 2 gas firestoves and gas cylinder, 2 churns, 2 shea butter roasters , 2 stainless steel crushers, 2 stainless steel mills, 2 motors, 2 stainless steel manual packaging filters, 2 boilers, 2 briquetting machines, 2 pyrolysis furnaces, 2 cooling systems, 2 mounting brackets, 2 tricycles, small production equipment (barrels, pots, overalls, basins ...), and a production unit of liana juice goïne ($ 10,000 for the purchase of 1 motorized fruit grinder in stainless steel, 1 stainless steel juice mixer, 1 pasteurizer, 1 stainless steel mould, 1 filter packer, 1 stainless steel table) during the 3rd year. Total cost $ 125,000 c) Construction of 6 ECOSAN-type public toilets @ $ 800 for tourists in strategic places for tourist activities (Output 3.4.4). Total cost: $ 4,800 d) Purchase of a 4x4 vehicle to support all project activities (25% for the component) @ $ 13,000 for year 1 e) Purchase of 8 motorcycles for field trips related to the field activities of components 2 and 3, especially technical assistants and community mobilization assistants (50%) @ $ 2,300 / motorcycle - Total cost per component: $ 9,200 year 1
34	a) Small grants to help farmers / producers / herders at 15 pilot sites to integrate climate-smart agriculture, SLM and sustainable agricultural / forestry / pastoral practices to provide improved and more sustainable livelihoods. Subsidies may be used for the purchase of agricultural and fodder seeds, small equipment and other inputs (Output 3.1.3). These grants will be implemented in accordance with UNDP guidelines for low-value grants. Total cost: $300,000 in years 3, 4, 5.

	b) Small grants of $2,500 for 40 trainees/small entrepreneurs who have successfully completed training on tourism to fund needs that meet criteria previously defined with the participation of local authorities (Output 3.4.4). These grants will be implemented in accordance with UNDP guidelines for low-value grants. Total cost: $100,000 in year 4.
35	Printed documents (brochures, posters, technical files, guides, etc.) to support the education and sensitization of local communities in the 15 pilot sites and in the 9 communes of the PONASI landscape regarding SLM, CSA and sustainable practices in agriculture, forestry, and pastoralism (such as fact sheets illustrating technical itineraries, illustrated brochures and toolkits), ensuring gender mainstreaming (with the support of the project gender expert), as well as materials (billboards, printed training materials) to support the widespread dissemination and adoption of improved practices. Total cost: $ 40,000 in years 3 to 5. (Output 3.1, 3.2, 3.3)
36	Incidental costs related to sustainable land management and livelihood diversification, including a $4,000 provision in year 1 for costs related to the establishment of baseline values for the outcome indicators under component 3. Total cost: $98,332 in years 1-6.
37	a) Costs of a workshop (1/2 day) for the restitution of the results of the Forest management worksites (CAF) Assessment for 75 participants in Year 2 (Output 3.2.3). Total cost: $ 700. b) Costs of a workshop (1/2 day) for the validation of the sustainable tourism strategy for the PONASI landscape and the identification of the preferred form of legal instrument for tourism management in relation to the protected areas of the PONASI landscape (Output 3.4.1) for 50 people in year 2. Total cost: $ 500
38	Mission expenses / periodic monitoring and technical support for component 3 activities by UNDP staff @ $2,000 / year. Total cost $12,000.
39	Budget reserve for possible fee adjustments based on the recruitment method for contracts under component 3 @ $7,500/year for years 2 to 6. Total amount $37,500
40	Budgetary reserve for possible contribution to the rental of the office of the PCU and to the acquisition of equipment and furniture, necessary for the conduct of the interventions under component 3 @ $3,000 / year for the years 1 to 6. Total cost: $ 18,000.
Component 4. Gender mainstreaming and knowledge management and learning	
41	a) Fees of the international consultant for the mid-term review of the project. Total cost: $ 16,250 in year 3 (Output 4.2). (b) Fees of the international consultant for the final evaluation of the project. Total cost: $ 19,600 in year 6 (Output 4.2).
42	a) Fees for the national consultant for the mid-term review of the project. Total cost: $ 5,000 in year 3 (Output 4.2). (b) National consultant fees for the final evaluation of the project. Total cost: $ 5,600 in year 6 (Output 4.2).
43	a) Project coordinator (20% of time for the component) responsible for providing technical inputs to all outputs under the component 4, including the output 4.1 for the development, implementation, monitoring and assessment of the Gender Action Plan, output 4.2 for knowledge management and output 4.3 for the dissemination of learnings made through the project. $400 / month over 6 years. Total cost: $ 28,800. b) Project driver / logistician (25% for the component) to support component 4 of the project @ $ 150 / month for 70 months - Total cost: $ 13,125 c) Expert in Monitoring-Evaluation / Safeguards (50% for the component): Project monitoring, including undertaking and coordinating the establishment of baseline values for PRF indicators in the first year of the project, updating of the indicators of outcome 4 in cooperation with other project specialized staff for specific indicators, ongoing monitoring of environmental and social risks, and reporting as part of the annual review processes, for the PIR and the end of the year review. $850/ month for 12 months. Annual cost: $10,500 in years 1 to 6 total cost: $ 63,000 (Output 4.2). d) Gender specialist (70% for the component) responsible for overseeing gender mainstreaming in the project and monitoring the implementation of the gender action plan, and especially under the component 4, planning and implementation of gender-sensitive socio-economic surveys to monitor women's participation and project impacts on women, and planning the evaluation of the project's contribution to removing barriers that prevent women from benefiting equitably from ecosystem services in the PONASI landscape (output 4.1). Annual rate: $7,350 in years 1 to 6. Total cost: $44,100 e) Communication / knowledge management expert (70% for the component) responsible for the development and implementation of the project communication strategy in support of all project components, communication and outreach activities (output 4.2), as well as documentation and dissemination of lessons learned from best practices (output 4.3). Annual rate: $7,350 in years 1 to 6 total cost: $44,100 f) Specialist in Environmental and Social Impact Assessment to prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan for the project (Output 4.2). Rate: $20,000 in the 1st year, paid as a lump sum based on the deliverables. The total amount shall be all-inclusive and include all costs components required to perform the deliverables identified in the TORs, including

	professional fee, travel costs, living allowance (for work to be done outside the consultant's duty station) and any other applicable cost to be incurred by the consultant in completing the assignment. Total cost: $ 20,000.
44	a) Lump sum (shared between all components) for fuel purchase and vehicle maintenance of the Project Coordination Unit to be used for most field missions (consultants and PCU staff) as well as for motorcycles for the travel of technical assistants and community mobilization assistants @ $ 1,500 / year. Total cost: $ 9,000 b) Travel costs to oversee and monitor gender mainstreaming (Output 4.1): Total cost: $ 6,000 for years 1 to 6. c) Travel expenses for the monitoring and evaluation of project activities by the monitoring and evaluation project expert: Total cost: $ 6,000 in years 1 to 6 (Output 4.2). d) Travel costs for the mid-term review of the project (including 1 international travel @ $ 1,500, $ 2,000 for daily subsistence allowance for the international consultant and $ 600 for the national consultant and the rental of a vehicle / driver for the field mission @ $ 200 / day for 6 days) Total cost: $ 5,300 in year 3 (Output 4.2). e) Travel costs for the final evaluation of the project (including 1 international travel @ $ 1,500, $ 2,400 for daily living allowances for the international consultant and $ 800 for the national consultant and leasing a vehicle / driver for the field mission @ $ 200 / day for 8 days) Total cost: $ 6,300 in year 3 (Output 4.2). f) Travel Expenses for Communication and Knowledge Management Activities: Total Cost: $ 6,000 in years 1 to 6 (outputs 4.2 and 4.3). g) Travel expenses for exchange visits of members of local communities participating in project activities covering subsistence and transport costs in years 4 and 5 (output 4.3). Total cost: $ 10,000
45	a) Editor / Graphic Design Specialist for the design of outreach materials to educate local communities and the general public about the environmental status of the PONASI landscape, the ecosystem services and benefits of PAs, and the urgent need to put an end to environmental degradation, following the instructions of the project's knowledge management / communication specialist (year 1); for the design of a series of printed materials (brochures, posters, thematic learning sheets and various awareness-raising materials) to support the education and sensitization of local communities in the PONASI landscape and the general public, regarding lessons learned and best practices on SLM, climate smart agriculture, sustainable forestry and pastoralism, and gender issues, taking care to use local illustrations and languages for materials for local communities. Rate: $ 20,000 lump sum based on year 1, 4 and 5 deliverables. Total cost: $ 20,000 (b) NGOs and environmental associations to design and organize various awareness-raising campaigns to strengthen the ownership of project proposals in terms of biodiversity conservation, sustainable management and sustainable use of natural resources, in accordance with project communication plan developed by the project's communication / knowledge management expert (output 4.3). Rate: $ 30,000 paid on a lump sum basis based on deliverables from years 1 to 6. Total cost: $ 30,000
46	Purchase of a 4x4 vehicle to support all project activities (25% for the component) @ $ 13,000 for year 1
47	a) External annual audits beginning in year 2 (5) @ $ 4,000 / audit. Total cost: $ 20,000 (Output 4.2) b) Professional Services for the English translation of the Mid-Term Evaluation (Year 3) and Final Evaluation (Year 6) reports @ $ 5,000 / report. Total cost: $ 10,000
48	a) Publications and media products related to knowledge management and communication. Total cost: $ 20,000 in years 2 to 6 (outputs 4.2 and 4.3). b) Development of the project website. Total cost: $ 8,000 Year 1 (Outputs 4.2 and 4.3) c) Printing costs of the project impact analysis report on the issue of women in versions for the general public, academic and government sectors version as well as a version for local communities (output 4.1), for 20 thematic learning sheets (4-page colour leaflets of with photos and diagrams) (output 4.2), for 5 training documents (approximately 20 pages) in 100 copies, and for 20 datasheets for local communities (output 4.2). Total cost: $ 30,000 in years 4, 5, 6.
49	Incidental costs related to gender mainstreaming and knowledge management and learning. Total cost: $ 23,498 in Years 1-6 (for all outputs in the component).
50	a) Project inception workshop. Total cost $ 5,000 during Year 1. b) Participatory assessments of project progress related to annual planning and Knowledge Forums to share lessons learned and good practices with project stakeholders (Output 4.2). Average Cost in Years 2 to 6 - Total Cost: $ 5,000 c) Project Council meetings. Total cost: $ 3,000 in years 1 to 6 (Output 4.2).
51	Mission expenses / periodic monitoring and technical support for component 4 activities by UNDP staff @ $2,000 / year. Total cost $12,000.
52	Budget reserve for possible fee adjustments based on the recruitment method for contracts under component 4 @ $ $7,500/year for years 2 to 6. Total amount $ 37,500

53	Budgetary reserve for possible contribution to the rental of the office of the PCU and to the acquisition of equipment and furniture, necessary for the conduct of the interventions under component 4 @ 3,000 / year for the years 1 to 6. Total cost: $ 18,000.
Project Management Unit	
54	a) Project Coordinator (20% for management) responsible for overall project management, including mobilization of all project inputs, supervision of project staff, consultants and subcontractors, day-to-day management of project activities, reporting on the project, maintaining key relationships between stakeholders. $400/month over 6 years. Total cost: $ 28,800. b) Administrative and Financial Assistant (100% for management) responsible for project financial management, accounting, purchasing and financial reporting. $1,500 / month in years 1 to 6; Total cost: $ 108,000 c) Procurement specialist (100% for management) responsible for management, implementation and oversight of key procurement activities for the needs of the project on a full-time basis for a 3-year period, including the elaboration and implementation of project procurement strategies, including of sourcing strategy and e-procurement tools, and efficient management of procurement processes for the project. $1,500 / month in years 1 to 3. Total cost: $54,000.
55	a) Lump sum (shared between all components) for fuel purchase and vehicle maintenance of the Project Coordination Unit to be used for most field missions (consultants and PCU staff) as well as for motorcycles for the travel of technical assistants and community mobilization assistants @ $1,500 / year. Total cost: $9,000
56	a) Rental costs for premises to host PCU in Po @ $250 / month. Total cost: $ 18,000 b) Office furniture including 3 work desks, tables, chairs, filing cabinets, shelves, etc. Total cost $5,000 Year 1
57	a) Office supplies. $ 3,250 year 1, $ 1,500 years 2 to 6 - Total Cost: $ 10,750
58	a) Computer equipment for the PCU office, including 1 Laptop for the Project Coordinator, external monitor and docking station @ $ 2,200, 1 Laptop Financial Assistant, external monitor and docking station @ 2,200 $; 1 Digitizer @ $ 200, 1 Multifunction Printer @ $ 500, 1 Digital Camera @ $ 250, 1 Video Projector @ $ 350. Total cost: $ 5,700 b) Internet subscription for the office of the PCU @ 25 $ / month. Total cost: $ 1,800
59	Project management incidental expenses: $3,000 in year 1, $ 500/year in years 2 to 5, $502 in year 6 Total cost: $ 5,502

XI. LEGAL CONTEXT

408. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Burkina Faso and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

409. This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

410. Any designations on maps or other references employed in this project document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XII. RISK MANAGEMENT

411. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

412. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

413. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

414. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

415. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

416. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

417. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

418. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

419. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

420. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

421. Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

422. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement.

423. Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

424. *Note:* The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

425. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

426. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

427. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XIII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

A. Multi-year Workplan
B. GEF-7 Core Indicators at baseline
C. Terms of Reference for key project positions
D. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)
E. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
F. Gender Analysis and Action Plan
G. UNDP Risk Log
H. Additional agreements: GEF OFP letter
I. Target Landscape profile
J. Overview of the protected area system in Burkina Faso
K. Overview of the protected areas and community-managed terroirs of the PONASI landscape
L. HWC and SAFE Systems approach
M. People consulted during project development
N. Provisional Procurement Plan
O. GHG calculations
P. Co-financing letters (attached as separate document)
Q. UNDP Capacity Assessment Scorecard for DGEF and OFINAP

Annex A: Multi Year Work Plan

Tasks	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Component 1. Framework for Integrated Landscape Management of PONASI with sustainable financing for its operation																								
Output 1.1 The "PONASI Landscape Co-Governance Mechanism" is updated, strengthened and operationalized																								
1.1.1 Establishment of the PONASI landscape co-governance mechanism																								
1.1.2 Operationalizing the co-governance mechanism																								
1.1.3 Capacity building of stakeholders in landscape management at all levels to ensure optimal and open input from stakeholders																								
Output 1.2 The territorial planning tool is adopted as a spatial planning methodology																								
1.2.1 Valuation of ecosystem goods and services (ES) produced by the various units of the PONASI landscape																								
1.2.2 Establishment of a consolidated environment information system to support the environmental land use planning process																								
1.2.3 Criteria and standards for biodiversity conservation and sustainable land and ecosystem services management																								
Output 1.3 Accurate and well-documented estimates of carbon stocks within the PONASI landscape are available																								
Output 1.4 Development of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan to guide the management of the PONASI landscape over the next 15 years																								
1.4.1 Development of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan																								
1.4.2 Approval of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan.																								
Output 1.5 Management requirements for the units of the territory, support the implementation of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan																								
1.5.1 Establishment of management prescriptions for the various territory units within the PONASI landscape																								
1.5.2 Monitoring system for the implementation of the master plan and its effects																								
1.5.3 Design and implementation of incentives and disincentives to promote compliance to the Master Plan																								
1.5.4 Establishment of a mechanism to monitor compliance and prevent/manage conflicts																								
1.5.5 Support for the implementation of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan																								
Component 2. Strengthening the PONASI Protected Area System																								
Output 2.1 Institutional and individual capacities within PA agencies are enhanced through targeted capacity building interventions																								
2.1.1 The institutional structure enables effective, efficient and collaborative management of the PONASI protected areas																								

Tasks	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.1.2 An information system for monitoring, analysis, mapping and dissemination of knowledge is implemented																								
2.1.3 Capacity development program developed and implemented																								
Output 2.2 The management effectiveness of the State-managed PAs of the PONASI complex - Kabore-Tambi, Nazinga and Sissili, including corridors # 1 and # 2 is reinforced by a series of technical support																								
2.2.1. Clarification / revision of the status and boundaries of PAs																								
2.2.2. Management plans for Nazinga, PNKT and Sissili PAs, including corridors # 1 and # 2 developed and implemented																								
2.2.3 Collaborative management agreements for State PAs and support to collaborative management committees																								
2.2.4 Long-term ecological monitoring system at the landscape and individual PAs levels																								
2.2.5 Surveillance and anti-poaching are planned and implemented at the PONASI landscape scale																								
Output 2.3 The management of natural resources in ZOVIC, community protected areas, is enhanced																								
2.3.1 Formalization of the legal status of certain ZOVICs and updating of the ZOVIC limits																								
2.3.2 Development of simplified zoning plans for ZOVICs using the territory planning tool and support for their implementation																								
Output 2.4 An effective PONASI landscape-wide elephant protection plan is developed and implemented																								
2.4.1 The resolution of human-elephant conflicts in the PONASI landscape using the SAFE Systems approach																								
2.4.2 Research program on elephant movements within and outside the PONASI landscape																								
2.4.3 Renewal of transboundary collaboration agreements with Ghana for the conservation of shared natural resources																								
Component 3. Sustainable Land and Resources Management and Diversification of Livelihoods																								
Output 3.1 Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices are implemented by communities within the PONASI landscape																								
3.1.1 Participatory diagnostic of the condition of land resources (soils, water, biodiversity)																								
3.1.2 Intervention and investment plan																								
3.1.3 Support to producers and groups																								
Output 3.2 The management of natural resources in forests and community pastoral areas is improved																								
3.2.1 Development of simplified zoning plans for community-managed forests, and improvement of forest management																								

Tasks	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.2.2 Promotion of best practices for rangeland and pasture management including specific strategies for managing pastoralism at the local level																								
3.2.3 Revising the Forest Management Worksites Model																								
Output 3.3 Sustainable local forest products processing enterprises are established																								
3.3.1 Market studies for the three non-timber forest products sectors																								
3.3.2 Identification of priority beneficiaries																								
3.3.3 Women and men beneficiaries are better structured through the establishment of four (4) functional cooperatives																								
3.3.4 The capacities of women and men beneficiaries are built by technical training																								
3.3.5 Securing access to resources that support value chains and their sustainability to maximize revenue																								
3.3.6 Support to the production activity																								
3.3.7 Support for marketing																								
Output 3.4 Strengthened capacities for better sharing of tourism benefits with local communities in the PONASI landscape																								
3.4.1 Establish a sustainable tourism strategy for the PONASI landscape																								
3.4.2 Establish and support a PONASI destination management organisation																								
3.4.3 Tourism and hospitality capacity building and training program																								
3.4.4 Tourism product development and improvement																								
3.4.5 Promotion and improved market access																								
3.4.6 Tourism infrastructure improvements for the Kaboré-Tambi National Park																								
Component 4: Gender mainstreaming, and knowledge and learning management																								
Output 4.1 Gender Action plan implemented, monitored and evaluated																								
Output 4.2: Technical knowledge and lessons learned from the project's experiences are compiled, assessed and translated into knowledge products																								
Output 4.3. Learnings are disseminated through the project communication plan to enable their widespread adoption																								

Annex B: GEF-7 Core Indicators

GEF Core Indicators at [PIF / CEO ER / MTR / TE]

[PIMS 5938] [Burkina Faso]

[April 2019]

CORE INDICATOR 1: TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS CREATED OR UNDER IMPROVED MANAGEMENT FOR CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE (HECTARES)

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
436,057	354,781		

Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all figures reported under the two sub-indicators (1.1 and 1.2) for that stage.

1.1 Terrestrial protected areas newly created

Total Ha (expected at PIF)	Total Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Total Ha (achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (achieved at TE)
-	33,000		

Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all individual PAs reported in the next table, for that stage.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (expected at PIF)	Total Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Total Ha (achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (achieved at TE)
Corridor #2	none	IV		33,000		

Name of Protected Area	METT Score at CEO ER	METT Score at MTR	METT Score at TE
Corridor #2	31		

1.2 Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (expected at PIF)	Total Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Total Ha (achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (achieved at TE)
436,057	321,781		

Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all individual PAs reported in the next table, for that stage.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (expected at PIF)	Total Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Total Ha (achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (achieved at TE)
Nazinga Game Ranch	none	IV	103,579	91,300		
Sissili Classified Forest	28556	IV	38,153	32,700		
Kaboré-Tambi National Park	1049	II	161,956	169,000		
Corridor #1	none	IV	19,246	4,500		
Corridor #2	none	IV	69,445	-		
ZOVICs Guiaro- Pô (7)	none	VI	-	14,279		

ZOVICs Biéha (4)	none	VI	-	10,002		
ZOVICs (10 in all)	none	VI	32,932	-		
Nazinon Classified Forest/ Forest management site (*Chantier d'aménagement Forestier*)	none	n.a.	10,746	-		
Total			**436,057**	**321,781**		

Name of Protected Area	METT Score at CEO ER	METT Score at MTR	METT Score at TE
Nazinga Game Ranch	75		
Sissili Classified Forest	47		
Kaboré-Tambi National Park	39		
Corridor #1	31		
ZOVICs Guiaro-Pô	55		
ZOVICs Biéha	36		

CORE INDICATOR 3: AREA OF LAND RESTORED (HECTARES)

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
3,000	11,000		

Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all figures reported under the four sub-indicators (3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4) for that stage.

3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands restored

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)

3.2 Area of forest and forest land restored

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
3,000	11,000[82]		

3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)

[82] Restoration will take place within the corridor #2 which will be gazetted as part the component 2. This area is not counted in the total area under improved management to avoid double-counting.

3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries and mangroves) restored

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)

CORE INDICATOR 4: AREA OF LANDSCAPES UNDER IMPROVED PRACTICES (HECTARES; EXCLUDING PROTECTED AREAS)

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
6,000	129,678		

Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all figures reported under the four sub-indicators (4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4) for that stage.

4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, noncertified)

Ha (expected at PIF)	Qualitative description at PIF	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Qualitative description at CEO ER	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Qualitative description at MTR	Ha (achieved at TE)	Qualitative description at TE

4.2 Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification and that incorporates biodiversity considerations

Ha (expected at PIF)	Type of Certification at PIF	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Type of Certification at CEO ER	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Type of Certification at MTR	Ha (achieved at TE)	Type of Certification at TE
-	-	200	Ecocert				

4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (expected at PIF)	Description of Management Practices at PIF	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Description of Management Practices at CEO ER	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Description of Management Practices at MTR	Ha (achieved at TE)	Description of Management Practices at TE
6,000	Effective forest, agricultural, rangeland and pastoral practices or supporting climate-smart agriculture	129,478	Improved rangeland, pastoral, forest and farming management practices over 75% of intervention areas including 55,477 ha in Forest management worksites, 95 ha in communal forests; 29,168 ha inter-communal forests; 574 ha village forests, 39,664 ha of pastoral areas, and 4,500 ha of area under CSA				

4.4 Area of High Conservation Value forest loss avoided

Total Ha (expected at PIF)	Total Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Total Ha (achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (achieved at TE)
n.a.			

Name of HCVF	Ha (expected at PIF)	Counterfactual at PIF	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Counterfactual at CEO ER	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
n.a.						

TOTAL AREA UNDER IMPROVED MANAGEMENT (IN PIF AND CEO ER TABLE F)

Million Ha (expected at PIF)	Million Ha (expected at CEO ER)
445,057	484,459

Calculate the total by summing Core Indicators 1-5. Ensure that there is no double-counting.

CORE INDICATOR 6: GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS MITIGATED (METRIC TONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE EQUIVALENT)

GHG emission type	Metric tons CO_2-eq (expected at PIF)	Metric tons CO_2-eq (expected at CEO ER)	Metric tons CO_2-eq (expected at MTR)	Metric tons CO_2-eq (expected at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2-e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2-e (indirect)	4,000,000	5,448,924		

Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all figures reported under the first two sub-indicators (6.1 and 6.2) for that stage.

6.1 Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use

GHG emission type	Ha (expected at PIF)	Metric tons CO_2-eq (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Metric tons CO_2-eq (expected at CEO ER)	Ha (expected at MTR)	Metric tons CO_2-eq (expected at MTR)	Ha (expected at TE)	Metric tons CO_2-eq (expected at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2-e (direct)								
Expected metric tons of CO_2-e (indirect)	reduced deforestation: 436,057 ha, restoration: 3,000 ha	4,000,000	reduced deforestation: 394,564 ha, restoration: 11,000 ha	5,448,924				
Anticipated year	---	[2029]	---	[2040]	---	[2018-2100]	---	[2018-2100]
Duration of accounting	---	[10]	---	[20]	---	[1-30]	---	[1-30]

6.2 Emissions avoided outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use)

GHG emission type	Metric tons CO_2-eq (expected at PIF)	Metric tons CO_2-eq (expected at CEO ER)	Metric tons CO_2-eq (expected at MTR)	Metric tons CO_2-eq (expected at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2-e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2-e (indirect)				
Anticipated year	[2018-2100]	[2018-2100]	[2018-2100]	[2018-2100]
Duration of accounting	[1-20]	[1-20]	[1-20]	[1-20]

6.3 Energy saved (megajoules)

Total MJ (expected at PIF)	Total MJ (expected at CEO ER)	Total MJ (achieved at MTR)	Total MJ (achieved at TE)

Type of Intervention	MJ (expected at PIF)	MJ (expected at CEO ER)	MJ (achieved at MTR)	MJ (achieved at TE)
n.a.				

6.4 Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology (megawatts).

Type of Renewable Energy	Capacity (MW; expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW; expected at CEO ER)	Capacity (MW; achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW; achieved at TE)
n.a.				

CORE INDICATOR 11: NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES DISAGGREGATED BY GENDER AS CO-BENEFIT OF GEF INVESTMENT

Total number (expected at PIF)	Total number (expected at CEO ER)	Total number (achieved at MTR)	Total number (achieved at TE)
not specified	30,885		

Figure at a given stage must be the sum of female and male, as in the table below for that stage.

Gender	Number (expected at PIF)	Number (expected at CEO ER)	Number (achieved at MTR)	Number (achieved at TE)
Female	not specified	18,531		
Male	not specified	12,354		

Annex C: Terms of Reference

1. Terms of reference for Project Consultation / Dialogue Framework (previously called Project Board or Project Steering Committee)

The Project Consultation Framework or Dialogue framework will serve as the project's decision-making body. It is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. The Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework will contribute to the implementation of the project through the review of results and activities. It is responsible for providing the strategic guidance and oversight to project implementation to ensure that it meets the requirements of the approved Project Document and achieves the stated outcomes. To this end, the main responsibilities of the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework will be to:

- Provide strategic guidance to project implementation;
- Ensure coordination between various donor funded and government funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Agree on Project Coordinator/Manager's responsibilities, as well as the responsibilities of the other members of the PCU;
- Delegate any Project Assurance function as appropriate;
- Review and appraise detailed Project Plan and Annual Work Plan (AWP), including Atlas reports covering activity definition, quality criteria, issue log, updated risk log and the monitoring and communication plan.
- Approve annual project work plans and budgets, at the proposal of the Project Manager;
- Approve any major changes in project plans or programmes;
- Oversee monitoring, evaluation and reporting in line with GEF requirements;
- Ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework, supervision and monitoring missions and various audits;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Negotiate solutions between the project and any parties beyond the scope of the project;
- Ensure that UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards Policy is applied throughout project implementation; and, address related grievances as necessary.

The Dialogue Framework is composed as follows:

President: The representative of the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change
Co-Chair: The UNDP Resident Representative or his/her representative
Members:
As implementing actors:

- A representative of the Ministry of the Economy of Finance and Development (MINEFID)
- Four representatives of the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (Head of the Budget Attachment Program or his/her representative, the Director of Fauna or his/her representative, the Director of OFINAP or his/her representative, and the Director General of Studies and Sectoral Statistics or his/her representative)

As beneficiaries:

- A representative of the Directorate General of Waters and Forests
- 9 representatives of local authorities representing the pilot communes in the PONASI landscape that are involved in this project
- Three representatives of the regional authorities (Center-South, Center-East and Center-West regions)

As providers :

- A representative of UNDP Resident Representative
- Representatives of partner projects in the intervention zone

Observers and resource persons:

- UNDP
- Technical Ministries
- Other technical and financial partners

The Chairman of the Consultation Framework may, if necessary, invite any other person to the work of the consultation/dialogue framework of the project.

Operation of the Consultation or Dialogue Framework: The Chairman of the Dialogue Framework facilitates and coordinates the activities. He/she decides on the agenda of the sessions on proposal of the project supervisor and signs any act relating to the exercise of the missions of the dialogue framework. The Consultation Framework meets twice a year at the invitation of its Chairman to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. However, it may meet in special session if

necessary. The project coordinator is in charge of the secretariat of the Dialogue Framework. The cost of organizing the Dialogue Framework sessions are supported by the project on the contributions from financial partners.

As the Project Board will provide overall guidance to the Project; it will not be expected to deal with day-to-day management and administration of the Project. This will be handled by the Project Manager, in coordination with the Executing Agencies, and under guidance from the Country Office of the Implementing Agency (to ensure conformity with Unite Nations' requirements).

The Project Board is especially responsible for evaluation and monitoring of Project outputs and achievements. In its formal meetings, the Project Board will be expected to review the Project work plan and budget expenditure, based on the Project Manager's report. The Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework should be consulted for supporting any changes to the work plan or budget and is responsible for ensuring that the Project remains on target with respect to its outputs. Where necessary, the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework will support definition of new targets in coordination with, and approval from, the Implementing/Executing Agencies.

These terms of reference will be finalized during the Project Inception Workshop.

2. Terms of Reference for Key Project Staff

Project Manager/Coordinator

The National Project Coordinator (NPC), will be locally recruited following UNDP procedure, with input to the selection process from the Project partners. The position will be appointed by the project implementing agencies and funded entirely from the Project. The NPC will be responsible for the overall management of the Project, including the mobilisation of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. The NPC will report to the PD in close consultation with the assigned UNDP Programme Manager for all of the Project's substantive and administrative issues. From the strategic point of view of the Project, the PM will report on a periodic basis to the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework, based on the PD's instruction. Generally, the NPC will support the PD who will be responsible for meeting government obligations under the Project, under the NIM execution modality. The NPC will perform a liaison role with the government, UNDP and other UN agencies, CSOs and project partners, and maintain close collaboration with other donor agencies providing co-financing.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved work-plan.
- Supervise and coordinate the production of project outputs, as per the project document in a timely and high quality fashion.
- Coordinate all project inputs and ensure that they are adhere to UNDP procedures for nationally executed projects.
- Supervise and coordinate the work of all project staff, consultants and sub-contractors ensuring timing and quality of outputs.
- Coordinate the recruitment and selection of project personnel, consultants and sub-contracts, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications and overseeing all contractors' work.
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using the UNDP provided format.
- Prepare, revise and submit project work and financial plans, as required by Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework and UNDP.
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports, submitted on a quarterly basis.
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log.
- Liaise with UNDP, Project Consultation/Dialogue Framework, relevant government agencies, and all project partners, including donor organisations and CSOs for effective coordination of all project activities.
- Facilitate administrative support to subcontractors and training activities supported by the Project.
- Oversee and ensure timely submission of the Inception Report, Project Implementation Report, Technical reports, quarterly financial reports, and other reports as may be required by UNDP, GEF and other oversight agencies.
- Disseminate project reports and respond to queries from concerned stakeholders.
- Report progress of project to the steering committees, and ensure the fulfilment of PSC directives.
- Oversee the exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned with relevant community based integrated conservation and development projects nationally and internationally.
- Assist community groups, communes, CSOs, staff, and others with development of essential skills through training workshops and on the job training thereby increasing their institutional capabilities.
- Encourage staff, partners and consultants such that strategic, intentional and demonstrable efforts are made to actively include women in the project, including activity design and planning, budgeting, staff and consultant hiring, subcontracting, purchasing, formal community governance and advocacy, outreach to social organizations, training, participation in meetings; and access to program benefits.
- Assists and advises the Project Implementation Units responsible for activity implementation in the target sites.

- Carry regular, announced and unannounced inspections of all sites and the activities of the Project Implementation Units.

Required skills and expertise

- A university degree (MSc or PhD) in a subject related to natural resource management or environmental sciences.
- At least 10 years of experience in environmental business and/or natural resource planning and management (preferably in the context of protected area and biodiversity planning and management, wildlife conservation and law enforcement).
- At least 5 years of demonstrable project/programme management experience.
- At least 5 years of experience working with ministries, national or provincial institutions that are concerned with natural resource and/or environmental management.

Competencies

- Strong leadership, managerial and coordination skills, with a demonstrated ability to effectively coordinate the implementation of large multi-stakeholder projects, including financial and technical aspects.
- Ability to effectively manage technical and administrative teams, work with a wide range of stakeholders across various sectors and at all levels, to develop durable partnerships with collaborating agencies.
- Ability to administer budgets, train and work effectively with counterpart staff at all levels and with all groups involved in the project.
- Ability to coordinate and supervise multiple Project Implementation Units in their implementation of technical activities in partnership with a variety of subnational stakeholder groups, including community and government.
- Familiarity with tourism issues, biodiversity and protected areas.
- Strong drafting, presentation and reporting skills.
- Strong communication skills, especially in timely and accurate responses to emails.
- Strong computer skills, in particular mastery of all applications of the MS Office package and internet search.
- Strong knowledge about the political and socio-economic context related to the Indonesian protected area system, biodiversity conservation and law enforcement at national and subnational levels.
- Excellent command of French, English and local languages.

Project M&E and Safeguards Expert

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Coordinator, the M&E and Safeguards Expert will have the responsibility for project monitoring and evaluation, including coordinating the establishment of baseline values in the first year for all indicators where baseline is missing in the project results framework and updating indicators in project results framework in cooperation with other project staff for specific indicators. The M&E and Safeguards Expert will work closely with the Communication/Knowledge Management Expert on knowledge management aspects of the project.

Duties and Responsibilities:

- Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards;
- Ensure project's M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary;
- Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project's M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project's Theory of Change and Results Framework with reference to actual and potential project progress and results, including reporting as part of annual review processes, for the PIR and end of the year review;
- Oversee/develop/coordinate the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan;
- Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk log; mitigation/management plans as necessary;
- Continuous monitoring of environmental and social risks;
- Ensure that each project activity is subject to the project's ESMP process and procedures and conduct an environmental and social review of activities.
- Ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated and managed throughout project implementation;
- Evaluate social risks that may emerge and/are triggered by project activities and provide recommendations on mitigation strategies;
- Prepare safeguard reports as needed;
- Support the Project Manager in documenting and addressing environmental and social grievances;
- Oversee and guide the design of surveys/ assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results, especially for the establishment of indicators baselines in the first year of the project, where relevant;
- Facilitate mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project, including management responses;
- Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products;

- Support project site M&E and learning missions;
- Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress reports.

Required skills and expertise

- Masters degree, preferably in the field of environmental or natural resources management;
- At least five years of relevant work experience preferably in a project management setting involving multi-lateral/ international funding agency. Previous experience with UN project will be a definite asset;
- Significant experience in collating, analyzing and writing up results for reporting purposes;
- Very good knowledge of results-based management and project cycle management, particularly with regards to M&E approach and methods. Formal training in biodiversity conservation, sustainable natural resource management, and/or SLM, CSA, will be a definite asset;
- Knowledge and working experience of the application of gender mainstreaming in international projects;
- Understanding of biodiversity conservation, sustainable natural resource management, SLM, and CSA, climate change, and associated issues;
- Very good inter-personal skills;
- Proficiency in computer application and information technology;
- Excellent language skills in French and English (writing, speaking and reading).

Project Gender Specialist

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Coordinator, the Gender Specialist will have the responsibility for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan. The Gender Specialist will work closely with the M&E and Safeguards Expert, and Communications Officer on related aspects of project implementation, reporting, monitoring, evaluation and communication.

Duties and Responsibilities:

- Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled;
- Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work;
- Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary;
- Work with the M&E and Safeguards Expert to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project.

Required skills and expertise:

- Master's degree in gender studies, gender and development, environment, sustainable development or closely related area;
- Demonstrated understanding of issues related to gender and sustainable development; at least 5 years of practical working experience in gender mainstreaming, women's empowerment and sustainable development in Burkina Faso;
- Proven experience in gender issues in Burkina Faso;
- Previous experience with UN projects will be a definite asset;
- Demonstrated understanding of the links between sustainable development, social and gender issues;
- Experience in gender responsive capacity building;
- Experience with project development and results-based management methodologies is highly desired/required;
- Excellent analytical, writing, advocacy, presentation, and communications skills;
- Excellent written ans spoken language skills in French, English and local languages.

Project Communication /Knowledge Management Expert

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the Communication /Knowledge Management Expert will have the responsibility for leading knowledge management outputs in Component 4 and developing the project communications strategy at the project outset and coordinating its implementation across all project components. The Communication /Knowledge Management Expert will work closely with the M&E/Safeguards Expert on knowledge management aspects of the project.

Duties and Responsibilities:

- Develop a project communications strategy / plan, incorporate it with the annual work plans and update it annually in consultation with project stakeholders; coordinate its implementation;
- Coordinate the implementation of knowledge management outputs of the project;
- Coordinate and oversee the implementation of public awareness activities across all project components, including support to the implementation of awareness activities among stakeholders;
- Facilitate the design and maintenance of the project website/webpages and ensure it is up-to-date and dynamic;
- Facilitate learning and sharing of knowledge and experiences relevant to the project.

Required skills and expertise:

- A Bachelors degree, preferably in the field of community development or natural resource / environmental management;
- A communications qualification;
- At least three years of relevant work experience of communications for project or programme implementation, ideally involving international donors. Previous experience with UN projects will be a definite asset;
- Previous experience in developing and implementing communications strategies for organizations or projects;
- Strong professional working capacity to use information and communications technology, specifically including website design and desk top publishing software;
- Understanding of, biodiversity conservation, natural resources management, climate change, SLM, CSA, and associated issues;
- Very good inter-personal skills;
- Excellent language skills in French, English and local languages (writing, speaking and reading).

Project Financial/Administrative Assistant

Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Coordinator, the Project Financial/Administrative Assistant will have the following specific duties and responsibilities:

- Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Coordinator;
- Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and Government of Burkina Faso financial rules and procedures;
- Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP;
- Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions;
- Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s);
- Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Coordinator if there are any discrepancies or issues;
- Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities;
- Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports;
- Assist the Project Coordinator in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities;
- Assist the Project Procurement Specialist in the 3 first years of the project and takes over procurement responsibilities in the following years;
- Assist the M&E officer in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management;
- Assist in the preparation of progress reports;
- Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by UNDP, project consultants and other PCU staff;
- Provide PCU-related administrative and logistical assistance.

Required skills and expertise:

- A Bachelor degree or an advanced diploma in accounting/ financial management;
- At least five years of relevant work experience preferably in a project management setting involving multi-lateral/ international funding agency. Previous experience with UN project will be a definite asset;
- Proficiency in the use of computer software applications particularly MS Excel;
- Excellent language skills in French and English (writing, speaking and reading).

Procurement Specialist

Under the overall supervision of the Project Coordinator, the Procurement Specialist is responsible for fulfilling the procurement requirements of the PONASI Project which involves a significant procurement volume, guaranteeing effective delivery of procurement services in order to obtain the best value for money while ensuring full compliance of procurement activities with UNDP and GEF rules and policies including effective internal control, proper design and functioning. The Procurement Specialist will work in close collaboration with the project team, the technical specialists and the Financial and Administrative Assistant within the PCU, the Country Office and the UNDP-Procurement Support Office to successfully deliver procurement services. The procurement specialist will manage, implement and oversee key procurement activities for the needs of the project on a full-time basis for a 3-year period corresponding to the project period when procurement needs will be most critical. The key results will have an impact on the overall efficiency in procurement activities which are central to the achievement of project objectives.

Duties and Responsibilities:

Elaboration and implementation of project procurement strategies, including of sourcing strategy and e-procurement tools:

- Advise on project procurement activities and sourcing strategies that meet UNDP procurement principles and follow up in coordination with CO;
- Elaborate and implement cost saving and reduction strategies in project procurement;
- Implement a contract strategy for the project including tendering processes and evaluation, contractor's appraisal, evaluation and negotiation of offers, management of the contracts and contractors, legal considerations and payment conditions, risk assessment;
- Conceptualize, elaborate and implement strategic procurement in the project including sourcing strategy, supplier selection and evaluation, quality management, customer relationship management, e-procurement introduction and promotion, performance measurement;
- Identify availability and potential local sourcing of planned procurement activities, develop and manage rosters of suppliers and consultants where applicable, elaborate and implement mechanisms for supplier selection and evaluation, and quality and performance measurement;
- Analyze procurement process results for value for money, based on quality, price, delivery times and other relevant factors.

Efficient management of procurement processes for the project, including

- Support the Project Coordinator, UNDP CO and other Specialists involved in the project, in the preparation/validation of the consultants' profiles and specifications of goods to be acquired by the Project.
- Ensure timely and proper preparation of procurement plans for the different activities according to total and annual work plans, including calendar and deadlines, sharing it with the relevant stakeholders and monitoring their implementation;
- Map project procurement business processes and work with CO procurement to establish and/or implement mechanisms to ensure optimum and swift follow up with CO on procurement matters for the project;
- Proceed with the procurement process, prepare a variety of procurement related documents, including Requests for Quotation, Invitations for Bid, Requests for Proposal, purchase orders, contracts, communications, guidelines, instructions, Value For Money submissions, and follow-up;
- Establish and implement proper monitoring system and control of procurement processes including receipt and evaluation of quotations, bids or proposals, negotiation of certain conditions of contracts in full compliance with UNDP rules and regulations and in coordination with UNDP CO;
- Register and control goods and products received in ATLAS and other databases for the proper management and inventories of the project's assets, and assist the Project Coordinator and CO to manage all assets and report on this;
- Manage ATLAS tools, including creation-tracking-closing of POs, creation of vendors, payment to suppliers, reporting tools on procurement;
- Manage and oversee selection and contracting of project consultants, and facilitate recruitment processes and contracting with consultants (in coordination with UNDP CO HR staff), oversee adherence to contractual agreements and performance assessment, recommend amendments and contract extensions, advise concerned parties with respect to contractual rights/obligations;
- Conduct regular meetings and ensure close coordination with the Project Coordinator and project team and provide monthly report on procurement progress;
- Participate in trainings in UNDP and International Standards procurement, and ATLAS on Procurement Rules and Regulations.

Required skills and expertise:

- Master's Degree or equivalent in Business Administration, Public Administration, Finance, Economics, Development or any development related field;
- UNDP Procurement Certification, any level above CIPS III certification, is highly desirable.
- Specialized certification in Procurement will be an advantage.
- Excellent knowledge of tools, procedures and international standards for the purchase of goods and services within the context of developmental support programs.
- Knowledge of the UNDP administrative and financial management procedures is highly desirable
- Familiarity with UNDP programme execution modalities, rules and regulations.
- Computer literate especially, in calculus sheets, Excel, Access is required, and advanced knowledge of the UNDP ERP (ATLAS) is desirable.
- Effective communication skills and ability to establish good working relationships.
- High moral integrity, as well as diplomacy, impartiality and discretion with proven ability to work and act under pressure and with discretion in a politically sensitive and challenging environment
- At least 5 years of relevant experience at the national or international level in procurement at UNDP or other international organizations;
- Preference will be given to candidates with experience in UNDP operations, e-tendering platform and ATLAS contract management

- Solid experience in the use of computers and office software packages (MS Office incl. Word, Excel) as well as advanced knowledge of web-based management systems
- Fluency in both written and spoken English and French is required

Expert in PA-related Tourism

Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Coordinator, the Expert in PA-related Tourism will have the following specific duties and responsibilities:

- Review and inform on applicability of best international best practice on sustainable tourism standards, participatory processes, and maximising tourism value chain linkages.
- Advise and provide guidance on sustainable tourism strategy development, including policy review, financial analysis, market research, tourism asset inventory.
- Advise on development of a PONASI destination management organisation.
- Design, advise and guide tourism capacity building and training programs, for protected area staff and community members.
- Design and manage a small grants program for tourism product development by SMMEs and entrepreneurs. Focus on linkages between local community enterprises and protected area attractions to ensure people benefit and understand conservation.
- Design and advising on a market access strategy for PONASI tourism offerings, including online promotion (including peer-to-peer platforms), organizing familiarization trips for tour operators and media, organization of a market linkage workshop between products and buyers.
- Guide the procurement, design, development, and installation of protected area visitor infrastructure, including a visitor complex, trail development and improvement, observation platforms and ablutions with the PNKT.

Required skills and expertise:

- Protected area and sustainable tourism planning and management with hands-on experiences in developing and strengthening human capacities in a multi stakeholder context.
- Dual technical excellence in (i) biodiversity and protected area management and (ii) sustainable tourism (iii) community-based tourism.
- Sound knowledge of the tourism industry and trends in Burkina Faso and West Africa.
- Good understanding of results-based project management.
- Good knowledge of and a good record of practical experiences with participatory processes, training and facilitation approaches and methods.
- Good knowledge of and a good record of practical experiences with concepts and practices of networking for learning, dissemination and replication.
- Have experience in working with various actors in the tourism sector, including government, private sector, traditional authorities and communities;
- Strong interpersonal and communication skills.
- Experience and ability to prepare reports and briefing papers;
- Ability to work under pressure and independently in remote areas
- Work experience with projects funded by international donors, ideally also the GEF.
- Excellent knowledge of French and English.

Environment and Social Impact Assessment Specialist

An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared to ensure the PONASI Landscape Project is consistent with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) (www.undp.org/ses). The SES require that all UNDP projects consider the potential environmental and social opportunities that a project may generate and ensure that adverse social and environmental risks and impacts are avoided, minimized, mitigated and managed. The overall objective of the ESMP is to assist in minimizing the impacts to the environment and the surrounding communities and reach a set of environmental and social objectives. The ESMP ensures that the environmental and social objectives of the projects are met through monitoring in order to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on the environment.

The ESMP will cover all activities to be implemented by the PONASI landscape project and likely to affect the social and environmental elements of the landscape, according to indications provided in the Project Document, including, but not limited to: formalizing the creation of a wildlife corridor, strengthening capacities for monitoring and surveillance in protected areas through training and equipment for eco-guards and rangers, building infrastructure for the Kaboré-Tambi National Park (PNKT) and observation platforms in PNKT, Sissili CF and Nazinga Game Ranch, maintenance of firebreaks and perimeter tracks, developing NTFP value chains, developing PA-related tourism, improving agro-silvo-pastoral systems including through sustainable land management practices, assisted natural regeneration, and agroforestry.

Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Coordinator and in close collaboration with the Project M&E and Safeguards Expert, the ESMP Consultant will have the following specific duties and responsibilities:

- To review the project document of the UNDP-GEF PONASI Landscape Project and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of the planned project activities (inclusive of those on capacity development and stakeholder engagement), as well as the proposed measures to mitigate pre-determined social and environmental risks.
- To report on the assessment of potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the proposed activities (inclusive of those on capacity development and stakeholder engagement) presented in the draft project document of the UNDP-GEF PONASI Landscape Project.
- To identify and recommend mitigation measures (preventive and alleviative) that are necessary to address the identified social and environmental risks and impacts, and, the proposed monitoring plan for tracking the results of the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures.
- To recommend and report on the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures for screening, assessing, and managing the potential social and environmental impacts of the proposed PONASI Landscape project activities.
- To review and update the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure annex of the PONASI Landscape project
- To prepare the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in accordance with UNDP requirements for the implementation of the PONASI Landscape project, specifically targeting specific project activities that are assessed as having moderate to high and social and environmental risks. Activities specific to the **preparation of the ESMP** are the following:
    - Review the template (outline provided) and requirements of the UNDP Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) – Indicative Outline.
    - Identify measures and actions in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy that avoid, or if avoidance not possible, reduce potentially significant adverse social and environmental impacts to acceptable levels.
    - Identify monitoring objectives and specify the type of monitoring with linkages to the impacts assessed in the environmental and social assessment and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP.
    - Describe institutional arrangements, identify which party is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures, and, where support for strengthening social and environmental management capability is identified, recommend the establishment or expansion of the parties responsible, the training of staff and any additional measures that may be necessary to support implementation of mitigation measures and any other recommendations of the environmental and social assessment.
    - Outline measures to engage in meaningful, effective and informed consultations with affected stakeholders.
    - For all four above aspects (mitigation, monitoring, capacity development, and stakeholder engagement), provide: a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the MPSBEE project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and, b) the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP.

Required skills and expertise:

- University degree (or equivalent) in on Environmental Science, Environmental Studies, Environmental Engineering or a related field relevant to the tasks required.
- Substantial, relevant and practical working experience in UNDP/GEF project development, including design.
- Detailed Understanding of UNDP, Burkina Faso and international environmental and social standards;
- Fluency in French and English with excellent written communication skills, and strong experience in writing reports.
- Minimum 10 years of relevant and practical working experience with environmental and/or social impact assessments

Indicative outline of the Environmental and Social Management Plan

The content of the ESMP should address the following sections:

1. Mitigation: Identifies measures and actions in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy that avoid, or if avoidance not possible, reduce potentially significant adverse social and environmental impacts to acceptable levels. Specifically, the ESMP:

a. identifies and summarizes all anticipated significant adverse social and environmental impacts;
b. describes – with technical details – each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate;
c. estimates any potential social and environmental impacts of these measures and any residual impacts following mitigation; and
d. takes into account, and is consistent with, other required mitigation plans (e.g. for displacement, indigenous peoples).

2. Monitoring: Identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the environmental and social assessment and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP. Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides

a. a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and
b. monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

3. Capacity development and training: To support timely and effective implementation of social and environmental project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the environmental and social assessment of the existence, role, and capability of responsible parties on site or at the agency and ministry level. Specifically, the ESMP provides a description of institutional arrangements, identifying which party is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g. for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training). Where support for strengthening social and environmental management capability is identified, ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of the parties responsible, the training of staff and any additional measures that may be necessary to support implementation of mitigation measures and any other recommendations of the environmental and social assessment.

4. Stakeholder Engagement: Outlines plan to engage in meaningful, effective and informed consultations with affected stakeholders. Includes information on

a. means used to inform and involve affected people in the assessment process;
b. summary of stakeholder engagement plan for meaningful, effective consultations during project implementation, including identification of milestones for consultations, information disclosure, and periodic reporting on progress on project implementation; and
c. description of effective processes for receiving and addressing stakeholder concerns and grievances regarding the project's social and environmental performance.

5. Implementation action plan (schedule and cost estimates): For all four above aspects (mitigation, monitoring, capacity development, and stakeholder engagement), ESMP provides

a. an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and
b. the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP. These figures are also integrated into the total project cost tables. Each of the measures and actions to be implemented will be clearly specified and the costs of so doing will be integrated into the project's overall planning, design, budget, and implementation.

Annex D: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (annexed as separate file)

Annex E: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The following stakeholder engagement plan is based on an extensive analysis of stakeholders' interests, areas of expertise, expectations and needs during the consultations as part of the development of the project document and available in a separate document.

Stakeholders	Expected roles and responsibilities in project implementation	Activities	Results	Comp.
Village communities adjacent to PAs				
Main users of the natural resources of PA sites including: Farmers, herders, loggers, coalmen, hunters, women users (NTFPs, firewood, medicinal plants), craftsmen, carpenters	▪ Actors and key beneficiaries ▪ Permanent members (through representatives) of project teams during surveys and field missions ▪ Community development organizations (associations, groups, cooperatives)	▪ They will actively participate in the designation of community representatives on collaborative management committees (Output 2.2.2) and will be represented in the working sessions and negotiations regarding the definition of collaborative PA management arrangements for resource use. and monitoring in PAs (output 2.2.2); ▪ Information and awareness activities will be carried out with local communities bordering protected areas in view of their participation (output 2.2) in the following activities: - signing of voluntary agreements concerning the establishment of PAs, - participation in the work for the final delimitation of corridor # 2, - participation in regulatory negotiations (activities and permitted uses) within the different PA zones; ▪ Local workers will be hired primarily for development and restoration work within and around the PAs (Output 2.1.4) ▪ Local communities will be invited to participate in the development of NTFP-based value chains (Output 2.3) and the development of tourism activities related to PAs for the benefit of local communities (Output 2.4); ▪ Local communities / resource users will be invited to participate in PA management effectiveness assessments planned during project preparation, mid-term and end of project, and will participate in monitoring and participatory research programs on biodiversity and to assessment of the impact of project interventions (Output 4.2).	Local communities and agricultural producers have been consulted, informed, trained and benefit from the implementation of sustainable land management practices and rangeland management systems, as well as biodiversity conservation.	1, 2, 3 and 4
Community opinion leaders: village chiefs, religious leaders (Imam, priests, pastors), land chiefs	Village chiefs, land chiefs and religious and customary chiefs enjoy a very high degree of legitimacy. Highly respected, they are heard by the people and can play the role of transmitting information to even the most remote villages. Land chiefs are the ones who rule on land issues. They are also involved in conflict management in the same way as the other authorities mentioned above.	▪ They will be invited to participate in the local information meetings on the process of setting up the PA, the negotiations on the use of resources to delimit the zones (output 1.3.2), to contribute to the preparation of the PA Management Plan (Output 2.1.3), and formalize important events and festivities related to PAs; ▪ Religious leaders and notables will be invited to contribute to the identification of conflict management mechanisms (output 2.2), advise and intervene in conflict resolution regarding local resources related to PAs and their resources and, if necessary, in the application of the regulations.	Achieve project results and outputs through effective communication, engagement and coordination of stakeholders.	1, 2
Community Organizations: Village Development Councils (CVDs) in the riparian villages of the PAs, women's associations	CVDs are structures responsible for village development. As such, they will be represented in advisory bodies, contribute to the planning of development activities and will also serve as information relays. Women's associations and groups as well as farmers' organizations will	Village Committees will be invited to participate ▪ to trainings on co-management of PAs and their resources and on the role of community structures in the processes involved (output 1.2.2) ▪ in the process of establishing PAs and co-management committees (outputs 1.3.2 and 2.1.6), ▪ negotiations on the use of resources to define zoning (output 1.3.2), ▪ to develop the PA Management Plan (Output 2.1.3),	Community organizations and producer associations have been consulted, informed and trained in order to facilitate better management of	1, 2, 3 and 4

Stakeholders	Expected roles and responsibilities in project implementation	Activities	Results	Comp.
and groups, farmers' organizations	serve as information relays and help mobilize their grassroots members.	▪ community mobilization with women's associations / groups as well as farmers' organizations for development works in PAs (reforestation, protection of water and soil resources, etc.) (output 2.1.4) ▪ to the land management board that will be installed ▪ assessments and territorial planning of biodiversity and livelihoods ▪ the management of their terroir and their zone of influence	protected areas and the conservation of biodiversity.	
Local authorities				

Mayors and technical services of the communes concerned	The town halls manage the communes as local authorities. The town halls will participate in the co-financing through the implementation of the communal development plans (PCD).
	They will also be able to contribute to the financing of integrated governance framework through dedicated budget lines.
	Finally, town halls are competent to mobilize local communities and conduct advocacy on specific themes.
		▪ Local elected representatives will be invited to receive training on the collaborative management of PAs (output 2.1.1), and to get involved in negotiations on:
		  ▪ the delimitation and zoning of protected areas, corridors and ZOVICs (Output 2.2.1, 2.3.1),
		  ▪ the definition and application of regulations in PAs and their resources, the use of resources and the sharing of benefits derived from them (product 2.2.2),
		  ▪ clarification of land and resource use rights (output 3.2.1),
		  ▪ and identification of landscape-level conflict management mechanisms (output 1.5.4)
		▪ They will participate in the planning and implementation of interventions at the local level, including the selection of intervention sites at local and community level (Output 3. 1.2);
		▪ They will contribute to conflict management for issues related to project implementation, especially for potential conflicts over rights to use resources and land areas (output 1.5.4).
		▪ They contribute to the identification and the provision of plots for the installation of production units for the benefit of women's cooperatives
		▪ They contribute to the development of production units
			Achieve project results and outputs through better communication, information, awareness and meaningful stakeholder engagement	1, 2, 3 and 4

Civil society				
NGOs and local environmental associations				
NATURAMA, Natudev, Tree Aid, Ga Mo Wigna; Yékouma Dakoupa Association (AYDA)	The NGOs and environmental associations in the project will be mainly involved in capacity building activities (training), IEC activities (information, education, communication) and community mobilization. They are also competent to implement actions to improve the livelihoods of communities through the development of promising value chains. They will also contribute to the co-financing of the project	▪ Invited to get involved in information and awareness actions on PA co-management and community mobilization for development work in PAs (restoration and protection of water and soil resources) (output 2.1.1) ▪ Participation in monitoring on biodiversity (output 2.2.3) ▪ Participation in PA management effectiveness assessments planned during project preparation, mid-term and end of project and impact assessment of project interventions in PA sites (Output 2.2.4) ▪ Contribution to awareness and community mobilization for all project interventions (Output 1.1.3); ▪ Environmental NGOs working in the PONASI area can contribute to capacity development for PA management actors and share best practices for biodiversity inventories, long-term monitoring and conservation activities (Output 2.1.2).	Achieve project results and outputs through better communication, information, awareness and meaningful stakeholder engagement	1, 2, 3 and 4
International NGOs and environmental associations				

Stakeholders	Expected roles and responsibilities in project implementation	Activities	Results	Comp.
IUCN	IUCN will participate in the co-financing of the project. It will also participate in technical support and training	▪ The project will seek to develop partnerships between the PONASI PA complex and IUCN to primarily support the capacity building of conservation stakeholders and the development of biodiversity knowledge for conservation and sustainable management (Output 2.1.2). ▪ IUCN will also contribute to the development of transboundary agreements, elaboration of texts and the study on elephant movement (Output 2.2.4)	Better implementation of actions related to the protection of biodiversity and the management of the elephant	1, 2
WWF	WWF will play the role of coaching, technical support and will train the target actors in the project	▪ Support and supervision of the application of the SAFE Systems approach to design and implement an action plan to prevent and mitigate human-wildlife conflicts within the PONASI landscape (output 2.4.1)	Achieving project results and products through better human-wildlife conflict management	2
Professional associations and unions				
Tourism Associations: Assoc. of National Tourist Guides; Assoc. of Travel and Tourism Professionals; Assoc. of Guides of Culture and Tourism	Tourism associations will play a role of coaching, technical support and training	▪ Invitation to participate in the promotion of tourism in relation to protected areas (product 2.4), the development of economic activities and resource development of PA sites for the benefit of communities bordering PAs (output 2.4).	Achieve results and products related to the development of community tourism and the development of community livelihoods from tourism	2; 3
Media				
Local and national radio and television broadcasting in the project's intervention areas, including electronic newspapers and the **written press**	The media will be useful for informing, raising awareness and communicating the project's actions	▪ Invitation to contribute to awareness campaigns and information on the major issues of the project, ie the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services for the livelihoods of local residents of PAs and all populations within the PONASI landscape, on the responsibility of ordinary citizens for the protection of the environment (output 1.5.3); ▪ Dissemination of the main events of the project and according to the communication plan: launching of the project, formal approval of the creation text of corridor # 2, ceremonies and festivities related to PAs and biodiversity Burkina Faso, (eg Environment Day, etc.), information on the progress and key results of the project, invitations to tender and job offers, public encouragement to participate in biodiversity and environmental activities, broadcasting of programs, chronicles and thematic articles (output 4.3).	Achieve project results and outputs through better communication, information, awareness and meaningful stakeholder engagement	1, 2, 3 and 4
Academic and scientific institutions				
University Professor Joseph Ki-Zerbo (Former University of Ouagadougou): UFR SVT	The university will provide scientific support for research activities on the movement and estimation of elephant populations	▪ The University will be involved in the development and conduct of a targeted research project to document elephant movements within and around the PONASI PA complex, including transboundary movements to northern Ghana (Output 2.4.2); ▪ The University will contribute to the development of the capacity of ecoguards and rangers to monitor elephant populations as part of the establishment of a long-term ecological monitoring system (output 2.2.4) ▪ The University will support efforts to renew transboundary collaboration agreements with Ghana for elephant conservation, including a joint monitoring and anti-poaching program (Output 2.2.4)	Research activities and products using different approaches and methods on movement and estimation of elephant populations	2

Stakeholders	Expected roles and responsibilities in project implementation	Activities	Results	Comp.
Center for Initiation and Vocational Training in Catering, Valba Vocational Training Center, Vocational School for Tourism, Cooking and Hospitality (Product 3.4.3)	Hotel training centers and schools will play the roles of coaching, technical support and will train the target actors in the project	▪ The centers and schools of training in the hotel industry will frame the tourist reception centers in the tourist sites that will be developed in hotels, hygiene and sanitation. Technical support will also cover topics such as reception and management of guest houses (output 3.4.3)	Training activities and products using different learning approaches and different levels of literacy.	3
Public sector				
Government Institutions				
Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD) / MEGECC	▪ As the official coordinator of the proposed PONASI Landscape Management Board, it has a pivotal role in implementing the landscape approach.	▪ As the project implementation agency, SP/CNDD will be ultimately responsible and accountable for the results of the project and for the efficient use of the project resources in collaboration with counterparts at the regional and local levels, Senior Beneficiaries and UNDP; it will sit on the Review Committee, contribute to monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, and allocate adequate work space for the project management team.	Achieve project outcomes and outputs through better coordination and implementation of project actions	1, 2, 3; 4
Directorate General of Waters and Forests (DGEF) / MEGECC	▪ The mission of the DGEF is to design and coordinate the implementation of the national forest and wildlife policy. It ensures the application of the paramilitary status to which forest officers are subject and ensures the organization of the body as well as issues related to the equipment and military training of forestry agents. It will : ▪ Responsible for reviewing technical reports, project progress and evaluation ▪ Contribute to project monitoring and evaluation, be responsible for technical and financial reporting to UNDP and for incorporating lessons learned into knowledge sharing networks ▪ Participate in the development and implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan, including a contribution to the preparation of the Project Implementation Report (PIR).	▪ DGEF will be kept informed of the activities and progress of the project on an ongoing basis; ▪ The DGEF will lead the institutional changes related to the management of the PAs of the PONASI complex (output 2.1.1) ▪ The DGEF will coordinate sustainable management actions of protected areas including the KTFN, forest resources and biodiversity ▪ It will be responsible for management actions in the PNKT ▪ The DGEF will contribute to the identification of the production sites for the NTFP sectors which will be developed in particular with regard to shea through the evaluation of the potential (output 3.3.5) ▪ It will coordinate anti-poaching actions (output 2.2.5)	Achieve project results and outputs through better coordination and implementation of protected area management actions	1, 2, 3; 4
National Office of Protected Areas (OFINAP) / MEGECC	OFINAP is responsible for the sustainable management of State forests and territorial communities; strengthen participatory management of natural and wildlife resources; to develop the partnership between the State, local authorities, civil society organizations and the private sector; promote all types of forest	▪ OFINAP will contribute to sustainable management actions of protected areas and coordinate actions at Nazinga (output 2.1.1) ▪ OFINAP will contribute to anti-poaching actions (LAB) (output 2.2.5) ▪ The Office will also contribute to the development of transboundary agreements, elaboration of texts and study on elephant movement (output 2.4.2) ▪ OFINAP will sit on the Review Committee.	Achieve project results and outputs through better coordination and implementation of protected area management actions	1; 2; 3; 4

Stakeholders	Expected roles and responsibilities in project implementation	Activities	Results	Comp.
	and wildlife resource management activities that can sustainably combat poverty; to set up a financing system adapted to conservation missions. In the project area, the Nazinga Game Ranch is under his responsibility. In this project it will: ▪ Contribute to the review of project technical, progress and evaluation reports; ▪ Contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of the project, ▪ Participate in the development and implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan, including a contribution to the preparation of the Annual Project Implementation Report			
National School of Water and Forests (ENEF) / MEGECC	ENEF offers theoretical training programs organized in modules covering topics relevant to the training required in the project, the study of the natural environment, farming systems, development economics, pastoralism, forestry, and environment, develops research / development and experimentation in training units on topics including agro-forestry, apiculture, fruit production and agro-silvo-pastoralism, and practical training in school infrastructure (agroforestry experimental field, plant nursery, beekeeping unit).	The project will collaborate with ENEF for several trainings planned under the outputs 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 where the expertise of the school will greatly benefit local community members, more specifically: ▪ trainings and development of training material and the establishment of demonstration sites as part of output 3.1.3 to support producers and groups in agro-forestry and agro-silvo-pastoralism, ▪ trainings on improved practices for rangeland and pasture management as part of output 3.2.2, ▪ trainings on the sustainable use of non-timber forest products and on beekeeping as part of output 3.3.5.	More sustainable capacity development as training modules improved through the project will be integrated in the curriculum of the school.	3, 4
National Observatory of the Environment and Sustainable Development / MEGECC	ONEDD is a mechanism providing support to the SP-CNDD and its various divisions (DPCIE, DPE and DCIME) in terms of surveillance and monitoring-evaluation of the environment and sustainable development. As part of the project, ONEDD will provide direct support for monitoring and evaluation, support for the development of data collection tools and data capitalization. Its role will be coaching, technical support and training.	▪ Participation in the project by sharing lessons learned on the development and management of a decision support system, and by providing data and technical inputs to the landscape information system (output 1.2) and baselines. GIS data for the PONASI PA system (output 2. 1.2)	Achieve project results and outputs through improved information availability to facilitate decision-making	1; 2; 3; 4
National Directorate of Tourism, National Office of Tourism / Ministry of Culture and Tourism	The National Directorate of Tourism and the National Tourist Office will play the roles of supervision and technical support for the development of ecotourism	Contribution to the planning and implementation of ecotourism activities related to PAs (output 3.4.3).	Achieve results and products related to ecotourism development and livelihood development of communities from tourism	2; 3

Stakeholders	Expected roles and responsibilities in project implementation	Activities	Results	Comp.
Regional directorates of agriculture and hydro-agricultural development for the South Center, East Center and West Center regions	▪ The Directorates in charge of agriculture will be members of the Project Review Committee ▪ They will play the roles of coaching and technical support and training	▪ The regional directorates responsible for agriculture will provide local support for producers (output 3.1.3). They will contribute to planning activities related to SLM, community livelihoods development and monitoring and evaluation. ▪ The Regional Directorates of Agriculture will be kept informed of the activities and progress of the project on an ongoing basis; ▪ The Regional Directorates of Agriculture will be invited to receive training under component 1 for capacity building to lead the processes of planning, consultation, conflict management, negotiation (output 1.1.3), Collaborative management of PAs (output 2.1.1), and to get involved in planning negotiations, negotiations for the development of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan.They will participate in the planning and implementation of interventions at local level (output 3.1.1)	Reaching results and products related to SLM and livelihood development of communities from agriculture	3
Regional Directorate for Livestock and Fishery Resources for the South Center, East Center and West Center Regions	▪ The directorates responsible for livestock and fishery resources will be members of the Project Review Committee ▪ They will play the roles of coaching and technical support and training	▪ The regional directorates responsible for livestock and fishery resources will provide local support for herders (output 3.1.3). They will contribute to planning activities related to SLM, community livelihoods development and monitoring and evaluation. ▪ The Regional Directorates responsible for livestock and fishery resources will be kept informed of the activities and progress of the project on an ongoing basis; ▪ The Regional Directorates responsible for livestock and fish resources will be invited to benefit from training under component 1 for capacity building to lead the planning, consultation, conflict management and negotiation processes (output 1.1.3), collaborative management of PAs (output 2.1.1), and involvement in planning negotiations, negotiations for the development of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan, and will participate in planning and the implementation of interventions at local level (output 3.1.1)	Achieving results and products related to SLM and development of livelihoods of communities from livestock	3

The Regional Directorates of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change for the South Center, East Center and West Center regions	▪ The directorates responsible for livestock and fishery resources will be members of the Project Review Committee
	▪ They will play the roles of coaching and technical support and training
		▪ The Regional Departments of the Environment will be kept informed of the activities and progress of the project on an ongoing basis;
		▪ The Regional Departments of the Environment will be invited to benefit from training under component 1 for the development of capacities to lead the planning, consultation, conflict management and negotiation processes (output 1.1.3), in collaborative management of PAs (output 2.1.1.), and to engage in negotiations on:
		  ▪ Planning, negotiations for the development of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan
		  ▪ changes in the delineation of the GNR and zoning of protected areas (output 2.2.1),
		  ▪ the definition and application of regulations in PAs and their resources, the use of resources and the sharing of benefits derived from them (Output 2.2.3),
		  ▪ and identification of conflict management mechanisms (output 1.5.4).
		▪ They will participate in the planning and implementation of interventions at the local level (product (output 3.1.1)
			Achieve project results and outputs through better coordination and implementation of protected area management actions	1, 2, 3, 4

Stakeholders	Expected roles and responsibilities in project implementation	Activities	Results	Comp.
		▪ They will be involved in the identification of production areas for the development of NTFP sectors and their management (output 3.3.5) ▪ They will be involved in the definition of tourist routes and the management of these routes (output 3.4.1)		
Directorate General of Budget / Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development	Project budget management related to the program	▪ The Directorates and Services involved in the mobilization of in-kind contributions as co-financing of the project will be duly informed of the activities and progress of the project on an ongoing basis	Ensure budget management of the project	
National private sector: Private companies and investors				
Hunting and Tourism Concessionnaires: Nahouri Safari, Sissili safari	Their role is coaching, training and supervision	Hunting and tourism concessionnaires will train and supervise ecoguards and trackers in protected areas. They will organize surveillance and anti-poaching actions in collaboration with other stakeholders. They will also be responsible for the organization of tourism in the project area. (output 2.2.5)	Ensure better conservation of wildlife biodiversity and a better tourist destination	1, 2, 3
Tourism operators and agencies Hotels and bungalows within and around PA sites	Their role is to ensure a better reception for tourists	▪ Specific information and awareness-raising activities (output 3.4.2) will target companies and private investors operating in or likely to settle in PA sites, with a view to improving their services, mitigating the impacts of their activities on PAs and their resources and develop activities that respect PAs. ▪ Tourism operators will be involved in consultations leading to the development of a strategy for the development of ecotourism in relation to PAs and will participate in its implementation (output 3.4.1)	Ensure a better tourist destination for the PONASI complex	3
Agrobusinessmen	Application of experiences and teaching on sustainable land management	Agribusinessmen will be in charge of implementing SLM actions initiated throughout the PONASI landscape (output 3.1.2)	Agribusinessmen who apply sustainable farming practices.	1 ; 2 ; 3

Annex F: Gender Analysis and Action Plan

GENDER CONTEXT IN BURKINA FASO

According to surveys of living conditions of households conducted in 2014 by the National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INSD, 2014), women have poor access and low control of production factors and resources. The low level of human capital development in the country is much more pronounced for women, reducing their productivity at work, including in the agricultural sector, which is a source of employment and income for nearly 80% of the labor force (National Gender Policy, 2009).

The cultural and religious context in Burkina Faso includes factors that strongly influence and determine the access and control of men and women to resources, basic social services, activities in public and private life, and their participation in spheres of decision. Despite favorable legal provisions and policy measures for equal rights between men and women, the status of women has not fundamentally changed (Tree Aid, 2017). The roles and responsibilities of men and women in societies, which are fixed in advance by traditional culture and reinforced by certain religious beliefs, are used to explain and legitimize the existing inequalities and disparities between men and women qualified by some as normal, natural, even divine (Tree Aid, 2016).

These inequalities at the socio-cultural and religious level mainly concern:

- the persistence of the precedence of the boy over the girl in the choice of births, the right of succession and the right of property;
- inequalities and disparities in the sexual division of labor that give more workload to the woman over the man, the girl against the boy, with damaging effects on their health, productivity, leisure time and their reinvestment in human capital;
- the existence and perpetuation of traditional practices harmful to women (levirate, excision, caning, sorority, polygamy imposed on the first wife, early and forced marriage ...) and sometimes to man;
- sexual violence such as rape, sexual harassment, sexual assault and abuse, sexual exploitation of girls;
- inequalities in access to, or the continuation of, processes of social exclusion or self-exclusion, and particularly of women and children (girls and boys) from decision-making spheres.

Concerned by the inequalities between men and women in the development process and particularly by valuing the active role of women in this process, Burkina Faso adopted in 2009 a National Gender Policy. This policy reflects the concern for national authorities and development partners for whom the issue of equity and gender equality in civil, civil, political, economic and social rights is a central focus in decisive processes and development management.

Gender mainstreaming is now adopted in all development policy documents and action plans in Burkina Faso. Thus, the following legislative texts reflect this integration:

- The Constitution of 2 June 1991 states in its first article the freedom and equality of all Burkinabe, their equal right to enjoy all rights and all freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution, and the prohibition of discrimination of all kinds, particularly those based on race, ethnicity, region, color, sex, language, religion, caste, political opinion, wealth and birth.
- The 1988 Individual and Family Code, which aims to improve the legal status and social protection of women and children, lays the legal foundations for social justice in the family.
- Land and agrarian reorganization texts give men and women the same rights of access and enjoyment to the land.
- The Labor Code and the Penal Code incorporate measures to promote gender equality and social justice.
- The General Code of Territorial Communities gives men and women the same rights to participate in civic action and in the management of local affairs.

Several national policies integrate the issue of gender equality and equity: the Strategic Framework for the Fight against Poverty, the Decentralized Rural Development Policy Letter, the National Population Policy, the Policy and Plan of Action and Orientation document for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, the National Policy for Social Action and the National Program for Economic and Social Development.

At the institutional and operational level, Burkina Faso has taken into account the gender dimension at all levels of social, economic and political life through the creation of the Ministry for the Promotion of Women in June 1997 and the Ministry for the Promotion of Human Rights in 2002, the development in 2004 of a manual on mainstreaming gender in development policies, programs and projects, as well as gender mainstreaming in sectoral policies and the creation of focal points and cells in the basic sectors.

Despite this national position in favor of gender and efforts, inequalities and disparities between men and women are still very present in Burkina Faso society. They are partly explained by the resistance to gender both at national and local level, the persistence of the patriarchal system that advocates and ensures the domination of men over women, the difficulty of enforcing the laws, the tenacious sociocultural constraints that determine the low participation or marginalization of women in economic and public life.

METHODOLOGY OF THE GENDER ANALYSIS

Field data collection. The information and data were collected in the 15 selected pilot villages in the 9 communes included in the PONASI landscape, following the Active Participatory Research Method (APM) applied in focus groups or in individual interviews.

Literature search. The desk review focused on current policies, strategic directions, projects and programs, as well as various reports on gender mainstreaming in the area of local forest resource governance, to better understand and analyze project issues related to gender depending on its context and to guide the survey questions to the communities.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF WOMEN IN THE PONASI LANDSCAPE

According to the demography assessment in pilot project communes, women represent 52.78% of the total population. Although women make an important contribution to agro-silvo-pastoral production in the landscape area of the PONASI complex, their standard of living remains low in all surveyed sites. The benefits derived from the different production systems are not sufficient to support real development from which they could benefit.

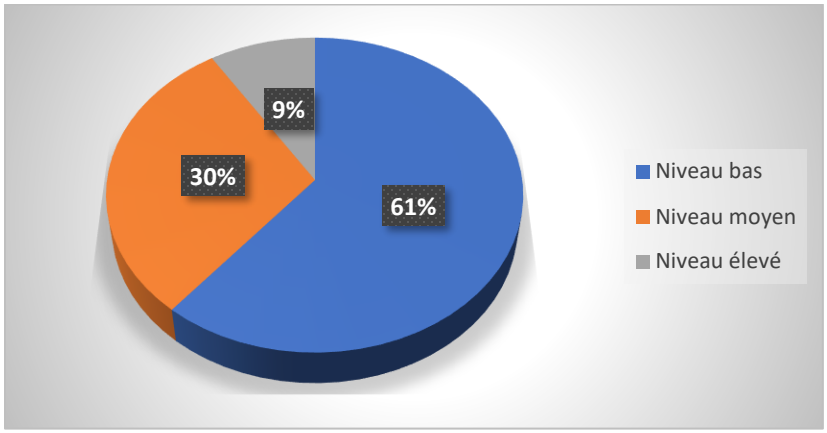
Factors contributing to the improvement of the standard of living of women in PONASI

Field surveys in the PONASI complex landscape have identified a range of factors that determine women's well-being, the most important of which include: i) basic needs coverage (health, clothing, jewellery); (ii) Childcare (education, health, clothing); (iii) Practicing an income-generating activity (based on forest resources, livestock, agriculture); iv) Contribution to household expenses (food, health); v) Contribution to social affairs (baptisms, engagements, weddings, funerals ...)

The appreciation of the standard of living of women in the intervention zone is linked to their ability to meet their basic needs, to meet those of their children, to contribute to household expenses, and to be able to participate in social events. Other types of needs, including food, are covered by the household production under the responsibility of the family head, who is also in charge of housing. Now, the ability of women to contribute to these needs depends on the possibility of exercising an income generating activity (IGA). However, the revenues generated by these IGAs are low, for lack of investment and know-how for most of them. Women are mainly involved in IGAs in the fields of agriculture, livestock farming and the exploitation of forest resources including wood and non-wood products.

According to criteria defined by households and related to their agro-pastoral production capacities, the majority of women come from households with a low standard of living. Women feel their standard of living reflects the household to which they belong. As illustrated in the figure below, the majority (61%) perceive their standard of living as low and 30%, as average.

Figure 1: Proportion of households in the different categories of standard of living as perceived by women in the PONASI complex. Source: Survey data, present study, 2018



The values published by the INSD (2016 national statistical yearbook) on the incidence of poverty in the 3 regions covered by the project are 40.5% in South Central, 51.6% in Central West and 36.1% in Central East, highlighting significant differences between perceptions and official values. These differences can also be explained by the fact that the INSD values include urban populations where the poverty rate is lower and that they are based on the measurement of three indicators based on age at death, illiteracy , and living conditions (access to drinking water, health services and underweight rate of children under five), while the local communities surveyed focused on agricultural production access to factors of production and basic social services (health, education for children) as well as the social.

Impact of household poverty on women

Believing that, based on the benefits of their own activities, they have to cope with the needs of the household when their production does not allow it, women identify with the general standard of living of the household. One of the women interviewed said: "If there is poverty in the household, it is the woman who goes out to look for NTFPs in the bush to sell or who carries out contractual activities (daily paid agricultural labor force) that the man is ashamed to do, to meet the needs of the household". In Toebanega (commune of Doulougou), the women reported that three of them have already given birth in the buffer zone, in search of NWFP, thus illustrating the critical situation in which they had to be to meet the needs of their household.

When the woman is poor, children also suffer from it. Indeed, many women are responsible for the well-being of children (education, clothing, food) despite the presence of a man. In addition, when the children's school is away from the village, so that they cannot return home for lunch, it is the mother who is concerned to find money for their meal. It is therefore imperative that women always have access to money.

Livelihoods / Income

Women in the PONASI landscape derive most of their income from livestock products, agricultural products and forest resources. The types of animals kept by women are sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and to some extent, asins. Milk is mainly marketed by women from the Peul community. Animals, which are also a savings for them, are sold according to the needs. The following agricultural products are also sources of income for women in the pilot sites of the project: cowpeas, groundnuts, groundnut, rice, sesame, red sorghum, soybeans and market garden products such as onions, spinach, lettuce, cabbage, tomato, chilli, zucchini, local eggplant, carrot. The quantities harvested, however, are not all intended for marketing since between one third and one half is kept for food and as seeds.

According to the women, for about five years, the areas dedicated to the production of groundnuts have gradually been reduced to the benefit of sesame. They say yields are falling because of soil infertility and the effects of climate change. According to them, the market garden production in the developed sites are financially profitable but wells built for watering dry up early (as early as January-February) and do not allow a continuous production.

In relation to protected areas and adjacent terroirs, women also derive income from timber and non-timber forest products. Wood products include charcoal and wood energy. Carbonization (by women) is more pronounced in the villages of Kapori and Mantiongo in the commune of Po. Revenues can range from 100,000 CFA francs / year in Kapori to 300,000[83] CFA francs / year in Mantiongo. The commercialization of firewood by women has been reported mainly in the villages of Toebanega (commune of Doulougou) and Nebou (as of Biéha) and generate annual revenues ranging from 48,000 to 144,000 CFA francs[84]. NTFPs most exploited for commercial purposes include shea butter, soumbala (spice made from néré seeds), shea almonds, tamarind, detarium, liane goine, balanites, néré seeds and the flour of the pulp of néré.

Shea butter is produced in all villages and yields an average of 61,800 CFA francs[85] per production cycle (shea nuts are collected between June and August). Néré seeds are much more produced in the Sissili classified forest, generating revenues of up to 80,000 CFA francs per farmer and per production cycle. The average income per woman is shown in the table below.

Table 1: Average income from NTFP marketing and processing by women in PONASI

NTFP	Type of product	Average gross income per woman and per production cycle (CFA francs)
Néré seeds	Processed	80,000
Soumbala (spice made from néré seeds)	Processed	72,000
Shea butter	Processed	61,800
Shea almonds	Raw	32,500
Tamarind	Raw	28,000
Detarium	Raw	3,000
Liane goïne	Raw	2,250
Balanites	Raw	5,000
Néré flour	Processed	7,200

The product availability period is 3 months on average. If the raw products are most often marketed during the collection periods, those processed (soumbala, shea butter, néré flour) are produced and marketed after the period of field work. The rest of the time,

[83] Approximately 170 to 510 US$ per year
[84] Approximately 82 to 145 US$
[85] Approximately 105 US$

starting in November, women work on family farms. The sale of raw products helps support the purchase of food during the lean season and to buy production inputs.

Processed products are produced by women's groups that are generally involved in several products (shea butter, shea butter soap, soumbala). Overall, processed products are those that generate the highest incomes. However, the means of transformation are artisanal (only a few groups that have benefited from the support of some NGOs have a semi-mechanized production system). With better equipment, the development of these IGAs could be more beneficial for women. In 2016, for example, the gross revenue from honey production was 1,650,000 CFA francs / year for 5 forest enterprises supported by the NGO Tree Aid in the honey sector (Pô commune), with an average income of 247,000 CFA francs / year for each member (Tree Aid, 2016), while in 2012 the average income per member was estimated at 7,860 CFA francs (Tree Aid, 2012). It must be noted that in 2012, these enterprises did not yet benefit from substantial support.

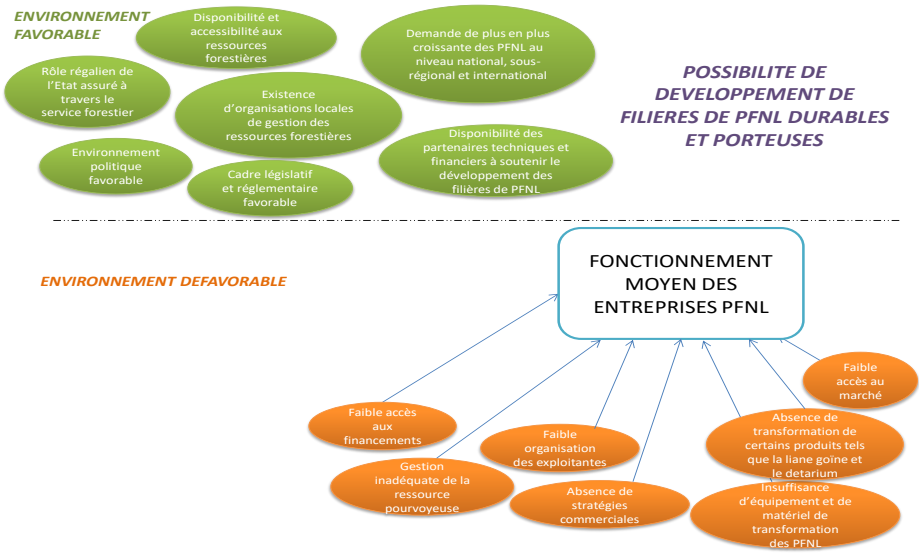
The products are mainly sold in local markets but exporters are also potential customers, especially for néré seeds, shea butter, shea kernels and tamarind. The fruits of the vine goïne supply the juice production units at the national level. Shea butter and almonds are exported to Europe, Asia and America. Burkina Faso was ranked the world's sixth largest exporter of shea almonds in 2016, with a market share of 4.5%. The main recipient countries were Denmark (67.7%), Ghana (20.2%) and France (6.9%)[86]. In the same year, France was the main recipient country of Burkina shea butter with 38.1% of the quantities exported, followed by the Netherlands (24.8%), Malaysia (15.4%), the United Arab Emirates. Germany (12.8%) and Ghana (7.3%). Tamarind is exported to the subregion (Senegal, Mali, Niger, Ivory Coast).

Framework for exploitation of NTFPs by women in PONASI

Despite this favorable environment, the exploitation and marketing activities of NWFPs by women in PONASI provide little benefit compared to the available potential.

Possibilities for development of sustainable and promising NWFP value chains	
Favorable factors	**Unfavorable factors**
Existence of local forest resource management organizations	Low organization of women's groups
Increasing demand for NTFPs at national, subregional and international levels	Low market access
Availability and accessibility of forest resources	Inadequate management of the resource
Availability of technical and financial partners to support the development of NWFP value chains	Insufficient equipment and material for processing NTFPs
Favorable legislative and regulatory framework	Lack of commercial strategy
Favorable political environment	Low access to finance
Regulatory role ensured through the forest service	No processing of certain products such as goine liana and detarium
	Low local demand for raw products because local people use the same production areas as those who make it a commercial activity

Figure 2: Framework for exploitation of NWFPs by women in PONASI



[86] National Action Plan on Market Access for NWFPs, 2019

In villages supported by projects and structures such as Tree Aid, Natudev, Naturama, the Program of Economic Growth in the Agricultural Sector, and the Support Program for Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Divisions, there is a better development of supervised groups. Despite the fact that the landscaped area of the PONASI complex offers development possibilities for products that can fit into niche markets, including organic, fair trade and fair trade, overall, few women's organizations have benefited from structural support actions by NGOs, projects and programs.

ACCESS / CONTROL / INFORMATION / DECISION MAKING

Women and land in the PONASI complex

The laws and regulations on land management in Burkina Faso (including the land and land reform and the law 034 on rural land tenure), promote access to land for all social strata, regardless of gender or socio-professional categories.

In PONASI, women generally benefit from land plots granted by the head of household on household land. These plots exceptionally reach a hectare. However, since the household's fields are a priority, they do not have enough time to devote to their own field. Promoting improved seeds, with a short production cycle, could be promoted to women to allow them to harvest earlier and have more time to devote to household cropping fields.

At local level, the issue of access to land is not particularly acute for women in different communities. Indeed, according to the system of social representation that characterizes the communities, the well-being of the woman, and therefore of the household, is the responsibility of the man as head of the household. What is brought home by the woman is perceived as a "plus" except for the vegetables that she is required to cultivate for cooking. In the village of Mantiongo, a producer says that a man who would allow his wife to be the sole owner of land would be giving him freedom, in other words, to mean rejection. This point of view is shared in virtually all the communities visited. From this perspective, it is understandable that women are not eager to claim land for their own use and that they do not complain about the plot of land they have.

If general accessibility to land by women is not seen as a particular problem, it is different for sites developed for the purpose of intensive production. It was not possible to obtain data at the commune level, but in the Central-East region in 2016, women accounted for 40% of beneficiaries who had access to developed lowlands, compared with 60% for men. In the South-Central region, this distribution was 35% women and 65% men. In the Center-West region in 2016, only 27.8 irrigated perimeters were allocated to women compared to 72.2% to men.

In addition, the factors of production are not controlled by women and are often inaccessible to them. For example, production techniques and technologies (CES/DRS techniques, improved seeds) are less practiced in female-owned plots. Plows, carts and other production tools when they are available in the household, are mostly used on family farms.

All in all, if women can not be fully mobilized in the winter season because of work on family farms, it would be important to focus on creating jobs for them in the dry season, a period during which rural populations are generally underemployed or even idle.

Under these conditions, support could be directed towards the development of forest value chains where they are leaders, and the support to women's cooperatives for the acquisition of plots of land (dedicated to cooperatives), that will be developed and exploited by them. The crops to be promoted will be cash crops (such as sesame, rice, fonio). Revenues from these productions could be used to invest in other production sites and will also serve as a base for micro-credits between them.

Women and access to forest resources

Women in PONASI benefit from the ecosystem services provided by forest resources in protected areas, village and communal forests and in other wooded areas (fields and fallows). Access to resources in fields and fallows is free for members of the household owner. In the field of others, the access requires the authorization of the owner. In areas rented for agricultural production or in the case of sharecropping, fruit trees are under the control of the landowner. However, women and men do not have equitable access to certain species even if they are located in the family field, especially shea and néré whose products processed and marketed generate higher incomes.

In protected areas, only the use of products for subsistence purposes is permitted; exploitation for commercial purposes is prohibited. In other wooded areas (parks, village forests, communal forests), access is free for any user. However, management and exploitation rules regulate accessibility in areas managed by forest management groups. This is the case, for example, of the buffer zones of Bourou and Kampala in the PNKT (commune of Pô) and the buffer zones of Barsé and Soulougré in the commune of Nobéré whose support for management is provided by the project " Local Forest Resources Governance "implemented by the NGO Tree Aid. In summary, the collection sites to which access is the least restrictive for women are the fields and fallow but the majority (73%) of collections of NTFPs take place in the fields. Being privately owned, these places are better controlled and more accessible. Outside the fields, village hunting areas (12%) and village forests (10%) are also important sites for collecting NTFPs. Other sites used to a lesser extent are fallow (4%) and forest in Kaboré-Tambi National Park (1%).

Resources providing NTFPs are therefore primarily exploited on family farms, whereas in these areas they are less diversified. In the fields, these resources are more diversified, such as shea, néré, baobab and kapokier with red flowers. In addition to these species, forests and other wooded areas abound with other NTFP species such as goine vine, balanites, *Acacia macrostachya*, tamarind, detarium, grapes. In addition to edible NTFPs, plants for traditional medicine are used much more often by women to care for children.

Due to the progress of the agricultural front (extension of agricultural fields, creation of new fields), production areas of NTFPs are becoming more and more distant and it is often necessary to travel long distances to obtain them. This situation is detrimental to women who no longer feel safe because they are then exposed to all types of dangers (assaults of all kinds), in addition to significant distances to travel.

Women, information, and contribution to forest resource management

The communication strategies of some partners to transmit information in the PONASI complex usually involve information meetings, posters / posters, signs and local radios. The people interviewed, however, noted the limitations of these strategies because of (i) illiteracy, especially at the level of women for whom written documents are often inaccessible, and (ii) organization of information meetings and dissemination of radio broadcasts at times when women are not available, so that they reach only a small proportion of women in the communities.

In addition to management by the forest administration, forest management initiatives are undertaken at the local level by the communities. Management rules are developed by consensus by forest management groups and customary and religious authorities, including village chiefs and land chiefs, to regulate access to resources. The prohibitions concern: (i) the cutting of green wood; (ii) the excessive removal of plant roots; (iii) ignition of fire in or near forests; iv) picking immature fruits; (v) the exploitation of trees in sacred woods; vi) grazing in forests.

The authorities responsible for compliance are, in order of importance, the village chief / chief of land, the forest service, the forest management organizations, the monitoring committee, the Village Development Committees. Violations of the rules are subject to the following sanctions: warning, blame, prohibition of access to the forest, payment of fines ranging from 2000 to 50,000 CFA francs[87] (approx. 3.40 to 85 US$). However, these rules are poorly respected and the abusive exploitation of forest resources (e.g. overcutting of green wood, harvesting of immature fruits, grazing of animals in protected areas) persists in the PONASI complex. Women explain these practices by the high dependence of communities on forest resources. Indeed, the population uses these forests to generate the necessary financial resources to meet basic needs (housing, clothing, schooling of children, health care). According to a woman from Kapori: "It's better to fly in the forest than to covet the good of others!" Other harmful practices include inappropriate harvesting techniques (pruning of branches, inappropriate removal of bark and roots) and continued clearing of new land for agricultural expansion that contributes to the destruction of vegetation cover.

Unsustainable practices mainly attributable to women are the collection of immature fruits (shea, néré), the pruning of the branches of certain species such as kapokier, baobab and grapes for the collection of fruits or leaves for food or commercial purposes and inappropriate removal of bark and roots from medicinal plants. These practices take place when they are not able to access the desired products. However, they play an active role in the rational management of natural resources through community actions, especially reforestation, especially with the support of development partners. Through this support, community-based organizations that involve women have been established or revitalized for the protection and sound management of some forests. In the commune of Po, the NGO Tree Aid helped organize the actors around the buffer zones of Bourou and Kampala in the PNKT as well as in the commune of Nobéré around the buffer zones of Barsé and Soulougré. Organized into forest management groups, these organizations have created specific commissions for better management of these entities (commissions for reforestation, bushfires, firewood, NWFP management, monitoring, and conflict management).

Management tools have been developed, including local management agreements revised in local management charters and forest management and management plans accompanied by action plans. Forest management groups have received training in environmental protection, particularly in the areas of tree maintenance, reforestation and assisted natural regeneration.

However, although women are present on these committees (24 out of 66 members of the Bourou and Kampala Buffer Zone Management Committees are women), they are poorly represented in the governing bodies of committees and other forest management structures. When they are members of these structures, they occupy positions considered to be of little importance (cash, assistant positions). This situation does not favor a real inclusion of women in the management and local governance of forest resources and the taking into account of their priorities. In view of the strong mobilization they demonstrate in community forest protection activities, according to the opinions gathered in the field, their presence in decision-making bodies should be strengthened.

[87]Sama, 2015

GENDER-RELATED CHALLENGES IN THE PONASI LANDSCAPE

The gender-related challenges facing the PONASI complex today are related to (i) a low level of women's organization into profitable economic units; (ii) poor control over factors of production by women; (iii) the low representation of women in decision-making positions in the structures responsible for managing forest resources; iv) a low level of understanding of gender in the project area.

Possible solutions include: (i) the organization of women in cooperatives that maintain profitable economic units capable of creating more benefits through the exploitation of forest resources; ii) contribution to the development of enterprises producing and processing niche products (organic, bio-equitable products, etc.) around forest areas managed by cooperatives; iii) the acceptance of women in positions of responsibility and decision-making in forest management structures; iv) avoidance of the globalizing approach that hides disparities and inequalities between men and women; v) awareness of gender bias towards women's success (in general terms, a woman who generates more income than her husband will no longer be subject to it). These solutions are integrated into each component of the project.

In summary, the factors influencing the external context of the project's gender approach can be summarized in the table below.

Table 2: Factors influencing adoption of a gender-sensitive approach in the project (adapted from Tree Aid 2018)

Factors	Favorable to gender sensitivity	Unfavorable to gender sensitivity
Political	Existence of a national gender policy (PNG); Existence of a National Council for the Promotion of Gender; Existence of a Regional Council for the Promotion of Gender; Existence of a City Council for the Promotion of Gender; Institutional policies of technical and financial partners integrating the consideration and promotion of gender	Poor application of PNG Poor functioning of the deconcentrated structures responsible for the implementation of PNG (regional and communal councils on gender) Lack of mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of gender practices of technical and financial partners at local level
Economic	Existence of a potential for exploiting forest resources (non-timber forest products, firewood) Commitment of technical and financial partners to support the development of forest value chains Opportunities to develop value chains of viable non-wood forest products Existence of a national strategy and action plan for the promotion and valorisation of NWFPs Development of a National NWFP Commercialization Strategy and Action Plan (under development)	Women's monetary poverty and poor access of women to financial services for lack of guarantee Low control of forest resources by women Inadequate and unstable financial support from technical and financial partners to support and enhance the gender-sensitive management of forest resources Degradation and removal of plant and wildlife resources
Sociocultural	Access of women and men to forest resources Men and women trained and available for the protection of the environment: reforestation, maintenance Exploitation of forest products by women for decoction, childcare and traditional medicine	Persistent confusion over the true meaning of the gender concept Low representation of women in forest resources coordination and management bodies More pronounced illiteracy among women Priority reinvestment of women's incomes in the household to cover social charges (health, education, food, clothing ...)
Technological	Existence of new environmentally friendly processing and conservation technologies that can be used in non-timber forest products (NTFPs) processing units most often held by women's groups Facilitating communication with new information and communication technologies	Economic constraints for access to new NTFP processing and development technologies in enterprises operated by women's groups Limited access of women to ICTs due to their level of education
Environnemental	Availability of exploitable resources by men and women in target areas Initiatives to protect plant and wildlife resources observable at community level with the involvement of state services, men and women Strong ability of women to mobilize for the protection of forest resources Strong involvement of women in capacity building actions	Land pressure linked to the extension of agricultural areas and reducing areas dedicated to the production of forest resources including NTFPs, which are the forest products most exploited by women Degradation of floristic resources Removal of forest resource exploitation sites from settlements Climate change pressure, bush fires, abusive cuts
Legal	Existence of traditional regulations for the protection of forest resources (sacred wood, tacit charter of protection and exploitation)	Traditional restrictions as prohibitions for women / girls (socio-cultural constraints)

Factors	Favorable to gender sensitivity	Unfavorable to gender sensitivity
	National Gender Policy favorable to the involvement and valorization of the contribution of the woman for the exploitation and the fair management of the income Existence of an enabling legislative framework: the environmental code, forest code, the mining code, the rural land law that affirms the equal access to environmental resources.	

Access to agricultural resources. Women are disproportionately affected by access to the factors of production and land resources on which they depend for their livelihoods and living conditions because of the inequalities related to their accessibility. For example, for sites set up for intensive production, the number of women beneficiaries is much lower than that of men.

Livestock. Women are mainly involved in the breeding of small ruminants (sheep, goats), in pig breeding and in poultry farming, following an extensive breeding method. For small ruminants and pigs, they practice much more breeding. Fattening is almost non-existent, although this mode of production generates more income.

CONCLUSION

Similar to the social systems that characterize Burkinabe societies in general, the traditional distribution of gender roles is at the origin of gender-differentiated behavior in production activities (processing and marketing activities) in the landscaped area of the PONASI complex. Production systems are dominated and dictated by a predominant patriarchal system where women and children are simply considered productive assets or simply unpaid labor and not involved in decision-making. In the PONASI landscape, inequalities and gender disparities contribute to the structural weakness of the economy and the feminization of poverty. Women, the main actors in the exploitation and management of forest resources, do not currently derive significant benefits from the resources exploited. Thus, the project will aim at improving the accessibility of women to factors of production, information, and contributing to the development of value chains that will benefit them, in order to facilitate their contribution to the management of protected areas and conservation of biodiversity in the project area.

Gender Action Plan

Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Timeline	Responsibility
Component 1. Framework for Integrated Landscape Management of PONASI with sustainable financing for its operation					
Output 1.1 The "PONASI Landscape Co-Governance Mechanism" is updated, strengthened and operationalized					
Ensure the integration of regional and communal councils for the promotion of gender in the PONASI landscape co-governance mechanism through awareness raising (output 1.1.3)	Number of regional gender promotion councils participating in the PONASI landscape co-governance mechanism	3	0	Year 1	Project Gender Expert Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Promotion of Gender (SP/CONEP gender) Housing, and Community Development
	Number of communal councils promoting gender that are part of the PONASI landscape co-governance mechanism	9		Year 1	
Train regional and commune councils to master the gender concept and their role in the implementation of the national gender policy (output 1.1.3)	Number of regional councils trained in mastering the gender concept and their role in the implementation of the national gender policy	3	0 (regional and communal councils have not yet been trained on gender and do not really control their role in the implementation of the national gender policy)	Year 1	Project Gender Expert
	Number of communal councils trained in the mastery of the gender concept and their role in the implementation of the national gender policy	9		Year 1	Project Gender Expert
Train regional and communal councils in gender and development (output 1.1.3)	Number of regional councils trained in gender and development	3	0 (regional and communal councils are not yet trained in gender and development for better local ownership of the issue)	Year 1	Project Gender Expert
	Number of communal councils trained in gender and development	9		Year 1	Project Gender Expert
Conduct training for the collection and analysis of gender specific data to build national and local capacity to mainstream gender issues in the environmental land use planning process for the PONASI landscape (output 1.1.3)	Number of training sessions for the collection of gender specific data in support of project activities	At least 4 training events: 2 national level (e.g. ministries in charge of Agriculture and the Environment) and 3 at the local level (1 in each region)	0	Year 1	Gender Expert Gender Bureau, Division of Gender and Family Affairs Ministry of Social Development, Housing, and Community Development
Train regional and local councils to use the tools or reflection matrices designed to take	Number of regional councils trained on the use of tools or reflection matrices designed to take into account the gender dimension	3	0	Year 1	Project Gender Expert

Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Timeline	Responsibility
into account the gender dimension in the project (output 1.1.3)	Number of communal councils trained on the use of tools or reflection matrices designed to take into account the gender dimension	9	0	Year 1	Project Gender Expert
Output 1.2 The territorial planning tool is adopted as a spatial planning methodology					
Conduct a participatory gender responsive analysis of land use, biodiversity, natural resources management and ecosystem services use in project intervention areas	Conducting a study of gender responsive analysis completed of land use, biodiversity, natural resources management and ecosystems services benefits in project area	One (1)	Gender responsive analysis does not exist on the project area	Year 1	Gender Expert Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-Agricultural Development (MAAH) OFINAP, DGEF, DREEVCC / MEGECC
Include sex disaggregated data for the nine prioritized communes into the project supported information management database (output 1.2)	Percent of sex disaggregated data by sage, diversity of women and men, community, income levels, social status, cultural factors, land tenure, natural resources and ecosystem uses	100% of data	0% (information management database has not been developed)	Year 1	Gender Expert Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-Agricultural Development (MAAH) OFINAP, DGEF, DREEVCC/ MEGECC
Develop gender responsive tools for the collection of relevant gender-specific data on land use, biodiversity, natural resources management and ecosystem services use in project intervention areas to inform a gender responsive analysis (output 1.2)	Availability of gender responsive tools for the collection of data	A suite of gender responsive data collection tools developed	No tool has yet been developed	Year 1	Gender Expert Land Use Division, Ministry of Agriculture
Output 1.4 Development of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan to guide the management of the PONASI landscape over the next 15 years					
Input gender responsive socioeconomic indicators into the environmental land use planning process (output 1.4.1)	Gender responsive Territorial Planning Tool addresses the different needs and vulnerabilities of women and men and with mechanism to promote their participation in its implementation	One tool	Territorial Planning Tool has not been developed	Year 1	Gender Expert DGEF, DREEVCC / MEGECC PA Planning Expert
Include gender considerations and gender sensitive indicators in the PONASI Landscape Master Plan and related instruments (output 1.4.1)	Gender responsive Master Plan for the PONASI Landscape	Gender responsive Master Plan for the PONASI Landscape developed	Master Plan for the PONASI Landscape and related instruments has not been developed	Years 1 and 2	Gender Expert MAAH OFINAP, DGEF, DREEVCC / MEGECC
	Number of management plans for prioritized protected areas which address women and men, and other socially vulnerable groups' needs, and with mechanisms to promote women's participation (output 2.2.2)	One (1) gender-responsive protected area management plans	0 (protected area management plans have not been developed)	Years 1 and 2	Gender Expert OFINAP, DGEF, DREEVCC / MEGECC

Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Timeline	Responsibility
Integrate NTFP production spaces dedicated to women's cooperatives into pilot sites (output 1.4.1)	Area of sites dedicated primarily to the exploitation of NTFPs for the benefit of women's cooperatives	200 ha	0	Year 2	DGEF, DREEVCC
Output 1.5 Management requirements for the units of the territory, support the implementation of the PONASI Landscape Management Master Plan					
Component 2. Strengthening the PONASI Protected Area System					
Output 2.1 Institutional and individual capacities within PA agencies are enhanced through targeted capacity building interventions					
Ensure adequate women representation when establishing the collaborative management committees for PAs. (output 2.1.1)	Level of women participation in collaborative management committees	A minimum of 60% female membership and female participation in leadership in protected area-level committees	Existing management committees (Zovic, CAF, village forests) do not take into account gender	Year 2	Gender Expert OFINAP, DGEF, DREEVCC / MEGECC
Support the development and implementation of a gender-sensitive capacity development plan (Output 2.1.3)	Existence of a gender-sensitive capacity development plan	1 plan	0 (there is not yet a gender-sensitive capacity development plan in the project area)	Year 1	Project Gender Expert Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Promotion of Gender (SP/CONEP gender) Housing, and Community Development
Support the development of a gender-sensitive communication strategy (output 2.1.2)	Existence of a gender-sensitive communication strategy in the project area	1 plan	0 (there is not yet a gender-sensitive communication plan in the project area)	Year 1	Project Gender Expert Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Promotion of Gender (SP/CONEP gender) Housing, and Community Development
Strengthen the technical capacities of women's cooperatives in the management of NTFP production areas that will be delimited and granted for sustainable exploitation and management (output 2.1.2)	Number of training sessions conducted for the benefit of cooperatives on planting techniques and maintenance of plants in certified areas Number of participants in training sessions	04 training sessions for 04 cooperatives	0	Year 2-3	Forest Service
Involve women who run restaurants that sell wild meat in anti-poaching (output 2.1.2)	Number of women who run restaurants that sell wild meat involved in anti-poaching (output 2.1.2)	At least 50% of the women who run such restaurants	0	Year 4-6	Project Gender Expert Forest Service
Output 2.2 The management effectiveness of the State-managed PAs of the PONASI complex - Kabore-Tambi, Nazinga and Sissili, including corridors # 1 and # 2 is reinforced by a series of technical support					
Include gender considerations into the templates for management plans, collaborative management agreements, to ensure gender considerations will be	Number of PA management plans and of village collaborative management agreements that address women and other socially vulnerable groups' needs, and with	One (1)	No template for PA management plans and for village collaborative	Years 1 and 2	Gender Expert OFINAP, DGEF, DREEVCC / MEGECC

Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Timeline	Responsibility
integrated in the protected area management plans and especially in the village collaborative management agreements (output 2.2.2)	mechanisms to promote women's participation and the sustainable use and conservation of forests		management agreement have yet been developed		
Identify and develop gender indicators to monitor women's participation in the development and implementation of the management plans for Nazinga, PNKT and Sissili PAS, corridors #1 and #2, and for ZOVICs as well as for monitoring impact on women (output 2.2.2)	Number of management plans with gender responsive indicators	Three (3) for state PAs (Nazinga Game Ranch, Sissili Classified Forest, Kaboré-Tambi National Park), and at least 50% of village collaborative management agreements are gender-responsive	Exisiting management plans for Nazinga Game Ranch and the Kaboré-Tambi National Park are not gender responsive and no village collaborative management agreement has yet been developed	Years 1 and 2	Gender Expert OFINAP, DGEF, DREEVCC / MEGECC
Component 3. Sustainable Land and Resources Management and Diversification of Livelihoods					
Output 3.1 Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices are implemented by communities within the PONASI landscape					
Advocate for better representation of beneficiary women in the sites developed for agricultural production (output 3.1.3)	Rate of women beneficiaries of production plots in developed sites	At least 50% of the beneficiaries are women	40% of women had access to lowlands developed in 2016 in Central East; 35% in the South Center; 27.8% in Central West		Project Gender Expert Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family SP/CONEP gender Housing, and Community Development
Provide training and outreach in communities that is conducive to women's participation (output 3.1.3)	Percent of training events in communities with child care assistance being provided if needed	A minimum of 50% of the training conducted in communities with childcare assistance if needed	Training not started	Years 1 to 3	Project Team Gender Expert Ministry of Culture, Arts and Tourism
Adopt a transformative gender approach to reduce women's workloads, enabling them to participate effectively in the project, such as access to improved seeds and small production equipment to alleviate their work in their own field (output 3.1)	Percentage of women reporting being alleviated in their housework and field work	More than 75% of women say they spend less time on firewood and water collection tasks	Almost all women in the PONASI complex devote a lot of time to household chores, field work and do not have access to equipment and production inputs	Year 2 - Year 4	Communication and Knowledge Management Expert Gender Expert

Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Timeline	Responsibility
Ensure the attendance of women in the demonstration activities as part of the support to producers (output 3.1.3)	Number of women benefiting annually from demonstration activities and supply of climate-resilient crop varieties	200	Training not started	Years 1 to 3	MAAH
Output 3.2 The management of natural resources in forests and community pastoral areas is improved					
Capitalize and popularize women's know-how in environmental resource management	Existence of a compendium of women's know-how in the management of environmental resources	01 compendium of women's know-how in the management of environmental resources	0	Year 4-6	Project Gender Expert Forest Service
Output 3.3 Sustainable local forest products processing enterprises are established					
Support the establishment of 04 women's or predominantly women's cooperatives for the exploitation of NTFP value chains (output 3.3)	Existence of (1) cooperative for producing liane goïne juice in the commune of Nobéré, one (1) cooperative for the production of honey in the PONASI landscape area, and two (2) cooperatives for producing shea butter in the communes of Guiaro and Zabré-Zoaga, and proportion of women members of these cooperatives	04 cooperatives	0 (the groups of women encountered in the communes are not organized into cooperatives)	Year 2-3	Community Development Expert Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Promotion of Gender (SP/CONEP gender) Housing, and Community Development
Support the organic and fair certification of production spaces and shea products managed by women's cooperatives (output 3.3)	Area of shea production sites with organic and fair-trade certification	200 ha	0	Year 2	Certification office Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Promotion of Gender (SP/CONEP gender)
Strengthen the technical and entrepreneurial capacities of women beneficiaries through training adapted to women and meeting their aspirations and needs, as appropriate fruit collection practices, prevention of adverse environmental impacts; good practices for reducing post-harvest and storage losses; processing techniques; health aspects, standards of quality and hygiene; equitable value chains, savings and microenterprise management (output 3.3.4)	Nature of technical training provided Number of beneficiaries	At least 75% of the beneficiaries master the training provided At least 90% of beneficiaries have been trained		Year 2	Project Gender Expert Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Promotion of Gender (SP/CONEP gender)
Ensure that the establishment of production units (buildings and equipment) (output 3.3.6) is adapted to the women who will use them and take their needs into account	Number of production units installed	04	No production unit for organic shea butter or goine liana juice production unit	Year 2	Expert in entrepreneurship Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Promotion of Gender (SP/CONEP gender)
Ensure that the partnership with a microfinance institution in the PONASI region does not discriminate against women in order to ensure that financial products	Existence of a partnership with a microfinance institution offering innovative financial products and services tailored to	01	0	Year 2	Financial Expert Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Promotion of Gender (SP/CONEP gender)

Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Timeline	Responsibility
and services are adapted to the needs of women in production units and processing enterprises (output 3.3.6)	the needs of women in production units and processing enterprises				
Provide training to men and women in microcredit and microenterprise development (output 3.3.4)	Percent of women benefiting from training	75% of beneficiaries of trainings in microcredit and microenterprise development are women	Training not started	Years 1 to 3	Company providing training services with support from project Gender Expert
Support the implementation of a gender-sensitive communication strategy related to the marketing of the various products of goine liana juice, quality honey, shea butter and support the participation of cooperatives in fairs and other national events promoting NTFP (output 3.3.4)	Existence of a gender-sensitive communication strategy in connection with the marketing of the different products of goine liana juice, quality honey, shea butter, which highlights the participation of women in these sectors Number of women's cooperatives participating in fairs and other national events promoting NTFP s	One study 04	0	Year 4	Expert in marketing of forest products Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Promotion of Gender (SP/CONEP gender)
Conduct a market analysis and develop an action plan to ensure that women have access to incentives to promote sustainable forestry practices, including collection of NTFP (output 3.3.7)	Proportion of women with access to microcredit, and markets	Minimum of 40% of beneficiaries of incentives and access to markets to promote NTFP, and conservation-oriented agriculture practices are women	Access to incentives and markets for NTFP as a result of the project yet to commence	Years 2 to 4	Company providing certification-related services Financial Expert
Provide training to men and women in microcredit and microenterprise development (output 3.3.4)	Percent of women benefiting from training	At least 75% of beneficiaries of trainings in microcredit and microenterprise development are women	Training not started	Years 1 to 3	Company providing training services with support from project Gender Expert
Capacity building and support for women-owned NTFP processing and ecotourism small business receiving technical assistance in production, labeling, and marketing (output 3.3.4)	Number of women-owned NTFP processing and ecotourism small business receiving technical assistance	4	0	Years 1 to 4	Company to improve the competitiveness of small community-based businesses Gender Expert
Output 3.4 Strengthened capacities for better sharing of tourism benefits with local communities in the PONASI landscape					

Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Timeline	Responsibility
Establish a gender-sensitive sustainable tourism development strategy for the PONASI landscape (output 3.4.1)	Existence of a gender-sensitive sustainable tourism development strategy for the PONASI landscape	01 strategy	0	Years 2 to 3	Ministry of Culture, Arts and Tourism
Develop a gender-sensitive capacity building and training program in tourism and hospitality (output 3.4.3)	Existence of a gender-sensitive capacity building and training program in tourism and hospitality	01 strategy	0	Years 2 to 3	Ministry of Culture, Arts and Tourism
Grants are allocated to tourism-related small and micro-businesses owned by women (output 3.4.4)	Proportion of grant beneficiaries who are women	75%	0	Years 1 to 3	Multi-stakeholder group selection committee
Ensure that the selection of attendees for tourism training includes women (output 3.4.3)	Percent of women participation in all training	70% of the training recipients are women	Recipients not yet selected	Year 1	Project Team Gender Expert Ministry of Culture, Arts and Tourism
Component 4: Gender mainstreaming, and knowledge and learning management					
Output 4.1 Gender Action plan implemented, monitored and evaluated					
Integrate women's experiences into knowledge products that will incorporate institutional strengthening and capacity building initiatives, for continued institutional and private sector learning and activity implementation	Percent of knowledge products reflecting women's portrayal and lessons learnt featuring women's experiences	100%	No knowledge products developed	Years 1 to 4	Communication and Knowledge Management Expert Gender Expert
Establish a monitoring system to learn from the SLM, CSA, and biodiversity conservation interventions, including gender-based indicators	Monitoring system to learn from the SLM, CSA, and biodiversity conservation interventions	Monitoring system includes gender-based/SMART indicators	Monitoring system not developed	Year 1	Communication and Knowledge Management Expert Gender Expert
Develop materials to document women experiences and to raise public awareness about women/s needs expectations regarding SLM, biodiversity conservation and CSA (output 4.1)	Percent of training and public awareness materials and curricula produced that include women's experiences and information disaggregated by gender	A minimum of 80% of all training materials, public awareness materials, and curricula developed in SLM, BD conservation, and CSA include women experiences and gender sensitive information	Training materials not yet developed	Year 1	Communication and Knowledge Management Expert Gender Expert
Provide Gender equality sensitization training to major project stakeholders including regional and commune-levels authorities and and local level stakeholders for gender mainstreaming in the project (output 4.1).	Level of understanding among regional and commune-levels authorities and local level stakeholders of gender issues	100% of participants achieve a 75% score in the post training test as a demonstration of their understanding of gender aspects of land and NRM and	0%	Year 1	Project Gender Expert Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Promotion of Gender (SP/CONEP gender) Housing, and Community Development

Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Timeline	Responsibility
		conservation of BD and ES			
Output 4.2: Technical knowledge and lessons learned from the project's experiences are compiled, assessed and translated into knowledge products					
Monitor indicators in the project results framework, including gender related indicators data disaggregated for men and women (output 4.2)	Level of women participation in monitoring and evaluation activities	100 % of project M&E activities with women participation	None, project M&E activities have not started	Years 1 to 6	Gender Expert M&E Expert
Ensure a proportionate representation of women among respondents are included in the project surveys and baseline data collected (output 4.2)	Level of women participation in monitoring and evaluation activities	100 % of project M&E activities with women participation	None, project M&E activities have not started	Years 1 to 6	Gender Expert M&E Expert
Establish during the mid-term and final evaluations and other M&E activities, differentiated spaces for consultation and dialogue, only with female referents on the one hand and male referents on the other (output 4.2)	Level of women participation in monitoring and evaluation activities	100 % of project M&E activities with women participation	None, project M&E activities have not started	Years 1 to 6	Gender Expert M&E Expert Independent Evaluators
Output 4.3. Learnings are disseminated through the project communication plan to enable their widespread adoption					
Ensure that the materials produced encourage the use of inclusive gender-neutral language and that women are depicted (output 4.3)	Percent of materials produced use inclusive language with depictions of women	100%	Media products not produced	Years 1 to 4	Communication and Knowledge Management Expert Gender Expert

Annex G: UNDP Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identif	Type	Impact & Probability	Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Possibility of occurrence of terrorist attacks in the project implementing area. These terrorist attacks would lead fear and anxiety which will hinder the project effective implementation and the achievement of results.	May 23, 2019	Political	P = 2 I = 4 Moderate	- Train the project's key stakeholders on safety measures and the ways to operate in difficult security environments - Because of security issues in some parts of the country which may deter international tourists, the project will initially look at domestic travel, including from expatriates, and business travelers from Ouagadougou and existing visitors (e.g. hunters and their entourage; people staying for elephant viewing). The project provides for the identification and assessment of local safety and security issues in the PONASI landscape as well as the need for additional support. - While the PONASI area has not seen any incident and is considered as being safe, the security situation in some areas of the country and in the region is a cause for concern and is likely to deter foreign tourists to travel to Burkina Faso. A new livelihood output is included and validated by the PRF validation workshop. This output aims at developing three promising value chains based on the sustainable use of NTFP, targeting mainly women as beneficiaries, and putting in place the conditions for sustainability: Output 3.3 Sustainable local forest products processing enterprises are established, providing livelihoods and generating sustained income, especially for women and vulnerable people. This addition allows to have a more diversified strategy for the development of sustainable livelihoods linked to PAs and to the sustainable use of forest products.	MEGECC			-
2	Recurrence of social movements such as strikes. These social movements would reduce the availability of staff of the public administration (Environment and Finance) who are involved in some parts of the project implementation.	May 23, 2019	Political	P = 3 I = 2 Moderate	Open an account for the project in a commercial bank to facilitate the deblocking of project resources in case of blockage at the level of the Treasury	MEGECC			-
3	Non-availability of the government contribution in funding this project might delay the implementation of project activities supported by the government resources	May 23, 2019	Financial	P = 2 I = 1 Low	Plan provisional resources on UNDP funds to pre-finance these activities.	UNDP CO			-

#	Description	Date Identif	Type	Impact & Probability	Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
4	Capacity building of ecoguards and rangers as part of the surveillance program for the protected areas of the PONASI complex to strengthen anti-poaching measures could possibly lead to human rights abuses against vulnerable local communities.	May 23, 2019	Social	I = 3 P = 3 Moderate	Include rules in the trainings (output 2.1.3) and in the enforcement guidance documents (output 2.2.5) to prevent abusive and unjustified use of force to control poaching. Clear guidelines and procedures for enforcing regulations to be identified and communicated to all stakeholders involved in surveillance and enforcement of regulations for all PAs will include stringent rules on the violation of human rights to prevent any community member, eco-guard or ranger directly or indirectly involved in surveillance activities under the project from being implicated in a case of violence against vulnerable local populations. As part of establishing a mechanism to monitor compliance and prevent/manage conflicts (output 1.5.4), establish a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), in line with mandatory Social and Environmental Standards (SES) for collaborative problem solving, as a "first line" recourse for situations in which some stakeholders have a concern about the project's potential impacts on them.	MEGECC			
5	New techniques of agriculture, pastoralism or exploitation of forest products may affect communities in their natural resource use patterns, especially women. Access to resources in the family plot is open for household members, men and women. In general, NWFPs are for women and young people, except for the néré that has social value and whose collection is supervised men. Anything that is outside of the family farm is open access. However, when profitable chains are developed, as planned under output 3.3, men are interested and compete with women. Shea has gained in value over the past 5 years and is now collected by men who bring them directly to the market. In some sites, this competition for collecting leads to the collection of immature fruits.	May 23, 2019	Social	I = 3 P = 3 Moderate	With the support of traditional authorities, identify those segments of the population who are negatively affected by project interventions, including the loss or reduction of access to resources through enhanced access rules to corridors and protected areas. Areas in corridors 1 and 2 will be negotiated with the local authorities (village chief, chief of land), demarcated and certified for the production of organic shea for the benefit of the groups of women involved. These areas will be identified and delimitated as shea production areas and agreements and specifications will be developed to secure access to resources in these production areas for members of the women cooperative and supervise activities and ensure their sustainability. Adopt a gender-sensitive approach to foster women participation in decision-making and planning processes supported by the project and ensure their representation and effective participation in the co-governance platform for the management of the PONASI landscape	MEGECC			
6	Proposed project activities are located in or near critical habitats and / or ecologically	May 23, 2019	Environ-mental	I = 2	All activities of component 2 will contribute to improve the effectiveness of their management in compliance	MEGECC			

#	Description	Date Identif	Type	Impact & Probability	Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
	sensitive areas, such as legally protected areas. A new building will be constructed to provide adequate space for the PNKT management unit offices, common workspaces and tourist facilities.			P = 5 Moderate	with the limitations prescribed by law, particularly the 2011 Forest Code. The interventions proposed in the project strictly avoid engaging in any activity likely to have adverse effects on the fauna and flora or on the integrity of protected areas. To avoid negative impacts on the protected area and sensitive resources and to be consistent with legal constraints, the building will be located at the park entrance, outside the park boundaries. The building architecture and surrounding landscape will be designed following sustainable design principles. This will include electrification with solar panels and natural cooling systems, water provision including through water harvesting and grey-water recycling. The establishment of the visitor complex will be preceded by the elaboration of a feasibility study and a business plan – and if required an environmental impact assessment.				
7	The project will support changes in land and resource use that can have adverse effects on livelihoods. In recent years, the Forestry Department has required the departure of farmers and ranchers from a portion of the Sissili classified forest that had undergone a conversion attempt into a pastoral zone. Though not requiring any population displacement, the project intervention will reinforce the Government's message on the status of the CF and on permitted uses. Also, the project will formalize the creation of a wildlife corridor that has been established through a previous project. There is a risk that pastoralists have begun to re-invade the periphery of this corridor, in which case the project will have to increase awareness about boundaries and prohibited uses. Strengthening surveillance activities in the PNKT could limit access to herders who illegally encroach on its periphery.	May 23, 2019	Social	I = 2 P = 4 Moderate	If necessary, the project will support the Government in taking into account needs -even limited- for the displacement of populations or activities in protected areas and corridors. Given that protected areas and wildlife corridors are currently the subject of several interventions by the Government and its partners, at project inception, it will be necessary to clearly assess the risk of economic displacement of local populations due to limited access to land and resources, even without physical displacement, to provide a clear baseline situation and to devise measures to avoid or mitigate potential negative impacts related to the adoption and implementation of sustainable land and natural resources management. Improving the carrying capacity of grazing areas planned under the project will provide a viable and sustainable alternative that will allow pastoralists to continue their activity without prejudice. Regarding the potential closure of hunting activities under Output 2.2.2, a comprehensive review of the management of wild game hunting in the RGN, Sissili CF and ZOVICs since their creation will document the socio-economic impacts and the status of game populations. This study will document the costs and benefits for the various stakeholders, i.e. the Government, the concessionaires and the local populations, and will thus	MEGECC			

#	Description	Date Identif	Type	Impact & Probability	Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
	In addition, the possibility of the temporary closure of hunting in the RGN, Sissili CF and ZOVICs will result in short-term loss of income for concessionaires and the Government and the temporary loss of a subsistence activity for the communities using ZOVICs for subsistence hunting and source of income for local communities who lease their ZOVIC to concessionaires for commercial small game hunting.				allow predicting the socio-economic consequences of a possible closure of hunting in these sites. The decision to close the hunting will be based on the recognition of the unsustainability of hunting as currently managed and the inability of game populations to withstand the pressure of hunting due to a worrying decline in populations. Observations in the last decade indicate that local communities now derive little benefits from hunting activities and would therefore experience little short-term impact from a hunting closure. A decrease in game populations will affect the revenues of the Government and the concessionaires in the medium and long term, so that the impact of the closure of the hunting will only negatively affect them in the short term, while all stakeholders will benefit from a medium-term closure by avoiding a permanent loss of the resources that support this activity. The project will support various projects that will allow a diversification of sources of income for local populations, which will help to alleviate the effects of the closure of hunting in ZOVICs.				
8	The project may pose the risk of introducing invasive alien species as part of support to agroforestry systems and introduction of climate adapted seed varieties to restore degraded land resources in the village terroirs of the pilot sites.	May 23, 2019	Environ-mental	I = 2 P = 2 Low	The project will use indigenous species and recruit a Forest Ecology Specialist to provide the required expertise to ensure that none of the selected agroforestry and climate-adapted species is likely to pose a risk as an invasive alien species.	MEGECC			
9	The collection of non-timber products in natural forests to support the development of non-timber forest products value chains may pose a risk to the sustainability of those resources	May 23, 2019	Environ-mental	I = 2 P = 5 Moderate	To ensure that the activities supported by the project will not result in the degradation or depletion of the natural resources that communities depend on for their livelihood and well-being, the project (i) provides for the collection of NTFPs in forests to be preceded by an assessment of the sustainable production capacity of the resource used, and (ii) will provide technical training to build the capacity of both male and female beneficiaries to ensure the sustainability of harvested resources. The project will raise awareness of members of local communities on the fact that the sustainability of their benefits will largely depend on the avoidance of potential adverse effects of value chain development on harvested biological resources. The planned trainings will include, among other things, good practices for fruit collection (liane goïne and shea) respectful of the resource and	MEGECC			

#	Description	Date Identif	Type	Impact & Probability	Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
					which does not compromise its regeneration in a natural environment; prevention of adverse environmental impacts; and compliance with laws, regulations and agreements regarding access to protected areas and the use of their resources.				
10	A few sacred forests are present in the PONASI landscape including the sacred groves in the Sissili classified forest, the sacred hills and sacred waterholes in the Sissili and in the Nahouri. Although no specific intervention is foreseen in sacred forests or any sacred site, there is a possibility that measures to improve the preservation and management of village forests could affect them.	May 23, 2019	Environ-mental	I = 2 P =5 Low	In Burkina Faso, sacred forests are entrusted to the direct management of local communities. Forest management groups, customary and religious authorities, village chiefs and land chiefs develop consensus management rules, mainly prohibitions, to regulate access to resources, including the prohibition of cutting trees in sacred woods. To develop community forests zoning plans, the project will involve all stakeholders to agree on simple rules for each zone and will integrate the existing consensus management rules including those that protect sacred forests.	MEGECC			
11	The project will develop and implement zoning plans, improve pasture management, habitat restoration and enhancement that could affect land agreements and community property rights.	May 23, 2019	Social	I = 2 P = 2 Low	The zoning plans will respect the community and individual ownership of land and natural resources and will be developed in line with regional planning schemes and communal development plans. To achieve the overall goal to improve land use within the PONASI complex, the project will pay particular attention to community engagement and ownership. A participatory approach will be adopted for all decisions. Although the project will avoid displacing any land and resource user, the participatory land use planning process in the PONASI landscape area to be implemented in Component 1, provides for compensation measures for land and resource access restrictions that would result from a new configuration or a new use of a portion of the landscape and will include the establishment of a conflict management mechanism.	MEGECC			
12	The project could result in release of pollutants into the environment due to support to agro-silvo-pastoral practices in terroirs within the PONASI landscape. Agriculture, as commonly practiced, uses herbicides and pesticides excessively to replace tillage and weeding labour.	May 23, 2019	Environ-mental	I = 2 P = 2 Low	Project interventions will not increase agricultural activities and will aim to discourage producers from using chemical pesticides and herbicides by promoting organic agriculture, raising awareness of the environmental and human health impacts of herbicide and pesticide use and the impact on bee populations and honey production which is well established in the PONASI landscape. The project will promote models of sustainable agriculture	MEGECC			

#	Description	Date Identif	Type	Impact & Probability	Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
					and tillage that do not rely on the use of chemical herbicides and pesticides.				
13	The proposed project would potentially lead to the production of non-hazardous waste by supporting the shea sector which produces as waste the hulls of shea kernels.	May 23, 2019	Environ-mental	I = 1 P = 5 Low	The project plans to use shea almond shells as biomass energy in pyrolysis furnaces to feed the shea nut processing process.	MEGECC			

Annex H: Additional agreements: GEF OFP letter

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
DE L'ECONOMIE VERTE ET DU
CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE

SECRETARIAT PERMANENT DU
CONSEIL NATIONAL POUR LE
DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

BURKINA FASO
Unité - Progrès - Justice

Ouagadougou le 22 MAI 2019

N° 2019/198 /MEEVCC/SP-CNDD/PFO-FEM

GEF Operational Focal Point

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Mr Pradeep Kurukulasuriya
Executive Coordinator UNDP-GEF
304 East 45th St, 9th Floor
New York, NY 10 017, USA

Objet : Approbation of project document intitled : « Integrated and Sustainable Management of PONASI protected Area Landscape" for Burkina Faso

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Burkina Faso, I am pleased to inform you that Burkina Faso has decided to approve the project document intitled "Integrated and Sustainable Management of PONASI Protected Area Landscape". Please note that, the PIF and the PPG were approved on October 30, 2017, as a multi focal area project, for GEF-6 with UNDP as Implementing Agency.

I hereby confirm the approbation of the project document as formulated and financed under the GEF Trust Found.

Sincerely,

Justin GOUNGOUNGA
Chevalier de l'Ordre National

SP-CNDD 01 BP 6486 Ouagadougou 01

Tél. : (226) 25 374092 E-mail : spconedd@fasonet.bf

Annex I. Target landscape profile

Ranch de Gibier et Forêt Classée de Nazinga

Au Centre Sud du Burkina Faso, dans les provinces du Nahouri (à l'Est) et de la Sissili (à l'Ouest), la forêt de Nazinga a d'abord été classée par l'Arrêté n°8327/SE du 04/12/1953. Une ONG canadienne, l'African Wildlife Husbandry Development Association (AWHDA), a lancé le projet pilote de Ranch de Gibier de Nazinga en 1975 puis l'a cogéré sous les auspices du Ministère de l'Environnement de 1984 à 1990. Au moment de sa création, le projet visait la mise en place d'un ranch de la faune géré par des professionnels, non clôturé et entouré par des zones de chasse villageoises gérées par la communauté afin de créer un système de production autonome où les populations locales étaient des collaborateurs pour la gestion et le partage des bénéfices. Pour ce faire, la direction du ranch a développé de nombreuses activités de production d'animaux sauvages sur le ranch: observation de la faune, chasse safari internationale, chasse au gibier, et pêche traditionnelle et commerciale par la population locale, ainsi que chasse au safari d'oiseaux et de petit gibier dans les zones de chasse des villages périphériques[88].

La Forêt classée et Ranch de Gibier de Nazinga (FC/RGN) a plus tard été créé par le Décret N°2000-092/PRES/PM/MEE du 17 mars 2000 portant agrandissement de la forêt domaniale classée de Nazinga pour couvrir une superficie de 91 300 ha et par le Décret N°2000-093/PRES/PM/MEE du 17 mars 2000 relatif à sa transformation en Forêt Classée et Ranch de Gibier. Les objectifs spécifiques de cette aire protégée sont la contribution au maintien des équilibres écologiques, à l'optimisation de la diversité biologique et au bien-être des populations riveraines; la promotion de la recherche appliquée en vue d'identifier les formes de gestion durable de la faune sauvage; la production soutenue des ressources en faune sauvage et l'organisation de toutes les formes d'utilisation durable de la faune.

Biodiversité. La zone est traversée par la rivière Sissili, principal affluent du Nazinon. La végétation du ranch fait partie de la zone de forêts claires indifférenciées. Elle est typiquement soudanaise, avec un paysage de savanes aux herbes de grande taille, parsemées d'arbres et arbustes. Les grands types de savanes se rencontrent : îlots de forêts claires à *Isoberlinia doka*, savanes boisées, arborées, arbustives et herbeuses, avec toutefois une nette prédominance des formations arbustives et boisées. Les espèces dominantes sont, pour les arbres, *Vitellaria paradoxa*, *Terminalia* spp, *Combretum glutinosum*, *Acacia* spp. et *Detarium microcarpum* et, pour les graminées, *Schizachyrium sanguineum* et *Andropogon ascinoides*.

La faune de Nazinga se distingue par une densité relativement forte. On y trouve une douzaine d'espèces d'ongulés : le Buffle, l'Hippotrague, le Bubale, le Cobe defassa, le Cobe de Buffon, le Rédunca, le Guib harnaché, le Céphalophe de Grimm, le Céphalophe à flancs roux, l'Ourébi, le Phacochère. Les effectifs d'éléphants ont sensiblement augmenté. Les prédateurs sont représentés par la hyène tachetée (*Crocuta crocuta*) et rayée (*Hyaena hyaena*), le Serval (*Leptailurus serval*), le Caracal (*Caracal caracal*). Selon Birdlife International (datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/6028), 321 espèces d'oiseaux migrateurs et sédentaires ont été inventoriées jusqu'à maintenant dans le Ranch de Gibier de Nazinga qui est inclus dans la zone d'importance pour les oiseaux du complexe Kaboré Tambi, Nazinga, Sissili. Enfin, il y a plusieurs espèces de reptiles dont le crocodile du Nil, deux espèces de varans, des tortues, des serpents et des lézards, et 32 espèces de poissons.

Gestion. Le personnel compte 4 agents forestiers (y compris le chef de l'Unité de gestion du Ranch), six (6) pisteurs saisonniers et quatorze (14) pisteurs permanents. Les pisteurs, qui sont originaires des 11 villages riverains du Ranch, sont surtout rémunérés par la vente des produits du Ranch, dont la venaison qui en fait, devrait revenir aux communautés locales. Les écogardes ne sont pas reconnus par l'État comme des agents subalternes des forestiers. Quatre (4) postes forestiers sont situés autour du Ranch de Gibier de Nazinga : Sia, Walem, Poste Central à l'intérieur du Ranch, et Kounou. Seul le poste de Walem est fonctionnel et occupé en permanence. Le ranch dispose d'environ 11 motos (dont 2 en bon état) et d'un véhicule fonctionnel.

Treize zones Villageoises d'Intérêt Cynégétique (ZOVIC) ont été définies autour du Ranch sur une superficie de 54 300 ha, elles sont exploitées sous la surveillance des services techniques suivant un protocole établi entre les populations et un opérateur privé.

Mise en valeur du RGN. La gestion du pâturage permet d'obtenir une grande production de biomasse herbacée pour les herbivores. Cependant ces herbes sont aussi convoitées en saison sèche par animaux domestiques en quête de pâturage et de points d'eau. Le risque d'envahissement de l'aire par les animaux domestiques des communautés locales et des transhumants s'accompagne du risque de transmission de maladies. Les pâturages sont menacés par la prolifération du *Triompheta lepidota*, herbacée pérenne très envahissante, qui empêche les espèces appétées de se propager.

Les barrages ont été concédés à des mareyeurs qui exploitent les retenues d'eau de Kalanga, de Tanzougou et de Bodjéro. Des guides de pêche sportive sont présents dans les retenues d'eau de Kalédougou, Bodjéro et Barka. Les riverains qui souhaitent s'impliquer dans le mareyage des poissons ne maîtrisent pas les techniques de pêche et ne disposent pas de matériels adéquats pour pêcher, de

[88] Portier, B., Lungren, C.G. (2007). La faune et le ranching au Burkina Faso. In: W. Delvingt, C. Vermeulen (Eds.), Nazinga. Région Wallonne, Presse Agronomique de Gembloux, Nature+, APEFE, Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie (Burkina Faso), Gembloux and Ouagadougou. pp 33–44.

telle sorte que la location des barrages ne leur est pas rentable (3 millions FCFA/an/retenue d'eau – approx 5 100 US$). La plupart des pêcheurs viennent de Ouagadougou ou de Léo. L'effort de pêche n'est pas limité, sauf la taille qui doit atteindre la taille règlementaire dite des « trois doigts ». La pêche n'est pas suivie par le personnel technique de l'Unité de gestion du RGN et les statistiques sont fournies par les mareyeurs. On estime la production à environ 40 tonnes/an mais cette quantité est possiblement sous-estimée.

Les recettes de la mise en valeur du Ranch de Gibier de Nazinga sont reversées directement aux coffres de l'État qui les réutilise de manière globale selon ses priorités. Le budget qui est réaffecté au Ranch de Gibier de Nazinga est inférieur à ce qu'il a versé lors de l'année précédente, et ce budget est affecté à l'OFINAP qui a la charge de sept (7) aires protégées qui ne sont pas aussi rentables.

Aménagements. Près de 700 km de pistes ont été réalisés; cependant certaines pistes doivent être entretenues pour améliorer les dessertes touristiques en toute saison.

Le ranch de Gibier de Nazinga dispose onze barrages, ce qui lui confère un net avantage en saison sèche par rapport aux autres aires protégées. Cependant, la quasi-totalité des barrages sont affectés par de l'ensablement et la pollution par des ordures en provenance des terroirs agricoles adjacents.

La Lutte anti-braconnage. Malgré la couverture du Ranch par les équipes de lutte anti-braconnage (LAB), les prélèvements illicites sont encore importants. En effet, la LAB est confrontée à bon nombre de difficultés : les premiers pisteurs, engagé à la fin des années 1990, sont maintenant trop âgés pour participer aux activités sur le terrain; les pisteurs utilisent des armes à feu, et/ou des armes non légales au regard de leur statut, ou encore sans permis de port d'armes; les tenues des pisteurs ne sont pas règlementaires, parce qu'elles sont des tenues militaires de l'État; les moyens de déplacement des pisteurs (souvent des vélos) ne sont pas adaptés, les braconniers utilisant des motos; certains pisteurs informent régulièrement les braconniers sur le terrain des activités de la LAB et des sorties des équipes LAB.

Appuis. Des travaux de recherche portant sur la faune et la végétation ont été réalisés depuis 1979 par des chercheurs burkinabé, américains et européens. Aujourd'hui, la recherche est effectuée par des étudiants d'écoles spécialisées et d'Universités nationales et internationales, mais malheureusement les thèmes de recherches sont élaborés par les enseignants et ne prennent pas nécessairement en compte les besoins du Ranch pour appuyer les décisions sur la gestion durable des ressources. Malgré les nombreuses études conduites dans le Ranch de Gibier de Nazinga, sa bibliothèque est aujourd'hui pauvre, limitant ainsi la capitalisation des données. La recherche des documents, leur numérisation, et leur hébergement sur des sites WEB s'avèrent nécessaires.

Le ranch de gibier de Nazinga a bénéficié de l'appui des bailleurs de fonds depuis plusieurs années : projet FEM/Banque Mondiale de 1992 à 1997 ainsi que de l'appui du PAGEN de 2003 à 2007 – et le PNGT2-3.

Concession de chasse de la forêt classée de la Sissili (32 700 ha)

La forêt classée de la Sissili a été créée par l'Arrêté 1093/FOR du 31/12/55. Elle couvre une superficie de 32 700 ha dans la Commune de Bieha et le fleuve Sissili la divise en deux parties.

Biodiversité. La FC de la Sissili est située dans la zone phytogéographique sud soudanienne, avec une végétation constituée de savane arbustive boisée ou arborée au Nord, se transformant progressivement vers le Sud en savane boisée ou forêt claire à *Burkea africana*, *Butyrospermum paradoxum*, *Detarium microcarpum*, *Combretum* sp, *Terminalia* sp, *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, *Balanites aegyptiaca*, *Anogeissus leiocarpa*, *Acacia* sp, *Isoberlinia doka*, *Afzelia africana*, *Daniellia oliveri*. On rencontre aussi des forêts galeries le long des cours d'eau.Les plaines qui bordent la rive droite de la Sissili sont à dominance d'andropogonées : *Andropogon ascinodis*, *Andropogon gayanus*, *Hypparhenea rufa*, *Loudetia togoensis* et *Vitivera nigritana*.

La composition de la faune est similaire à celle du Ranch de gibier de Nazinga dont elle est limitrophe, avec tout de même des densités plus faibles.

Gestion**.** La forêt classée de la Sissili a été concédée pour la chasse à un opérateur privé en 1996, décédé il y a de cela une vingtaine d'année. Les ayants droits en assurent actuellement la gestion. Cependant, l'aire protégée ne dispose pas d'une unité de gestion, ni de plan d'aménagement et de gestion de la Concession, ni de plan d'actions spécifiques, comme les plans de restauration des ressources ou les plans de prélèvement des animaux.

La Concession compte environ 28 employés, dont 10 permanents et 18 saisonniers. Cependant, en réalité, un seul employé est présent en permanence pendant la saison pluvieuse. Il n'y a que des guides de chasse et pas de guides touristiques dans le campement. Le service forestier de Bieha ne dispose que de deux agents et d'une moto de service en bon état. Au niveau du campement de la Sissili, les pisteurs reçoivent seulement du carburant pour l'utilisation de leurs propres motos pour les activités de LAB.

Aménagements**.** La Concession la Chasse de la Sissili disposait d'un campement qui a été brulé par des feux sauvages en 2017 mais qui doit être reconstruit.

Les aménagements comprennent 223 kilomètres de pistes ouvertes, un forage réalisé dans le campement et 27 salines dont 12 naturelles. Outre la rivière Sissili qui comporte quelques mares pérennes dans la concession, 7 mares et retenues d'eau ou boulis ont été aménagées dans un rayon de 5 km autour du campement, le dernier boulis ayant été construit en 2017, mais certaines digues ont cédé et la plupart des boulis creusés tarissent en saison sèche. Une seule retenue située derrière le campement semble permanente et on y exerce la pêche. La Concession dispose sur toute la périphérie de bornes et de panneaux de signalisation en nombre suffisant. Une piste périmétrale incomplète délimite la concession sur environ 40 km mais n'est pas entretenue. Environ 60 km de pistes périmétrales restent à dégager entre Naboré et Yelbouga. Un mirador en bois installé à côté de la retenue d'eau permanente (environ 2km du campement est maintenant hors d'usage.

En raison du manque de formation des pisteurs et du responsable qui en assure la charge, les feux d'aménagement ne sont pas bien planifiés dans le temps et dans l'espace afin d'assurer la protection et l'alimentation continue des espèces. Les feux sont mis lors des patrouilles, et ne tiennent nullement compte des besoins de protection des espèces. Les feux d'aménagement se limitent à la zone de protection intégrale et les 5 km autour du campement alors que le reste est brûlé par les braconniers.

Suivi écologique. Au niveau de la capitalisation des données, il n'y a ni bibliothèque ni de systèmes d'archivage des données. Les structures qui y interviennent ne laissent pas de copie de leurs données.

Valorisation. Les principales espèces péchées dans la Concession sont les silures, les carpes, et les tilapias, mais il n'y a ni suivi, ni estimation des quantités prélevées. La concession de chasse de la Sissili continue à remettre les 3/4 de la venaison aux populations riveraines à tour de rôle. Pour la petite chasse dans les ZOVIC, la concession paie aux villages 5 000F/chasseur/jour pour les taxes d'accompagnement de 2 personnes/touristes. Cette somme est reversée à la fin de la campagne aux chefs de villages, qui les remettent aux intéressés.

Menaces**.** Les principales menaces sur la FC de la Sissili comprennent : i) La dégradation de la végétation à cause du braconnage, des feux de brousse tardifs, du défrichement non contrôlé renforcé par la présence de nouveaux acteurs, les agrobusinessmen, et du surpâturage. ii) Le braconnage est intense et sévit sur toute l'étendue de la concession, tout particulièrement dans la zone de Pissai, vers la frontière ghanéenne, conduit par des braconniers locaux ou ghanéens. Les principales espèces braconnées sont essentiellement le cobe de buffon, le guib harnaché, l'ourébi, les céphalophes et l'éléphant. Près de 10 carcasses d'animaux ont été retrouvées après la saison des pluies de 2017 incluant plusieurs cadavres d'éléphants, de cobe de buffon, de kobas, de cobe defassa. Ce sont des animaux abattus par des braconniers et qui sont allés mourir hors de la vue des braconniers. iii) Le non-respect de la zone tampon de 500 m par les éleveurs et les agriculteurs de telle sorte que certaines sections sont envahies. En 2017, le service forestier a procédé à la délocalisation des champs agricoles (à Pissai) mais les éleveurs y sont toujours présents, ce qui engendre des remous sociaux, les agriculteurs estimant qu'ils ont été déguerpis des terres de leurs ancêtres au profit des transhumants peuhls qui eux, y sont tolérés. iv) La coupe abusive du bois pour la carbonisation. Le service forestier effectue 2 à 3 sorties par mois en saison sèche, mais en saison pluvieuse la forêt est inaccessible et les braconniers et les délinquants s'y installent. Il n'y a pas de piste interne au-delà d'un rayon de 5 km autour du campement.

Le Parc National de Pô dit Parc National Kaboré-Tambi (PNKT)

Situé dans le Centre Sud du Burkina Faso, épousant le cours du Nazinon, le PNKT est l'un des deux Parcs Nationaux du Burkina Faso. Ce parc a été créé en 1976 avec la réunion de deux forêts domaniales (forêt de Pô et forêt de la Volta rouge) par l'Ordonnance 76-020/13/PRES/ET du 2 septembre 1976. Il couvre une superficie de 169 000 ha sur une longueur de 150 km et est traversé par la route nationale RN5 Ouagadougou-Pô-frontière du Ghana sur une distance de 30 km correspondant à sa largeur maximale.

Le PNKT est traversé du Nord au Sud par la rivière Nazinon, qui prend sa source à 330 m d'altitude sur le plateau Mossi à 50 km au nord-ouest d'Ouagadougou, à proximité de Bousé. Il traverse le parc sur toute sa longueur, et parcours 148 kilomètres dans le parc. Son altitude est de 215 m à sa sortie du parc (station limnométrique de Kampala, au pont de la route Pô-Zabre).

Biodiversité. Le parc est, dans sa très grande partie, inclus dans le domaine soudanien. La partie Nord est le domaine de la savane arbustive qui évolue progressivement en direction du Sud, vers des formations plus boisées (savanes arborées et forêts claires) et vers des milieux qui annoncent le domaine soudano-guinéen. 212 espèces de plantes ont été recensées dans les différents types de savane présents.

Les inventaires effectués dans le PNKT par le projet PAGEN dans les années 2005-2006 ont permis de répertorier plus de 100 espèces ligneuses, 151 espèces d'oiseaux parmi lesquelles des espèces rares au Burkina Faso telles que: le Crécerelle renard (*Falco alopex),* le Tchitrec bleu (*Elminia longicauda),* le Grébifoulque d'Afrique (*Podica senegalensis)* et 14 espèces de grands mammifères, dont les suivants : Bubale *(Alcelaphus buselaphus major),* Hippotrague (*Hippotragus equinus),* Guib harnaché (*Tragelaphus scriptus),* Ourébi (*Ourebia ourebi),* Céphalophe de Grimm (*Sylvicapra grimmia),* Patas (*Erythrocebus patas),* Vervet (*Cercopithecus aethiops),* Cynocéphale (*Papio hamadryas anubis),* Phacochère (*Phacochoerus africanus),* Cobe redunca (*Redunca redunca),* Cobe Defassa (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus ssp. defassa* - **NT***),* Buffle (*Syncerus caffer ssp. brachyceros* **– NT**, rares*),* Eléphant (*Loxodonta africana* - **VU***),* Chacal (*Canis adustus),* Civette (*Civettictis civetta).*

Le PNKT est une zone d'importance pour les oiseaux. Pendant l'hiver européen, il constitue une étape dans le circuit de migration de certains oiseaux migrateurs du paléarctique occidental dont des espèces intégralement protégées telles que les cigognes. On y rencontre quelques espèces rares au Burkina Faso comme le serpentaire (*Sagittarius serpentarius* – **VU**), le marabout, le tantale ibis, la cigogne noire (espèce migratrice) et le touraco violet.

L'importance du Parc est principalement liée à sa couverture forestière, notamment les formations végétales le long de la rivière Nazinon (anciennement Volta Rouge); l'influence régulatrice qu'elle exerce sur le climat et qui limite l'expansion de la désertification; la richesse de sa biocénose, notamment végétale encore intacte; la présence de nombreuses espèces de faune qui représentent un atout touristique et un potentiel de bénéfices économiques pour les villages voisins, sa richesse en produits forestiers non ligneux importants pour l'alimentation humaine et animale, ainsi que pour la médecine et la pharmacopée traditionnelle; et finalement son potentiel pour y promouvoir l'éducation environnementale.

Gestion. En 1997, le Ministère de l'Environnement a confié sa gestion pour une période renouvelable de dix années à la Fondation NATURAMA (qui y menait des actions de conservation depuis 1993), avec la mission d'intéresser les villages environnants à la vocation de valorisation scientifique, éducative, récréative et économique de l'aire, dans l'optique de la responsabilisation des communautés locales.[89] NATURAMA a contribué à l'élaboration et à la mise en œuvre du plan d'aménagement du parc pour les périodes 2003-2007 et 2010-2020. Cet appui a permis la réalisation d'activités de suivi écologique (inventaires de faune et ornithologiques, suivi des habitats); d'activités de lutte contre les feux (réalisation de pare feux, feux précoces); d'activités d'atténuation des pressions sur le parc à travers l'appui aux services forestiers, sous forme de protocoles de collaboration, pour la surveillance du parc; la matérialisation des limites du parc (bornage et signalisation); l'amélioration de la gouvernance du PNKT et de sa zone d'influence à travers la création d'un Forum du parc co-présidé par les gouverneurs du Centre-sud et du Centre-ouest et la réalisation à titre pilote de projets de gouvernance forestière au profit des communes de Pô et de Nobéré; et l'amélioration des conditions de vie des populations locales par la valorisation des produits forestiers non ligneux et la promotion de la Régénération Naturelle Assistée dans les villages riverains du parc.

Aménagements. La piste périmétrale délimite le PNKT et sert également de référence aux autres aménagements (CAF, Zones Tampon, ZOVIC), de pistes limitrophes. Des panneaux de signalisation ont été installés avec l'appui du PAPSA le long de la piste périmétrale et sur les grandes voies bitumées. Deux pistes centrales Nord-Sud de part et d'autre du cours d'eau, servent à parcourir le PNKT pour les activités de surveillance et d'entretien du parc (feux précoces). Le PNKT est borné avec des balises à chaque kilomètre. Il n'y a pas de pont pour traverser la rivière de telle sorte qu'il faut faire près de 100 km pour atteindre l'autre rive en saison des pluies. Il n'y a pas de retenue d'eau dans le PNKT et toutes les eaux pérennes sont constituées de mares naturelles.

Suivi écologique. Un inventaire faunique a été effectué sur une partie du PNKT en 2014 et le Projet PAPSA a financé un inventaire faunique sur toute la superficie du parc et un inventaire forestier par l'IFN2 en 2016. Des placettes de l'IFN2 y sont matérialisées.

Lutte anti-braconnage**.** Plus d'une quarantaine d'agents en charge de la LAB participent à la protection du parc, incluant des postes forestiers tout autour du PNKT et dans les Communes riveraines, des brigades de surveillance de 7 agents dotées d'une base-vie à PigYiri (appélé Kiékiéli) et de 5 agents forestiers à Nobéré. Ces postes effectuent au minimum trois (3) sorties par mois.

Appuis. En 2003, le parc a bénéficié d'un appui du Projet de Partenariat pour l'Amélioration de la Gestion des Ecosystèmes Naturels (PAGEN) qui a permis un changement notable avec l'ouverture des pistes, la conception et la mise en œuvre d'une stratégie de surveillance (budget d'environ 700 millions francs CFA ou approximativement 1 190 000 $US) sur la période 2003-2007. Les principaux aménagements effectués dans le PNKT dans le cadre du PAGEN incluent 120 km d'ouverture de pistes, l'installation de 8 panneaux et de 57 bornes. L'intervention de NATURAMA et du PAGEN a contribué à l'amélioration des revenus mensuels d'environ 500 personnes (augmentation d'environ 30 000 FCFA/personne/mois – approx. 51 $US), réduisant ainsi la pauvreté au niveau rural.

Menaces. Le PNKT est menacé par l'exploitation illégale des ressources naturelles comme la pêche, la collecte de fourrage, de produits forestiers non ligneux, de produits de la pharmacopée traditionnelle, la collecte des colonies de termites pour les poussins, la collecte des balais, le ramassage du sable et des agrégats, et le braconnage de la faune.

Corridors

Dans le cadre du projet PAGEN, des corridors reliant le PNKT au Ranch de Gibier de Nazinga (corridor #1 - 4 500 ha) et le sud-est du PNKT au nord du corridor Red Volta Valley du Ghana (corridor #2 - 33 000 ha) ont été créés et physiquement délimités à travers un processus de négociations impliquant les communautés locales, les responsables administratifs, les maires, et les responsables coutumiers. Les avant-projets de statut avaient été élaborés et soumis à l'autorité compétente. Malheureusement les documents qui devaient formaliser le classement de ces corridors en tant qu'aires protégées de l'État n'ont pas été élaborés et approuvés par les différentes parties (Collectivités Territoriales, État et Société Civile) de telle sorte que les corridors au sein du complexe d'APs PONASI n'ont pas encore de statut clair. L'État burkinabè, à travers le Projet PAGEN avait dédommagé une partie des occupants en leur

[89] http://www.parks.it/world/BF/parco.kabore.tambi/Fpar.html, PAPACO 2009 – Évaluation de l'efficacité de la gestion des Aires protégées au Burkina Faso

demandant de quitter les corridors 1 et 2. Le processus de négociation pour la création des corridors a permis d'identifier 2 697 producteurs qui ont été délocalisés dont 1 764 (65%) ont été appuyés par le PAGEN pour leur réinstallation. À la fin du projet, 46 000 000 FCFA[90] (approx 78 200 $US) avaient été alloués pour cet appui, 5 forages avaient été effectués dans les zones d'accueil des populations déplacées et de nouvelles terres avaient été affectées aux 770 producteurs qui occupaient illégalement les berges des cours d'eau. Parmi les difficultés majeures qui ont affecté la mise en œuvre du projet PAGEN[91], le rapport d'évaluation finale souligne que les mesures d'accompagnement des personnes affectées par la création des corridors n'avaient pas été à la hauteur de leurs attentes.

Il n'y a pas de structure en place pour la gestion des corridors, en dehors de la surveillance faite par les agents des postes forestiers. Ces agents sortent une ou deux fois par semaine pour la surveillance des corridors, mais leurs activités de répression sont limitées par l'absence de textes juridiques statuant sur le classement des corridors.

Il n'y a pas d'outils de collecte ou de capitalisation des données ou des observations faites par les surveillants ou les agents forestiers comme les cahiers de brousse, les relevés des mouvements de la faune, ou le suivi des animaux braconnées (carcasses, douilles de fusils, etc), qui peuvent permettre de suivre l'évolution et/ou la tendance des actions illicites dans les corridors.

Corridor No 1. Biodiversité. Dans le corridor N°1, la végétation est assez bien conservée. Menaces. La végétation est menacée par les pratiques d'exploitation des fruits immatures et le pâturage des animaux. Les populations surexploitent les fruits sauvages souvent cueillis à l'état immature dans les corridors, le pâturage à travers la divagation des animaux et la coupe du bois vert. Ces mauvaises pratiquent compromettent la régénération naturelle et même la survie des jeunes pieds fourragers, à travers les élagages.

Corridor No 2. Biodiversité. De nombreuses espèces fauniques font l'objet d'un braconnage intensif et on ne retrouve plus que des espèces comme les francolins et les éléphants. Par contre, avec la présence du poste forestier dans le corridor n°1, on rencontre quelques espèces de petites antilopes, des éléphants et des singes. Menaces. Au sein du corridor n°2, la rivière constitue un site écologique important en raison de la permanence d'eau dans le lit du Nazinon. La rivière Nazinon dispose d'une eau de bonne qualité et abondante et ne déborde pas de son lit. Le fonctionnement de l'écosystème est perturbé par la surexploitation du bois vert, et les pratiques d'élagages des espèces fourragères par le bétail et par le surpâturage des animaux domestiques. En outre, cette rivière navigable dans la partie sud du corridor est utilisée par les braconniers pour l'abattage des éléphants. Dans ce corridor n°2, les terres, jadis surexploités par les communautés locales, sont dégradées et la restauration des sols et de la végétation est une priorité. Le Projet PAPSA a permis la récupération d'environ 80 ha de sols dégradés au sein de ce corridor. Les conflits hommes-faune sont fréquents dans les villages limitrophes du corridor N°2. Toutefois les conflits sont mieux supportés au Burkina Faso, que dans les villages limitrophes au Ghana où les éléphants sont systématiquement abattus. Aménagement. Le corridor 2 n'est pas balisé, il n'y a pas de piste à l'intérieur et pas d'entretien. Il existe de petites bornes, peu visibles.

Populations au sein de l'aire paysagère PONASI

Autour du Ranch de gibier de Nazinga, les Gourounsi constituent le groupe ethnique majoritaire (93%), en plus des Mossi (4%), Bissa (2%) et Peul (1%)[92]. Les Gourounsi[93] regroupent notamment les Nuna et les Kasséna qui occupent les provinces du Nahouri et de la Sissili. Le pays Kasséna s'étend de la rivière Nazinon jusqu'à la rivière Sissili à l'Ouest, dans les communes de Pô, Tiébélé et Guiaro, et se prolonge dans le nord du Ghana. Le RGN se trouve sur des terres appropriées par des villages riverains Nuna et Kasséna qui y revendiquent des droits coutumiers et y exercent différentes maîtrises sur les terres et les ressources. Lors de la création du RGN, ces populations ont délibérément cédé leurs terres dans l'espoir d'un avenir meilleur. D'autres groupes ethniques, les Mossi et les Peul (ou Fulani), partagent le sud du Burkina Faso avec les Gourounsi. Les Mossi, arrivés par vagues successives depuis le plateau du nord du pays, constituent actuellement la majorité de la population immigrante. Ce sont des agriculteurs et d'importants concurrents dans l'accès à la terre. Les Peul sont des agro-pasteurs migrants nomades, à la recherche de pâturages pour leurs troupeaux de bovins. La population humaine autour du RGN a été multipliée par 4,5 en 30 ans[94]. La Sissili est aussi caractérisée par un afflux important de migrants attirés par l'importance des ressources naturelles et la relative fertilité des terres[95]. On y rencontre surtout les Nuni, un sous-groupe Gourounsi dont la présence dans la région est ancienne, ainsi que les Mossi, les Ouala et les Peul. Les villages riverains du PNKT sont multiethniques et composés de plusieurs groupes installés à différentes époques. Les groupes les plus anciennement installés et les plus nombreux sur les deux rives du Nazinon sont les Mossi et les Gourounsi[96]. Autour du corridor N°2, dans la commune de Zabré, la population est surtout composée des Bissa, Koussassi, Moosé, Gourounsi et Peul (PCD de la commune de Zabré, 2015). Les Kasséna,

[90] Calculé au taux d'aujourd'hui, ce montant équivaut à $44 US par personne.
[91] MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU CADRE DE VIE. 2007. Rapport final d'exécution du projet PAGEN - Opinion du Gouvernement Burkinabé.
[92] MEEVCC, 2014
[93] Vermeulen C. 2007. Le pays Gourounsi. *in* Delvingt W., C. Vermeulen (eds.). Nazinga. Les Presses agronomiques de Gembloux. 312 p.
[94] Hema, E. M., Barnes, R. F. W., & Guenda, W. (2010). Distribution of savannah elephants (Loxodonta africana Africana Blumenbach 1797) within Nazinga game ranch, southern Burkina Faso. African Journal of Ecology, 49(2), 141–149
[95] Commune rurale de Biéha, 2015. Plan communal de développement 2015-2019 de Biéha, 110 p
[96] Naturama, 2006

un sous-groupe Gourounsi, représentent plus de 85% de la population dans les communes de Tiébélé, Pô et Guiaro. Dans les communes de Nobéré, Toécé et Doulougou, les Mossi sont les plus nombreux, alors que les Kasséna sont plus fortement présents dans le Nahouri. Dans la commune de Zoaga, les groupes ethniques les plus importants en nombre sont les Koussassi (75%), les Bissas (25%), les Peul (3%) et les Mossi (1%) (PCD de la commune de Zoaga, 2013). On y rencontre également des ethnies minoritaires telles que les Fafarsé. Les Koussassi seraient venus de Gambaga (actuel Ghana) et se seraient installés sur la rive droite du fleuve Nakambé. Les Peul venus du nord et présents dans la quasi-totalité des villages sont des migrants provenant des régions sahéliennes à la recherche de pâturages et d'eau pour l'abreuvement de leurs troupeaux. Certains se sont sédentarisés en raison des conditions favorables du milieu pour l'élevage : abondance d'herbe, des mares et de zones pastorales.

De façon générale, l'afflux de migrants dans l'aire paysagère du complexe PONASI, risque de compromettre la pérennité du potentiel productif des terres de la zone[97]. La majeure partie de la population humaine croissante est due à l'immigration d'ethnies d'autres régions du pays ayant des traditions et des pratiques d'utilisation des ressources différentes[98]. Le droit foncier coutumier accepte difficilement l'appropriation individuelle de terres par les migrants. Ces derniers ne jouissent ainsi que de droits d'usage temporaires sur les terres qu'ils exploitent. Ils doivent surtout s'abstenir d'actes matérialisant une occupation définitive telle que la plantation d'arbres, la réalisation d'un puits ou l'aménagement de sites antiérosifs. Les migrants Mossi ont par ailleurs tendance à défricher des superficies qui excèdent leurs besoins immédiats pour prévenir l'installation d'autres colons dans le voisinage immédiat. La pratique de la culture itinérante est rendue possible par la relative disponibilité des terres dans cette région. Les pratiques culturales destructives et la forte croissance démographique de cette région induisent une pression qui s'accroît de façon exponentielle sur les ressources naturelles et les conséquences risquent d'être sévères dans un proche avenir.

Démographie. Le tableau A ci-dessous indique la taille des populations recensées dans les communes des sites pilotes de mise en oeuvre du projet.

Commune	Femmes	Hommes	Total
Zabré	60 351	52 463	112 814
Zoaga	7 544	7 044	14 589
Guiaro	14 843	13 285	28 129
Pô	37 667	34 895	72 562
Toecé	22 325	19 647	41 971
Doulougou	17 608	15 790	33 398
Biéha	24 956	22 534	47 490
Sapouy	48 951	44 327	93 278
Nobéré	23 296	20 434	43 730
Total			**487 961**

Niveau de vie des ménages. En fonction de la perception des communautés définie lors des entretiens, trois niveaux de vie caractéristiques des ménages ont été identifiés dans la zone de mise en œuvre du projet : pauvre, moyennement pauvre et riche, ainsi que le taux de ménages concernés dans chaque catégorie. Les critères d'appréciation définis sont indiqués dans le tableau B.

Tableau B: Critères participatifs d'appréciation du niveau de pauvreté

Niveau de vie	Critères d'appréciation
Pauvre	- Ne dispose d'aucun petit ruminant sinon tout au plus une chèvre comme animal d'élevage - Travaille comme bouvier - dans la communauté Peulh où l'élevage est l'activité principale - Ne dispose pas suffisamment de provisions pour une année entière (achète régulièrement des céréales pour se nourrir) - Ne dispose d'aucun animal de labour - Arrive à peine à assurer 2 repas par jour - Ne peut se soigner convenablement - Ne peut se construire une maison sans aide extérieure (soutien financier de la famille ou d'amis) - Ne peut accéder aux intrants de production, notamment les engrais
Moyennement riche	- Peut être propriétaire terrien (5-10 ha) - Peut assurer au moins 2 repas par jour - Dispose de petits ruminants (ovins, caprins) - A moins de 100 têtes d'animaux (communauté Peulh où l'élevage est l'activité principale)

[97] MEEVCC, 2014

[98] Vermeulen, C, Michaux, J.-F. (2007). Les populations riveraines du Ranch de Nazinga: anthropologie politique, aménagement des terroirs et zones villageoises de chasse. In: W. Delvingt & C. Vermeulen (Eds.), Nazinga. Région Wallonne, Presse Agronomique de Gembloux, Nature+, APEFE, Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie (Burkina Faso), Gembloux and Ouagadougou.

	· Pratique la culture attelée (bovine (maximum 4 bovins) ou asine)) · Ne peut prêter de l'argent à autrui mais peut au moins se prendre en charge · Les disponibilités en céréales peuvent suffire pour une année entière (mais quelque fois difficile pendant la période de soudure) · Dispose d'une charrette · Peut disposer d'une moto
Riche	· Peut être propriétaire terrien (plus de 10 ha) · Peut assurer 3 repas par jour · Pratique la culture attelée (bovine ou asine) · Dispose de petits et de grands ruminants (bovins, ovins, caprins) · Dispose d'une maison construite en parpaing et d'un toit en tôle · Peut disposer d'un tracteur (mais rare) · Peut disposer d'un tricycle · Peut disposer d'une grosse moto (moto à embrayage) · Peut accéder facilement aux engrais chimiques

Selon les principaux critères définis par les populations, la possession d'un capital agro-pastoral et la capacité de production sont déterminantes dans l'amélioration du niveau de vie des ménages. La situation des personnes pauvres est d'autant plus critique qu'il est presque impossible pour elles d'obtenir du crédit en raison de leur insolvabilité. Pour pouvoir s'approvisionner en céréales (sur le marché), ces personnes prêtent leur main d'œuvre pour des travaux journaliers (rémunérés), le plus souvent, dans les champs d'autrui. La figure 1 illustre la prévalence de la pauvreté dans la zone du projet telle que perçue par les populations sur la base des critères définis.

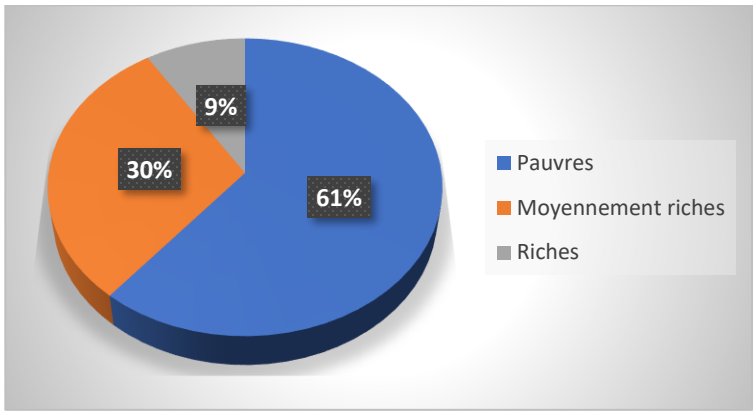


Figure 1 : Taux de pauvreté perçue par les communautés dans le complexe PONASI Source : Données d'enquêtes, 2018

Bénéfices socio-économiques en lien avec les APs et les terroirs adjacents

Les bénéfices socio-économiques en lien avec les aires protégées du PONASI et les différentes utilisations des terres et des ressources au sein de l'aire paysagère sont liés aux moyens de subsistance basés sur une utilisation des ressources naturelles, aux emplois directs et indirects créés au niveau des aires protégées, mais aussi à l'amélioration des activités de production et de reproduction conduites par les communautés riveraines.

Moyens de subsistance

À l'instar de l'ensemble du pays, les principales activités économiques des populations locales dans le complexe de PONASI se résument essentiellement aux activités liées au secteur primaire.

L'agriculture. L'agriculture occupe environ 95% de la population active dans l'aire paysagère du complexe de PONASI. Les principales productions concernent les cultures céréalières, les cultures de rente, les cultures de contre-saison et l'arboriculture. Les cultures céréalières incluent le sorgho rouge, le sorgho blanc, le mil, le riz, le maïs. Les principales cultures de rente sont le coton, le niébé, l'arachide, le soja, le voandzou et le sésame. Ces cultures procurent des revenus financiers aux populations pour subvenir aux besoins du ménage. Les cultures de contre-saison concernent les tubercules (patate douce, manioc, etc.) et les produits maraîchers (tomate, aubergine, chou, oignon, salade, concombre, piment, carotte, etc.). Ces produits apportent également des revenus financiers pour les producteurs. L'arboriculture concerne les arbres fruitiers (manguier, bananier, citronnier, papayer, goyavier, oranger, etc.). La grande partie des produits issus de ces activités sont destinés à la consommation et à la vente sur les marchés locaux. La superficie moyenne cultivée, toute culture confondue est de 5 ha. Elle est au minimum de 02 ha et de 15 ha au maximum. La frange jeune de la population est plus impliquée dans la production du maïs, du sésame, du coton, du soja, le riz, la production maraîchère et l'arboriculture.

L'élevage. L'élevage, le second secteur de production, est pratiqué par virtuellement tous les ménages comme activité complémentaire à l'agriculture. Les éleveurs sont ainsi pour la plupart des agropasteurs. Cependant, l'élevage constitue l'activité principale des pasteurs Peulh qui sont présents dans toutes les communes, quoiqu'en faible proportion. Le système d'élevage est de type extensif basé sur une exploitation des parcours naturels qui se raréfient dans les communes. Les principaux animaux élevés sont les bovins, les ovins, les caprins, les porcins, les asins et la volaille. L'élevage constitue une source de revenus pour les ménages. En fonction de l'importance du besoin et des disponibilités, la vente commence d'abord par la volaille, le porcin, le caprin et les ovins. Le bovin n'est vendu que lorsque le besoin nécessite une importante somme.

La chasse. La chasse est pratiquée dans toutes les communes. Elle se pratique dans les ZOVICs, dans les forêts, dans les jachères et dans la brousse. Le braconnage se fait également dans les aires protégées (corridors, PNKT). La chasse n'est pratiquée que par quelques hommes, soit à titre individuel, soit à travers des associations reconnues.

La pêche. La pêche est artisanale et se pratique dans les cours d'eaux (Nakambé, Nazinon) et dans les barrages. Les produits halieutiques sont vendus principalement au niveau des marchés locaux. Les principales espèces trouvées dans les cours d'eau sont les carpes (*Tilapia zilii* et *Oreochromis niloticus*), les silures (*Clarias anguilaris*) et le poisson chat (*Auchenoglanis occidentalis*).

L'artisanat. L'artisanat est une activité menée en dehors et/ou en marge de la période d'intenses activités agricoles. Il comprend la poterie, la vannerie, la forge et très rarement la sculpture. Peu de personnes y sont impliquées. On note également l'émergence de services artisanaux dans les domaines suivants : réparations de pompes, mécanique des engins à deux et trois roues, couture, coiffure, etc. dans les chefs-lieux de communes.

Le bois de feu et charbon de bois. La collecte de bois de feu constitue une source de revenus pour les ménages. Le bois, ramassé dans les espaces de production, est surtout vendu dans les marchés communaux (des chefs-lieux de communes). La carbonisation est également pratiquée dans l'ensemble des communes, de façon soit officielle, soit frauduleuse. Cette activité occupe surtout les jeunes et les femmes bien que les communautés locales affirment être moins impliquées. Le circuit le plus organisé du bois de feu et du charbon de bois a lieu dans les CAF.

La cueillette de PFNL et de fourrage. La cueillette concerne les PFNL qui sont exploités pour l'alimentation, la commercialisation, les soins de santé, et le fourrage. Les PFNL les plus commercialisés sont les fruits et amandes de karité, les fruits et graines de néré, les fruits et feuilles de tamarin, les fruits du *Detarium* sp., les fruits de la liane goïne, les fruits et feuilles de baobab, et les feuilles du *Vitex doniana*. Tous les ménages cueillent des PFNL. Les femmes représentent 53% des producteurs impliqués dans la commercialisation des PFNL (Sama, 2016).

Apiculture. L'apiculture constitue également une source de revenus pour plus de 300 apiculteurs et de leurs ménages respectifs. La filière est organisée avec l'appui des ONGs Tree Aid et Natudev.

Autres activités de production. Les autres activités économiques comprennent l'exploitation des agrégats (cailloux sauvages, gravillons, sable) et l'orpaillage. L'exploitation des agrégats se fait dans les aires protégées, notamment dans le PNKT. L'orpaillage, surtout concentré dans la commune de Zerboko est une activité qui mobilise tous les jeunes du village. Une seule « prise » peut valoir 850 $US

(500 000 FCFA – approx 850 $US) pour un orpailleur et jusqu'au-delà du double. L'argent obtenu est investi dans le prestige plutôt que dans des investissements productifs.

Bénéfices en lien avec les aires protégées

Les bénéfices socio-économiques des aires protégées du PONASI ne sont pas documentés de manière systématique. Certains bénéfices socio-économiques pour les communautés locales peuvent cependant être envisagés à partir de l'évaluation qui a été menée par le Programme d'Appui aux Parcs de l'Entente (PAPE) et par le Sous-Programme Boucle du Mouhoun du Programme National de Partenariat pour la Gestion des Terres au Burkina Faso (CPP) dont les actions étaient orientées sur la gestion rationnelle des aires protégées et la gestion durable des terres. Les bénéfices sont examinés en termes d'emplois directs et indirects créés au niveau des aires protégées, mais aussi à travers l'amélioration des activités de production et de reproduction conduites par les communautés riveraines.

Selon l'étude concernant la contribution des aires protégées au développement socio-économique des populations riveraines conduite par le PAPE en 2013, les acteurs bénéficiant des retombées des aires protégées sont nombreux et diversifiés. Ces acteurs comprennent : (i) les populations dans leur ensemble qui utilisent les forêts pour le prélèvement de certains produits forestiers ligneux et non ligneux ; (ii) les populations constituées en Comités Villageois de Gestion de la Faune ; (iii) les femmes qui exploitent les produits forestiers non ligneux ; (iv) les vendeurs de viande sauvage ; (v) les restauratrices ; (vi) les hôteliers ; (vii) les guides touristiques ; (viii) l'Etat ; (ix) les collectivités décentralisées, et (x) les concessionnaires. L'étude mentionne que les bénéfices apportés par le projet incluent des terroirs villageois moins dégradés offrant des terres fertiles aux producteurs, l'ouverture d'esprit des populations locales au monde grâce aux rencontres avec des touristes étrangers, et les jumelages entre les populations et d'autres localités qui ont appuyé le développement communautaire.

Dans le PONASI, les populations locales ont déjà bénéficié de telles retombées. Cependant, du fait de la situation sécuritaire du pays en général, les concessionnaires reçoivent de moins en moins de chasseurs et le tourisme diminue significativement. Les concessionnaires présents dans le PONASI ont souligné l'importance de la sécurisation des aires protégées du complexe pour préserver conserver le potentiel touristique des aires protégées. L'amélioration de la conservation des aires protégées permettrait de maintenir les bénéfices socio-économiques pour les populations locales qui ont été estimés à des dizaines de millions de francs CFA (plusieurs dizaines de milliers de dollars US) par an à travers des emplois directs et indirects.

Les emplois créés sont également liés aux travaux d'aménagement dans les aires protégées. En trois ans les travaux d'aménagement exécutés par le PAPSA dans le PONASI a généré environ 76 500 $US (45 millions de francs CFA) pour les populations locales (tableau ci-dessous).

Tableau C : Revenus générés au profit des populations riveraines du complexe PONASI dans le cadre du PAPSA. ***Source : PAPE, 2013***

Années	Activités	Revenus distribués (FCFA)	Nb personnes
2010	Ouverture manuelle des pistes	3 375 000	100
	Surveillance villageoise	2 250 000	75
	Application de feux précoces	700 000	10
	Total	**6 325 000**	**185**
2011	Ouverture manuelle des pistes	5 500 000	100
	Surveillance villageoise	9 000 000	300
	Application de feux précoces	2 100 000	50
	Total	**16 600 000**	**450**
2012	Formation en suivi écologique	800 000	20
	Formation en techniques de refoulement des éléphants	1 340 000	40
	Formation en gestion des feux	520 000	20
	Aménagement des salines	150 000	6
	Aménagement des passages difficiles	3 000 000	100
	Ouverture manuelle des pistes	5 130 000	100
	Surveillance villageoise	9 000 000	300
	Application de feux précoces	2 100 000	50
	Totaux	**22 040 000**	**636**
TOTAL GÉNÉRAL		**44 965 000**	**1 271**

Les bénéfices des aires protégées au profit des populations concernent également les ZOVIC. Les activités de lutte anti-braconnage et de surveillance des ZOVIC sont exercées par les agents forestiers avec la participation des populations locales à travers leur comités villageois de gestion de la faune (CVGF) pour protéger les animaux sauvages et leur habitat contre le braconnage et toutes les autres formes d'exploitation illicite. La surveillance participative permet d'impliquer les acteurs villageois dans la protection de la faune et vise à empêcher et dissuader les braconniers, les pasteurs peuhl et les migrants de pénétrer dans la ZOVIC. Le rôle principal des comités villageois de gestion de la faune est la surveillance de la ZOVIC contre toute forme d'agression, la sensibilisation des populations riveraines, l'aménagement du milieu (retenues d'eau, pistes, observatoires, infrastructures d'accueil, création de salines et gestion de feux) et la gestion des retombées socioéconomiques de la chasse et du tourisme. Une étude menée dans deux ZOVICs en périphérie du RG Nazinga de 2005 à 2008[99] a fait ressortir que les revenus générés par la chasse et le tourisme avaient contribué au développement socioéconomique des villages. À défaut d'inventaire faunique, les communautés locales interrogées ont rapporté une augmentation de l'effectif faunique au sein des ZOVICs, la réduction du braconnage, la présence accrue dans leurs champs d'animaux sauvages comme les singes, les lièvres, et les éléphants et une amélioration et une diversification considérable du couvert végétal. Parallèlement, les conflits homme-faune étaient plus importants.

Les populations tirent des revenus à travers les activités qu'elles mènent dans les ZOVIC et les emplois générés par la gestion et l'exploitation de la ZOVIC, incluant des emplois temporaires et permanents comme pisteurs et surveillants villageois. Ces revenus sont perçus individuellement ou collectivement par l'intermédiaire des CVGF. Les villages bénéficient individuellement de recettes annuelles de 350,000 FCFA (approx 595 $US) versées par le concessionnaire à la fin de la campagne de chasse, à titre de taxe d'aménagement des zones, en plus d'une taxe de location journalière de 7,500 FCFA (approx 13 $US) lorsque la ZOVIC est fréquentée par les chasseurs. Ainsi, la location des ZOVICs de la province du Nahouri pour la campagne 2007-2008 avait généré des recettes pour les villages de 1,867,500 FCFA (approx 3175 $US). Ces recettes sont généralement utilisées pour financer les activités du comité villageois de gestion de la faune et rémunérer les personnes impliquées, et pour des réalisations d'intérêt commun à tout le village tels les forages. De plus, lors de la chasse au gros gibier, les populations locales recevaient les trois-quarts de la viande et l'autre quart revenait au guide de chasse ou au concessionnaire.

Depuis quelques années, Nahouri Safari a cessé de verser les montants de 350 000 FCFA/an (approx 595 $US) aux communautés pour l'entretien des ZOVICs en raison de leur état de dégradation. Leur restauration pourrait permettre de rétablir ces frais. D'ailleurs, la chasse qui s'y pratique ne profite plus à ces populations du fait de la diminution du gibier.

Bénéfices en lien avec l'amélioration de la gestion des terroirs adjacents

Productions agricoles

Les résultats du sous-programme CPP dans la Boucle du Mouhoun illustrent l'énorme contribution des actions de gestion durable des terres à l'augmentation des rendements agricoles. Grâce à des activités de défense et restauration des sols, et de conservation des eaux et des sols (DRS/CES), incluant les zaï, les cordons pierreux, les buttes de terre, et l'utilisation de la fumure organique, les rendements ont été doublés pour la plupart des cultures à l'exception du maïs et l'aménagement des bas-fonds pour la riziculture a permis de tripler les rendements rizicoles de 1,7 T/ha à 5,2 T/ha.

Tableau D : Évolution des rendements avec la GDT dans la Boucle du Mouhoun

Spéculations	Rendements en culture traditionnelle	Rendements avec GDT
Riz	1 à 2 T/ha	4 à 5 T/ha
Coton	500 à 600 Kg/ha	900 à 1000 kg/ha
Maïs	2,3T/ha	2,5 à 3T/ha
Sorgho	600 à 800 Kg/ha	1 à 1,5 T/ha
Niébé	600 kg/ha	1T/ha

Source : Rapport du sous-programme CPP Boucle du Mouhoun, 2018

En outre, les interventions du sous-programme CPP dans cette région en matière de maraîchage ont permis :

- une augmentation des rendements des productions maraîchères, ainsi que des revenus monétaires ;
- une amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des populations à travers la disponibilité d'une variété de légumes (aubergines, gombo, oignons, carottes, salade, choux, etc.) ;

[99] NIKIEMA B. 2008. Gestion participative des ressources naturelles des Zones Villageoises d'Intérêt Cynégétiques (ZOVIC) autour du Ranch de Gibier de Nazinga au BURKINA FASO. Cas des ZOVIC de Koumbili et de Kontioro. MÉMOIRE. Université Polytechnique de Bobo-Dioulasso, Institut du Développement Rural.

- la création d'emplois pour les femmes, les jeunes et les adultes, pendant la saison sèche, une période au cours de laquelle, généralement, les populations rurales sont sous employées, voire oisives ;
- une réduction de la pauvreté pendant la période de soudure ;
- une atténuation de la vulnérabilité des femmes et des jeunes vis-à-vis des effets néfastes des changements climatiques ;
- un renforcement des organisations communautaires grâce au regroupement des producteurs et productrices en vie associative et l'entraide dans la mise en œuvre des nouvelles techniques culturales ;
- une forte participation des femmes dans la production et la commercialisation des produits maraîchers.

Dans le complexe PONASI, on note, en plus la dégradation des sols, la destruction des récoltes par la faune, notamment les éléphants. La gestion des conflits homme-faune sera alors utile pour sauvegarder les récoltes des populations locales, et instaurer un climat de confiance vis-à-vis de l'éléphant.

Élevage

De l'exemple du sous-programme CPP dans la Boucle du Mouhoun, on note également que des actions de GDT améliorent considérablement les productions animales. Les activités réalisées incluent la construction de pistes à bétail, l'aménagement de zones de pâturage, la construction de fenils pour la conservation du fourrage, les cultures fourragères, la fauche et la conservation du fourrage naturel.

Les résultats obtenus par ce sous-programme sont les suivants :

- fourrage disponible en quantité suffisante pendant la saison sèche ;
- production de lait de vache doublée en saison des pluies, passées de 1,5 à 2 litres/jour/vache à environ 3,5 l/j/vache ; de plus, les animaux ne présentent plus de forme cachectique (d'une maigreur alarmante);
- conflits entre agriculteurs et éleveurs réduits, passant de 15 à 20 conflits par an à 2 ou 3 conflits par an ;
- meilleure rentabilité de la pratique de l'embouche grâce à une plus grande disponibilité du fourrage, menant à une meilleure condition des animaux dont le prix de vente pour une vache augmente de 510 $US (300 000 FCFA) à environ 680 $US (400 000 FCFA).

Développement de filières forestières

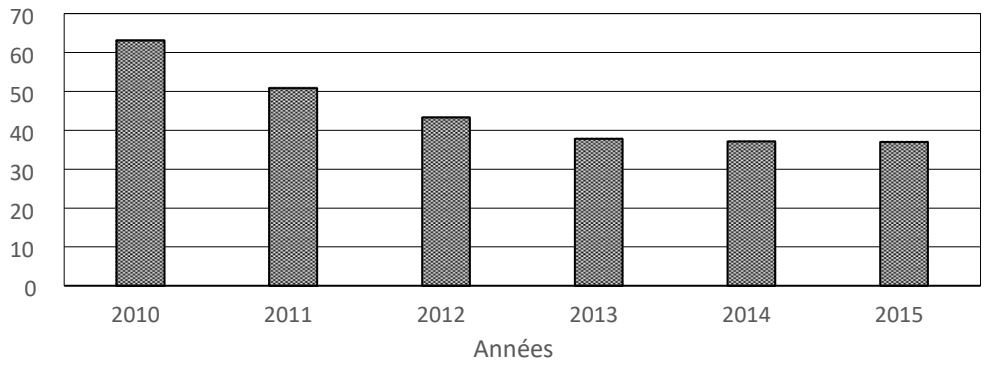
L'exploitation des ressources forestières contribue à l'amélioration des conditions de vie des populations locales. Selon ZAHONOGO (2009) cité par Ouédraogo et al. (2016), le revenu global annuel moyen est de 222$US (130 411 FCFA) pour les ménages participant à l'exploitation des ressources forestières contre 210$US (123 316 FCFA) pour les autres types de ménage. La même étude faisait remarquer, sur la base d'un seuil de pauvreté rurale de 92$US (53 861 FCFA), que l'incidence de la pauvreté de 50% pour les ménages qui participent à l'exploitation forestière est moins prononcée que pour les autres ménages où l'incidence est estimée à 54%.

Dans l'aire paysagère du complexe de PONASI, le potentiel élevé en ressources forestières favorise le développement de filières porteuses basées sur les produits ligneux (bois combustible et charbon de bois) et non ligneux.

- **Le bois-énergie**

La filière bois-énergie (bois de feu, charbon de bois) est développée dans certaines communes notamment celles disposant de chantier d'aménagement (Nobéré, Doulougou, Toécé, Bieha). Le circuit le plus organisé est celui des chantiers d'aménagement forestier (CAF). À sa mise en place, cette filière contribuait considérablement aux revenus des acteurs impliqués. Cependant, l'exemple du CAF Nakambé montre que les revenus sont en baisse depuis 2011, reflétant une baisse de la production attribuable à une mauvaise gestion des CAF. Le CAF Nakambé est composé de deux massifs forestiers qui couvrent une superficie de 21 424 ha, Nakambé et Nazinon Nord, dans la région du Centre-Sud, à cheval entre les provinces du Zoundwéogo et du Bazèga. Il. L'amélioration de la gestion des CAF permettra leur restauration ce qui rétablirait ou augmenterait les bénéfices au profit des acteurs.

Figure 1 : Évolution des recettes du CAF Nakambé entre 2010 et 2015 (Montant des recettes en millions FCFA)



Source : Ouédraogo et Zoungrana, 2016

- **Produits forestiers non ligneux (PFNL)**

A l'instar de la filière bois-énergie, l'exploitation de la faune et la pêche génèrent également de moins en moins de recettes en raison de leur baisse de production. Cette diminution des recettes enregistrées par la Direction Régionale de l'Environnement, de l'Économie Verte et du Changement Climatique (DREEVCC) dans ces deux secteurs est illustrée dans le tableau E. Quoique le niveau d'effort ou d'exploitation n'ait pas été considéré pour l'expliquer, la baisse des recettes liées à ces deux secteurs a été attribuée à une baisse de production et entraîne une baisse des bénéfices pour les acteurs locaux. L'amélioration de la gestion de ces activités pour les rendre plus durables contribuerait assurément à rétablir la part de bénéfices pour les communautés locales.

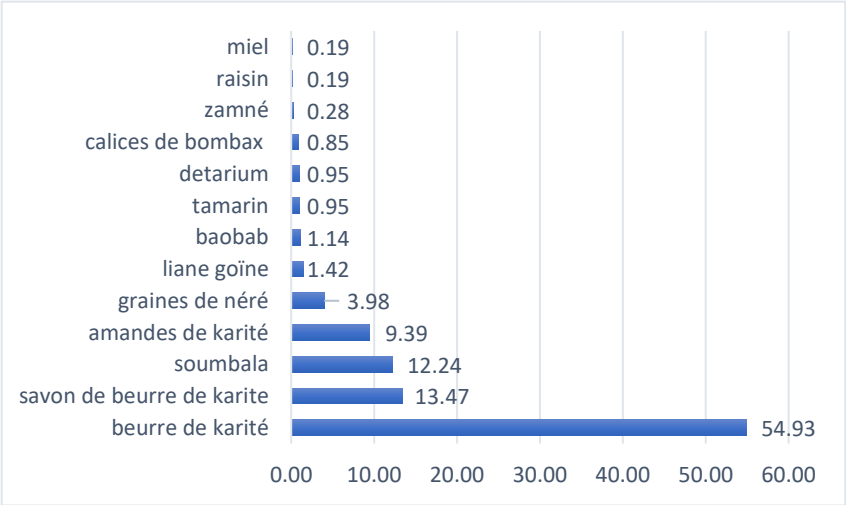
Tableau E: Situation de recouvrement des recettes dans le secteur forêts, faune et pêche par la DREEVCC du Centre Sud de 2012 à 2014.

Sous-secteur	Revenus en 2012	Revenus en 2013	Revenus en 2014
Faune	5 306 200	4 501 700	3 546 500
Pêche	340 000	454 500	66 000

Source : Ouédraogo et Zoungrana, 2016

Pour les PFNL d'origine végétale, un grand nombre d'acteurs sont mobilisés dans les filières issues du karité (beurre de karité, savon à base de beurre de karité, amandes de karité), et les produits du néré ou *soumbala* (épices à base des graines du néré, graines de néré). Les produits transformés (beurre de karité, savon à base de beurre de karité, *soumbala*) sont principalement produits par les femmes.

Figure 2 : Mobilisation relative des acteurs dans les filières de PFNL d'origine végétale dans le complexe de PONASI



Source : Naturama, 2016

Les filières mentionnées procurent des revenus aux acteurs impliqués. Cependant, ces revenus pourraient être améliorés si les filières étaient mieux organisées et les acteurs mieux structurés à la base. Des filières telles que le miel et la liane goïne sont potentiellement porteuses mais requièrent un minimum d'accompagnement. Malgré leur potentiel, ces filières ont jusqu'à maintenant été

insuffisamment explorées. Les fruits de la liane goïne se vendent à l'état brut alors que la production de jus créerait une valeur ajoutée conséquente. Des exemples dans d'autres localités montrent que pour une unité de transformation transformant 43 kg de fruits en jus, le revenu net est de 37 $US (21 640 FCFA) alors que ces 43 Kg (Sama et al., 2010) de fruits sont vendus à 2,50 $US (1500 FCFA) ! Également, la production de beurre de karité, de savon à base de beurre de karité et de *soumbala* demeure artisanale et les revenus générés sont relativement bas en comparaison au potentiel disponible. L'expérience d'ONGs telles que Tree Aid a montré qu'avec un minimum d'appui, les organisations de productrices peuvent améliorer significativement leurs revenus. Par exemple, les revenus moyens pour des produits tels que le *soumbala* étaient de 122 $US (72 000 FCFA) en 2016 (Sama, 2016) alors qu'en 2012, des acteurs accompagnés par Tree Aid enregistraient des revenus de 158 $US (93 193 FCFA) dans la même zone et pour des produits similaires (Sama, 2012).

Retombées indirectes. Les retombées indirectes sont consituées de toutes les activités que les populations développent du fait de la présence des aires protégées et du développement du tourisme comme l'artisanat, le petit commerce, le transport, la communication et qui leur rapportent des revenus. On note également les différentes dépenses que les concessionnaires effectuent sur le terrain. Ces dépenses concernent celles du fonctionnement comme le carburant, les achats divers effectués sur place pour les besoins des concessions.

Identification participative des sites d'intervention pilotes dans une perspective de réplicabilité

Les sites pilotes pour les interventions des composantes 3 et 4 du projet ont été identifiés avec la participation de l'ensemble des acteurs concernés sur la base des critères prédéfinis incluant la zone d'influence des aires protégées (à moins de 10 km des limites de l'aire protégée concernée), du mode d'utilisation des terres et des ressources prédominant du site, et des critères environnementaux, de gouvernance, socio-culturels et économiques. L'identification des sites en fonction de ces critères assurera leur représentativité en vue de la mise à l'échelle des pratiques efficaces développées au sein de ces sites. Une liste provisoire de 15 sites au sein des 9 communes riveraines du complexe d'aires protégées établie sur cette base a été soumise à une validation participative au niveau communal qui s'est déroulée en deux étapes. (i) Dans chacune des 9 communes, les consultants ont présenté l'idée du Projet et son processus de formulation, expliqué les critères appliqués et soumis le résultat de la présélection des sites à une instance consultative locale au niveau communal. Ce groupe consultatif était composé au minimum des personnes et représentants des structures suivantes : le préfet du département, le maire de la commune, deux présidents de commissions permanentes du conseil communal, les services techniques déconcentrés au niveau communal en environnement, élevage, et agriculture, les ONG (nationales ou internationales) qui mettent en œuvre des projets pertinents dans la commune, les trois principales associations locales de développement régies par la loi 064-2015/CNT), et les organisations faitières au niveau communal représentant les filières agricoles, pastorales et forestières et régies par le Code OHADA. (ii) La pertinence du choix des sites par rapport aux critères définis a été examinée par le groupe consultatif. Les arguments de l'analyse ont été enregistrés et, le cas échéant, des sites alternatifs ont été proposés, discutés et validés. La collecte de données de base dans le cadre du processus d'élaboration du document de projet a donc été menée dans les sites pilotes identifiés à travers ce processus participatif et présentés dans le Tableau F et la Figure 4.

Tableau F. CRITÈRES APPLIQUÉS À LA PRÉSÉLECTION DES SITES PILOTES D'INTERVENTION

	Zones villageoises d'intérêt cynégétique (ZOVIC)	**Massifs forestiers communaux ou communautaires**	**Terroirs agro-sylvo-pastoraux (ASP)**
CRITÈRES ENVIRONNEMENTAUX ET DE GOUVERNANCE	Statut reconnu et accepté par les parties prenantes locales	Statut sous gestion communautaire ou communale reconnu et accepté par les parties prenantes	Présence de pressions/menaces significatives : (expansion agricole, exploitation forestière à des fins énergétiques, feux de brousse, charge animale, orpaillage, utilisation importante de pesticides et d'herbicides)
	Présence de pressions/menaces significatives : braconnage, activités agricoles, exploitation du bois, etc.	Statut intégrant la protection de la diversité faunique, (espèces endémiques, menacées ou vulnérables)	
	Existence d'un Plan d'aménagement, sinon intention manifestée des parties prenantes de doter la ZOVIC d'un plan d'aménagement et de gestion	Présence de pressions/menaces significatives : orpaillage, coupe du bois, braconnage, utilisation importante de pesticides et d'herbicides dans les terroirs riverains	
	Existence d'un organe de gestion (fonctionnel ou non)	Existence d'un Plan d'aménagement ou en cours d'élaboration intégrant la réhabilitation des terres dégradées	Les terroirs ASP comportent des signes de dégradation significative des terres : érosion hydrique, dégradation physique, épuisement de la fertilité qui se manifestent notamment par une baisse des
	Absence de signes d'envahissement permanents : occupation champêtre ou habitats définitifs à l'intérieur	Existence d'un ou de plusieurs organes de surveillance et de gestion de la forêt	
		Absence de signes d'envahissement permanents : occupation champêtre ou habitats définitifs à l'intérieur	

			rendements des productions agricoles
CRITÈRES SOCIAUX	Le village dépend des ressources forestières ou fauniques des AP pour sa subsistance (PFNL, faune, pêche, terres cultivables, etc.)		
	Présence de conflits homme-faune		
	Le taux de vulnérabilité des ménages supérieur à la moyenne locale, incluant l'insécurité alimentaire		
CRITÈRES ÉCONO-MIQUES	Potentiel culturel et/ou artisanal à valoriser par le développement du tourisme, en plus de la chasse et du tourisme de vision		Présence d'organisations paysannes actives dans le secteur agricole, notamment sur des filières reconnues au niveau national
	La population mène des activités d'exploitation des ressources forestières qui génèrent des revenus monétaires		
	Présence de structures / organisations de valorisation des ressources forestières ou fauniques (PFNL, artisanat, tourisme, etc.)		
CRITÈRE COFINAN-CEMENT	Le Gouvernement et/ou ses partenaires (bilatéraux, multilatéraux, ONG ou sociétés privées) investissement ou prévoient investir (au moins au niveau communal) dans des programmes ou plans de développement qui sont pertinents aux interventions du projet PONASI		

Tableau G: Sites sélectionnés pour les interventions pilotes

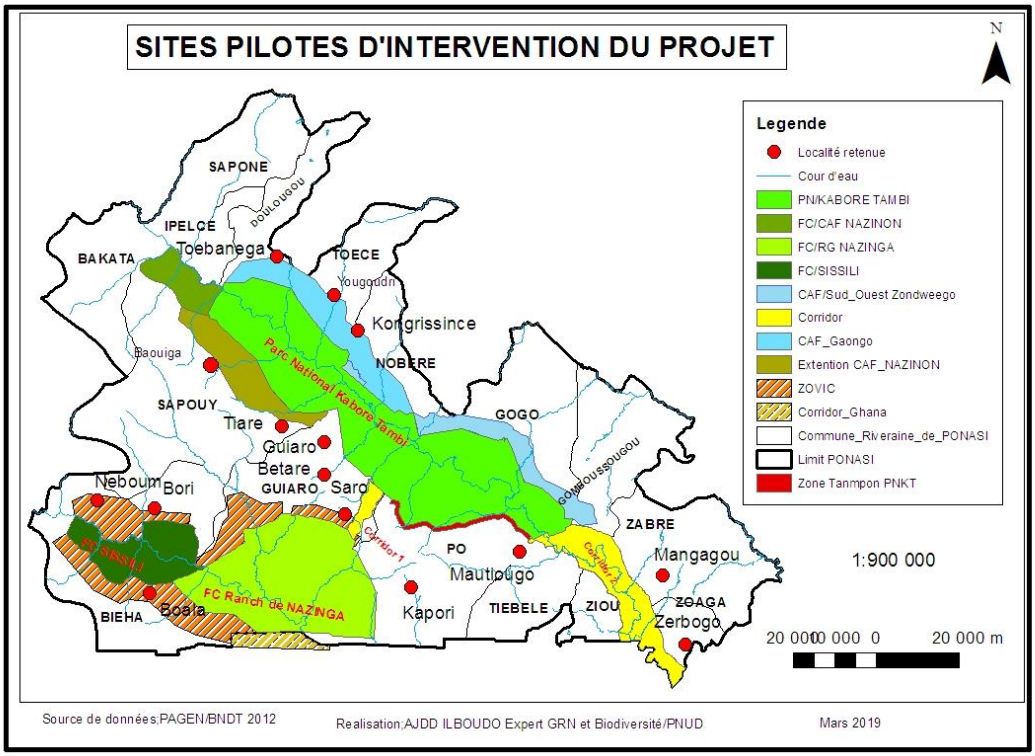
Commune	Sites (villages)	Identification du site	Spécificités
Zabré	Mangagou	Terroir Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral (ASP) situé en lisière du corridor Sud-Est du PNKT (#2)	Village ayant bénéficié de plusieurs actions soutenues par divers partenaires et ouvert à participer
Zoaga	Zerbogo	Terroir ASP situé en lisière du Corridor Sud-Est du PNKT (#2)	Village type représentant les enjeux de gestion des conflits homme-faune dans le corridor #2, liés à une intervention inachevée de sécurisation du corridor, laissant les populations riveraines dans une situation d'incertitude quant à son statut. La situation est aggravée par la forte pression des éléphants, la lenteur excessive des procédures de compensation des dégâts causés par les éléphants (des PV de constat de 2017 ne sont pas réglés) et la pression croissante des orpailleurs, de telle sorte que les populations des villages riverains du corridor dans la Commune de Zoaga (dont Zerbogo) remettent en cause le statut du corridor.
Guiaro	Saro	Terroir ASP contigu au corridor #1 reliant le PNKT au Ranch du Gibier de Nazinga	Le terroir abrite une ZOVIC et une zone pastorale
	Guiaro	Terroir ASP situé entre le PNKT et le RGN	Le terroir comprend une zone pastorale
	Bétaré	Terroir ASP dont une partie est incluse dans le corridor PNKT-RGN (#1)	Le terroir abrite une ZOVIC. L'emplacement du site de Bétaré au N-O de la commune de Guiaro à la lisière Sud du PNKT et vis-à-vis la localité de Nobéré située de l'autre côté du PNKT dans sa partie étroite, favorise le développement de communications économiques et sociales *naturelles* (parce que plus courtes) entre les communes de Nobéré et de Guiaro en utilisant des pistes qui traversent le PNKT. Des discussions en cours entre les deux communes concernent l'aménagement d'une piste les reliant à travers le Parc National, ce qui permettrait d'économiser près d'une centaine de km pour relier Guiaro, tout en en respectant les exigences de la conservation
Pô	Mautiougo	Terroir situé en lisière du corridor Sud-Est du PNKT (#2)	Village à la fois riverain du PNKT et du corridor S-E
	Kapori	Périphérie directe du PNKT (inclus dans une aire appelée *zone tampon*[100] du PNKT)	Kapori est situé dans la partie Ouest de la commune de Pô qui borde le RGN. Une rivière qui traverse le RGN du nord-est au sud isole près du quart de la superficie du ranch et empêche les équipes de surveillance d'y accéder, en particulier pendant la saison des pluies. Kapori est au milieu d'une vaste zone de colonisation qui menace l'intégrité de cette portion du RGN. Ce village

[100] Cette dénomination est non conforme à la loi qui précise que la zone tampon est incluse dans l'aire protégée et non pas à sa périphérie

Commune	Sites (villages)	Identification du site	Spécificités
			illustre une des zones les plus vulnérables de la commune de PO en lisière du RGN. Alors que les communautés locales sont ouvertes à participer aux initiatives de conservation, les initiatives menées jusqu'à maintenant n'ont pas réussi à relever le défi.
Toécé	Yougoudri	Terroir ASP contigu au PNKT	La présence des éléphants à Yougoudri est quasi-permanente en raison d'une mare permanente située dans le PNKT. Les populations ont appris à vivre avec cette situation. L'emplacement de TOECE à 70 km de Ouagadougou et la présence quasi-permanente des éléphants constituent des atouts à valoriser dans le cadre du développement des activités touristiques.
Doulougou	Toebanaga	Terroir ASP contigu au PNKT	Le terroir comprend une Forêt Villageoise. Toebanaga est situé dans l'axe des déplacements des éléphants qui sont présents à Yougoudri, plus au sud. Un des enjeux environnementaux dans cette localité est l'exploitation d'agrégats (sable notamment) pour le marché de Ouagadougou. La localité de Toebanaga est incluse dans un des chantiers d'aménagement forestier (CAF) du Nakambé qui longe le PNKT[101] et dont le statut n'est pas clair. L'accès actuel au site est relativement difficile en saison des pluies et la Commune est intéressée à contribuer à son désenclavement avec l'appui d'autre partenaires. La décision finale concernant cette localité devra demeurer compatible avec les objectifs de conservation dans le PNKT.
Bieha	Néboun	Terroir villageois	Le terroir de Néboun comprend une ZOVIC, une forêt villageoise et est impliqué dans un CAF. La ZOVIC de Neboun (plus de 3000 ha) est partagée par les 2 villages voisins de Neboun et Bori, qui ont mis en place un bureau commun pour sa gestion. Cette ZOVIC fait l'objet d'une concession à un privé
	Bori	Terroir villageois	
	Boala	Village situé au sud de la Forêt Classée de la Sissili	Le terroir comprend une ZOVIC
Sapouy	Tiaré	Village situé au S-E de Sapouy, à la lisière du PNKT et faisant frontière avec la commune de Guiaro dont le terroir ASP est situé en bordure du PNKT (soi-disant *zone tampon*)	La lisière sud du PNKT dans le Ziro est occupée par ce qui reste de la FC de la Volta Rouge après la création en 1976 du PNKT et qui est identifié comme *zone tampon* pour cette AP. La création du PNKT en 1976 a annexé 50 000 ha de la FC de la Volta Rouge -aujourd'hui FC de Nazinon- dont la superficie initiale était de 85 000 ha. Les 27 000 ha restants (24 969 ha selon le PAG - 8000 ha ont été occupés par le village de Kinkirsgogo) forment aujourd'hui le CAF de Nazinon, destiné à approvisionner la ville de Ouagadougou en bois combustible. Les 10 villages riverains du CAF dans la commune de Sapouy – dont Tiaré - participent aux activités d'exploitation et de gestion forestière du CAF. Quoique le village de Tiaré soit le seul à être à la périphérie directe du PNKT, 5 des autres villages impliqués dans le CAF sont situés à moins de 5 km et leur population exerce une pression de braconnage sur la faune du parc. Le village Bouiga connait des conflits homme-faune ayant entraîné mort d'homme.
	Baouiga	Terroir ASP situé en zone tampon du PNKT	
Nobéré	Kougrissincé	Village riverain du PNKT. Terroir ASP	Village impliqué dans un CAF. Kougrissincé jouxte un CAF dont la gestion est opérée depuis la province Sissili située dans la région voisine du Centre-Ouest. Le CAF étant situé dans la commune de Nobéré n'est donc qu'une zone de coupe dont le suivi et la gestion durable ne sont pas assurés.

Figure 4 : Sites pilotes identifiés dans le complexe PONASI pour la mise en œuvre des composantes 3 et 4 du projet

[101] Le CAF du Nakambé est constitué de 2 massifs forestiers dont les contours ont été remodelés à la faveur de la création en 1976 du PNKT : à l'Ouest l'ex- « zone cynégétique nord » de la FC de Po, d'une superficie de 14 720 ha, détachée du Parc National et concédée à l'Union des GGF du Nakambé ; à l'Est la relique de la FC de la Volta Blanche après que celle-ci ait été partiellement occupée par l'aménagement des vallées des Voltas. Ce massif forestier dit de Gaongo, d'une superficie de 6 550 ha a été le premier massif aménagé en 1991 par le CAF de Nakambé, bien qu'ayant été érigé par arrêté interministériel en « Zone pastorale », sans que la FC de la Volta Blanche elle-même ait été déclassée.


SITES PILOTES D'INTERVENTION DU PROJET
N
Legende
Localité retenue
Cour d'eau
PN/KABORE TAMBI
FC/CAF NAZINON
FC/RG NAZINGA
FC/SISSILI
CAF/Sud_Ouest Zondweego
Corridor
CAF_Gaongo
Extention CAF_NAZINON
ZOVIC
Corridor_Ghana
Commune_Riveraine_de_PONASI
Limit PONASI
Zone Tanmpon PNKT
SAPONE
DOULOUGOU
IPELCE
BAKATA
Toebanega
TOECE
Yougoudin
Kongrissince
NOBERE
Baouiga
Parc National Kabore Tambi
SAPOUY
Tiare
Guiaro
Betare
GUIARO
Sara
GOGO
GOUMOUSSOUGOU
Neboum
Bori
FC SISSILI
Corridor 1
PO
Mautlougo
Corridor 2
ZABRE
Mangagou
1:900 000
BIEHA
Bosia
FC Ranch de NAZINGA
Kapori
TIEBELE
ZIOU
ZOAGA
Zerbogo
20 000 000 0 20 000 m
Source de données:PAGEN/BNDT 2012
Realisation:AJDD ILBOUDO Expert GRN et Biodiversité/PNUD
Mars 2019

Annex J. Overview of the Protected Area system in Burkina Faso

National PA category	No	Protected Area	Creation date	Area (ha)	IUCN Cat.	Management authority
National Parks (no hunting)	2	W	1954	235,000	II	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change, Directorate General of Water and Forests (DGEF) and National Office of Protected Areas (OFINAP) **
		Kaboré-Tambi	1976	169,000	II	
Wildlife Reserves (prohibited hunting))	4	Arly	1954	76,000	I	
		Singou	1955	192,600	I	
		Bontioli	1957	12,700	I	
		Madjoari	1970	17,000	I	
Partial wildlife reserves (hunting allowed with permit)	5	Arly	1954	90,000	VI	
		Pama	1955	223,700	IV	
		Bontioli	1957	29,500	IV	
		Nabéré	1957	36,500	IV	
		Kourtiagou	1957	51,000	IV	
Silvopastoral and partial wildlife reserve	1	Sahel	1970	1,600,000	VI	
Classified Forest and Partial Wildlife Reserve	1	Comoé-Léraba	2001	124,500	IV	
Classified Forest and Game Ranch	1	Nazinga	2000	91,300	VI	
Classified Forests* (traditional use of resources allowed)	72			880,000	VI	
Wildlife corridors	2	1	(not legally created)	4,500	IV	
		2	(not legally created)	33,000	IV	
Village hunting areas (ZOVIC)	60		1989 (for the most part)	12,000	VI	Local authorities and communities under various arrangements
International Designations						
Biosphere Reserves	2	Mare aux Hippopotames	1986	19,200		
		W (transfrontalière)	2002	235,000		
Ramsar Sites	22	Mare d'Oursi	1990	35,000		
		W	1990	311,471		
		Mare aux Hippopotames	1990	19,200		
		Barrage de Bagré	2009	36,793		
		Barrage de Kompienga	2009	17,545		
		Barrage de Tapoa	2009	3,479		
		Barrage de Tougouri	2009	1,221		
		Barrage de Yalgo	2016	4,522		
		Bassin du Nakambé-Mané	2016	2,254		
		Complexe d'aires protégées Pô-Nazinga-Sissili	2018	301,972		
		Complexe du Parc urbain Bangr-Weoogo et du Lac des Trois Barrages	2019	945		
		Cône d'épandage de Banh	2009	10,003		
		Corridor forestier de la Boucle du Mouhoun	2017	134,553		
		Forêt Galerie de Léra	2009	542		
		Lac Bam	2009	5,300		
		Lac Dem	2009	1,354		
		Lac de Tingrela	2009	580		

National PA category	No	Protected Area	Creation date	Area (ha)	IUCN Cat.	Management authority
		Lac Higa	2009	1,514		
		Forêt Classée et Rés. Part. Faune Comoé-Léraba	2009	124,510		
		Vallée du Sourou	2009	21,157		
		Parc National d'Arly	2009	795,289		
		Zone Confluence Mouhoun - Sourou	2017	23,300		
Important Bird Areas	10	Complexe Kaboré Tambi, Nazinga, Sissili - BF006	2001	336,500		
		Complexe Artli-W-Singou – BF008	2001	923,000		
		Rivière Béli – BF001	2001	105,000		
		Colline Bérégadougou – BF009	2001	15,000		
		Forêt Diéfoula – Logoniégué – BF010	2001	114,000		
		Lac Kompienga – BF007	2001	48,000		
		Lac Oursi – Lac Darkoye – BF002	2001	45,000		
		Lac Sourou – BF003	2001	22,000		
		Mare aux Hippopotames – BF005	2001	19,200		
		Forêt Ouagadougou - BF004	2001 (éval)	230		

* In the case of a small number of classified forests, local arrangements are made for their management by the communities.
** OFINAP was created in 2008 and relies on a limited number of professionals who took charge of the management of a small number of important areas in Burkina Faso: the national parks of Deux Balés and Po, and the Nazinga, Mare aux Hippopotames and Arly PAs.

Protected Area: A protected area is usually defined as a space in which human occupation, or at least the exploitation of resources, is limited. This definition has been generally accepted in regional and global frameworks and has been proposed by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in its categorization of protected areas. A protected area is defined as: "*A clearly defined geographical area recognized, consigned and managed by any effective means, legal or otherwise, to ensure the long-term conservation of nature, and ecosystem services and values associated to it*."» Sources: UNEP-WCMC *About Protected Areas*, Dudley, N. (ed.) *Guidelines for Appling Protected Areas Management Categories* (IUCN: Switzerland, 2008)

Annex K. State and community protected areas (Table a) and Community management zones for natural resources (Table b) in the PONASI landscape

Table a. State and community protected areas in the PONASI landscape

Name	Area (ha)	National classification	Cat. IUCN	Management Unit	Management plan	Status	Management Authority
Kaboré-Tambi	169,000	National Park	II	No	2003 -2007 and 2010 -2020	Created 1976	MEGECC/ DGEF, OFINAP
Nazinga	91,300	Game Ranch/ Classified Forest	IV	OFINAP and private concession	2014-2018	Created 2000	
Sissili	32,700	Hunting zone/ Classified Forest	IV	Private concession	-	Created 1954	
Corridor #1	4,500	Corridor	II	No	-	Not gazetted [102]	
Corridor #2	33,000	Corridor	II	No	-	Not gazetted	
Village Hunting Areas (ZOVIC)							
Boala	1,007	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF[103]	Management plans and specifications outdated	Created 1989	Local authorities and communities under various arrangements
Kounou	2,650	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Tassian	3,345	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Neboun-Bori	3,000	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Boassan	345	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Koumbili	5,820	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Kountioro	2,257	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Natiédougou	544	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Walem-Tiakané	3195	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Saro	853	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Sya	1,265	ZOVIC	VI	CVGF		Created 1989	
Total area ZOVICs	**24,281**						
Total area PAs	**354,781**						

Table b. Community management zones for natural resources

Name	Area (ha)	National classification	Management unit	Management plan	Status
Forest Management Worksites (CAF)					
Nazinon	27,899	CAF	Forest management groups (GGF) and GGF Union	Management plans and specifications outdated	Created
Gaongo	21,000	CAF			Created
Zoundweogo	28,000	CAF			Under creation
Total area of CAFs	**73,969**				
Large forests outside CAF and PAs					
Zoundweogo South-West Area (intercommunal)	28,600				
Buffer Zone South of PNKT	4,188	Non-compliant with Forest Code definition of buffer zone			
Vohoko Forest Area (Nobéré)	6,103				
Total area of large forests	**38,891**				
Commune Forests					
Gogo	90	na	Management committee	No management plan or specifications	No reference of creation
Toécé	27	na	Management committee		
Sapouy	10	na	Management committee		
Total area of commune forests	**127**				
Village Forests					
Yelbouga	1	na			

[102] Corridors # 1 and # 2 were set up by the PAGEN project in 2008 but could not be gazetted. Funded by FFEM, the NGO NATUDEV is currently (2018-2019) working to formalize the creation of corridor # 1 and develop a participatory management and development plan.

[103] CVGF: Village Committee for Wildlife Management

Name	Area (ha)	National classification	Management unit	Management plan	Status
Kaga	100	na		No management plan or specifications	No reference of creation
Dongo	30	na			
Silimba	10	na			
Rakaye Mossi	10	na			
Rakaye Yarcé	10	na			
Souli	10	na			
Guidissi	10	na			
Toebanega	6	na			
Nabdogo	10	na			
Toghin	20	na			
Godin	10	na			
Seloguin	10	na			
Yanga	30	na			
Thiougou	nd	na			
Basbédo	nd	na			
Nagrigré	nd	na			
Mouzi	nd	na			
Boala	290	na			
Boutougou	40	na			
Widi	20	na			
Guisma	104	na			
Badbo	11	na			
Bagpelgo	nd	na			
Nobili	nd	na			
Sarogo	13	na			
Dariga	nd	na			
Goundou	20	na			
Total area of Village Forests	**> 765**				
Pastoral Areas					
Guirao	6,500			Management plans and specifications expired	
Yalé (Biéha)	40,000				
Niassa (Gogo)	6,386				
Total Pastoral areas	**52,886**				
Total Community-managed areas	**> 166,638**				

Annex L. Human-Wildlife Conflicts in the PONASI landscape and the SAFE Systems approach.

Les conflits Hommes-Faune concernent plusieurs espèces présentes dans le paysage et sont plus fréquents et plus intenses dans les champs situés en bordure des zones protégées abritant des éléphants. Les hyènes (*Hyaena hyaena* - NT) s'attaquent aux chèvres et aux moutons, surtout en saison pluvieuse, lorsque les proies sauvages sont plus difficiles à capturer à cause des inondations et de la végétation. Les phacochères (*Phacochoerus africanus africanus* – LC) font des dégâts en fin d'hivernage surtout dans les champs de tubercules comme les ignames et le manioc. Les babouins (*Papio anubis* – LC) qui sont omnivores s'attaquent aux récoltes, aux poulets et aux petites chèvres, surtout en saison pluvieuse. Il est possible qu'ils fassent des incursions dans les ZOVIC et les corridors. Les singes rouges aussi appelés patas (*Erythrocebus patas* - LC) font des dégâts dans les champs de maïs juste avant que les épis ne s'assèchent et ce, dans la quasi-totalité du complexe. Les oiseaux granivores s'attaquent à toutes les cultures céréalières incluant le maïs par les perroquets (*Poicephalus senegalus* - LC), le petit mil par les mange-mil, le riz par d'autres petits oiseaux. Cette prédation est sévère au point d'accroître l'insécurité alimentaire.

Le braconnage des éléphants a lieu surtout en début et en fin d'hivernage (saison pluvieuse), dans les sites moins surveillés par les services forestiers (à cause de l'accès difficile) et les communautés riveraines. En début d'hivernage, les éléphants (*Loxodonta africana* – VU) migrent dans le Nord du Complexe PONASI, où il y a de l'eau, de l'herbe, des salines naturelles, et un vaste espace pour les déplacements, et retournent en fin de saison des pluies, lorsque le niveau d'eau baisse. À chaque déplacement, ils font des dégâts sur les terres (vergers, champs de maïs, etc.) des villages limitrophes. Pour l'ensemble du complexe, au moins une dizaine de carcasses sont retrouvées chaque année, mais le nombre d'éléphants braconnés est difficile à estimer, certains étant cédés ou vendus aux populations dans les villages limitrophes du complexe. Les éléphants sont bien protégés par les lois coutumières locales; pour abattre un éléphant, il faut justifier de sa férocité. Les communautés riveraines des aires protégées au Burkina Faso, dans leur ensemble, ne mènent pas de représailles contre les éléphants, lorsque ceux-ci occasionnent des dégâts dans leurs champs. Le tableau A présente les sites où ont été rapportés des conflits Hommes-Éléphants dans le complexe PONASI ainsi que dans le corridor Nazinga- Parc National des 2 Balés.

Les communautés ont été sensibilisées par les services forestiers sur la nécessité de protéger les éléphants, particulièrement lors de la création des corridors. Au Burkina Faso, dans certaines aires protégées comme le Parc National des 2 Balés, on a enseigné aux producteurs la technique des "barrières à piment". En dehors de ces zones, et dans le complexe PONASI, on utilise les techniques "traditionnelles" de modération des conflits (refoulement et évitement), comme les manifestations sonores avec les récipients avec plus ou moins de succès. Les autres techniques comme l'installation de fil de fer, de branchages ou de cordes autour des parcelles, allumage de feu à l'approche des éléphants, présence aux champs pendant les nuits précédant la récolte et manifestations sonores (cris, sifflements, tambours et instruments de cuisine, boîtes de conserve ou clochettes...) ne sont pas bien connues dans l'aire paysagère PONASI.

La conservation et la gestion de la faune sont confiées à la Direction de l'eau et des forêts du Ministère de l'environnement. Bien que la loi prévoie une indemnisation pour les dommages matériels, les dommages corporels ou le décès, le processus de contrôle et d'approbation des réclamations est centralisé au sein d'un comité national qui se réunit seulement deux fois par an. Une fois qu'un membre de la communauté a signalé le HWC, il doit être vérifié par les autorités locales, les rangers et les agents de l'agriculture, et les rapports doivent être envoyés au Comité national pour vérification. Ainsi, le processus est long et bureaucratique, le versement des indemnités est retardé pendant des années et le montant versé est très faible, voire inexistant. Les aires protégées et chaque district ont formé des équipes paramilitaires qui répondent aux incidents signalés de conflits homme-faune. Les gardes forestiers ou éco-gardes ont suivi une formation paramilitaire et une formation spécialisée en foresterie et en faune sauvage. Cependant, la rapidité de réaction aux conflits signalés est entravée par le manque de ressources, telles qu'un véhicule pour transporter les gardes forestiers. Les gardes forestiers mènent également des activités d'éducation et de sensibilisation à la conservation pour les communautés qui sont susceptibles de changer - avec le temps - la perception négative des populations à l'égard de la faune et de la flore dérivée de HWC. Parmi les autres mesures d'atténuation des conflits figurent les lois traditionnelles ou coutumières protégeant certaines espèces telles que les éléphants. De telles lois réduisent les meurtres d'éléphants par représailles à la suite des conflits homme-éléphant.

Les victimes protestent surtout auprès des autorités locales et des services forestiers, qui s'organisent pour les repousser. Depuis 2017, les victimes sont dédommagées pour peu que les dégâts ne soient pas dans une aire protégée. Il n'y a pas d'assurances pour dédommager les victimes des conflits hommes-faune au Burkina, mais un processus impliquant une succession d'étapes. Le Procureur auprès du Tribunal de Grande Instance gère les cas où il y a mort humaine, après que la Gendarmerie Nationale ait établi les constats. Les dégâts occasionnés par la faune sont dédommagés à partir d'un fonds prévu à cette fin au niveau du Ministère en charge de l'Environnement. L'intéressé informe le Préfet, qui mobilise les agents publics pour établir les constats, et dresse ensuite un procès-verbal après présentation des estimations financières au Tribunal Départemental. Une fiche est alors remplie et envoyée à Ouagadougou pour paiement. Le Fonds peut décider de venir vérifier l'exactitude des estimations.

Tableau A. Sites des conflits Hommes-Éléphants dans le complexe PONASI ainsi que dans le corridor Nazinga-PN Deux-Balés

Communes	Sites ou villages	Nature des conflits	Impact
Sapouy	Baouiga	Hommes-Eléphants	Mort d'homme
	Nadono, Tiaré	Hommes-Eléphants	Présence seulement
	Galo	Hommes-Eléphants	Dégâts agricoles
Guiaro	Saro, Boassa, Natiédougou, Koussaro,	Hommes-Eléphants	Dégâts agricoles
	Kollo,	Hommes-Eléphants	Un homme blessé
	Kollo	Hommes -Babouin	Un homme mordu
	Sia	Babouin-Animaux domestiques	Poulets et chèvres dévorés
	Saro, Koumbili, Sia, Natiédougou, Boassa, Kountioro, Walem, Tiakané, Nessaré, Kadro, Bétaré,	Hommes-Eléphants	Dégâts agricoles
	Natiédougou et tous les villages riverains	Hommes-Patas	Dégâts agricoles
	Bétaré	Hommes-Oiseaux	Dégâts agricoles
Ziou	Mantiongo, Pingou, Tanpelga, Mouna et Yelbici	Hommes-Eléphants	Dégâts agricoles
	corridor n°2	Homme-Eléphants	Mort d'homme
Nobéré	Nobéré (PNKT)	Hommes-Eléphants	4 morts d'hommes 2016-2017
	Yougouri, Baskoudré	Hommes-Eléphants	Dégâts agricoles
Tiébélé	Kiéba, Kabricobogo, Idenia/kora, villages AVV, Go, Dango, Dankoum	Hommes-Eléphants	Dégâts agricoles
Ipélcé	Sabin, Siltougdo, Sambiri, Bandeba, Gibsi, Nayinsma	Hommes-Eléphants	Dégâts agricoles
Bieha	Sya, Boala, Bouré, Nassaré, Yelbouga, Tassiens, Kounou	Hommes-Eléphants	Dégâts agricoles
	Boala	Hyènes-Animaux domestiques	Chèvres dévorées
	Pissai	Homme-Phacochère	Dégâts agricoles
Zoaga	Mangagou, Sioun, Zabré, Gon, Wangala, Kipera, BenyaPeul, Medga, Yaspiga, Yarga, Yembasso, Kina, Petit Zabré	Hommes-Eléphants	Dégâts agricoles
Léo	Outoulou, corridor Nazinga-PN Deux-Balés	Hommes-Eléphants	Dégâts agricoles
	Oliansé (près de Outoulou), corridor Nazinga-PN Deux-Balés	Hommes-Eléphants	Mort d'homme
Bourra	Bourra, corridor Nazinga-PN Deux-Balés	Hommes-Eléphants	Dégâts agricoles
Tô	Tô, corridor Nazinga-PN Deux-Balés	Hommes-Eléphants	Dégâts agricoles
Silly	Ya, corridor Nazinga-PN Deux-Balés	Hommes-Eléphants	Dégâts agricoles
Toécé	Yougoudri, Koumassogo, Tamsé, Zorgo, Lilbouré, corridor Nazinga-PN Deux-Balés	Hommes-Eléphants	Dégâts agricoles

Questions pour l'évaluation du contexte des conflits homme-faune préalable aux évaluations rapides sur le terrain

Le contexte des conflits homme-faune au Burkina Faso et dans le paysage PONASI sera évalué à travers les six éléments suivants pour élaborer une stratégie visant à résoudre ce problème.

Identification et cartographie des points chauds

Question: *Les points chauds de conflit sont-ils connus, cartographiés et mis à jour régulièrement?*

Statistiques clés nécessaires:

- Nombre et emplacement des animaux sauvages tués en représailles à un conflit
- Nombre et emplacement des animaux sauvages tués (par exemple, empoisonnés) avant la survenue des conflits
- Nombre et localisation des cas de criminalité de la faune enregistrées (impliquant la prise au collet, le piégeage, l'empoisonnement, l'électrocution, la chasse, etc.)
- Population humaine et lieux d'implantation (des établissements humains)
- Densité de population humaine
- Nombre d'incidents signalés
- Nombre d'incidents de conflit vérifiés
- Temps moyen pour répondre à un événement
- Nombre de réclamations d'assurance faites
- Longueur des barrières préventives installées
- Nombre d'espèces rares ou en voie de disparition, par exemple éléphant, lion, etc.
- Densité des espèces en voie de disparition / rares
- Densité des proies pour les prédateurs
- Nombre d'espèces sauvages tuées par braconnage
- Nombre d'espèces sauvages blessées lors de tentatives de braconnage

- Nombre d'espèces sauvages supprimées / euthanasiées
- Nombre de cas de criminalité liée aux espèces sauvages enregistrés (impliquant prise au collet, piégeage, empoisonnement, électrocution, chasse, etc.)
- Nombre d'espèces fauniques en divagation en dehors des zones protégées
- Nombre de plans spatiaux en place sur les sites de conflit élevé (c.-à-zones tampons de PA / NP)
- Hectares d'habitat perdus
- Hectares d'habitat gagnés
- Taux de perte d'habitat Ha / an
- Taux d'occupation des espèces prioritaires
- Hectares d'aires protégées sous régime de gestion reconnu
- Durée de vie des corridors écologiques
- Proportion des liens critiques avec les plans et les directives d'utilisation des terres qui sont opérationnels

Suivi de l'impact et de la gravité

Question: *Existe-t-il une compréhension claire du coût humain et financier local du conflit ?*

Le coût financier et humain du conflit est connu et suivi. Cela peut inclure: fréquence, intensité, durée, coût monétaire, coûts d'opportunité, coûts indirects et impacts des conflits à court et à long terme.

Statistiques clés nécessaires:

- Nombre, emplacement et coût du bétail tué ou blessé p / mois; p / an
- Nombre, emplacement et le coût des incidents de pillage des récoltes p / mois; p / an
- Nombre et emplacement des personnes tuées ou blessées p / mois; p / an
- Statistiques de perte de récolte
- Fréquence des raids sur les cultures; fois / mois
- Gravité des coûts de destruction des cultures $ / mois
- Calendrier des mois et des moments de la journée pour les raids sur les cultures
- Localisation des cultures perdues à côté de l'AP / à l'intérieur de l'AP / au village
- Compensation $ décaissée / mois / année
- Adhésion à un programme d'assurance; nombre de membres
- Nombre et densité du bétail
- Bétail tué dans une aire protégée
- Bétail tué en dehors des aires protégées
- Bétail tué la nuit
- Bétail tué pendant la journée
- Bétail tué tout en étant parqué / surveillé
- Taux de prédation du bétail; nombre / année / mois
- Recettes provenant de la gestion sur site par le biais d'un mécanisme économique local vert

Suivi de l'attitude de la communauté

Question: *Les attitudes de la communauté et la tolérance envers la faune sont-elles connues?*

Une approche d'enquête reproductible doit être en place pour permettre de suivre les attitudes de la communauté au fil du temps.

Statistiques clés nécessaires:

- Attitudes de la communauté envers la faune et les espèces prioritaires
- Aiment-ils avoir de la faune dans leur région?
- Seraient-ils heureux s'il n'y avait pas d'animaux sauvages dans leur région?
- Quelle quantité d'espèces sauvages préféreraient-ils voir fréquenter leur région dans 10 ans? /espèce
- Vulnérabilité sociale: âge, sexe, appartenance ethnique, éducation, profession, provenance des revenus du ménage
- Jours en forêt par an
- Années vécues dans la région
- Ont-ils subi une attaque des cultures / du bétail?
- Leurs amis / voisins ont-ils subi une attaque des cultures / du bétail
- Avez-vous entendu parler d'une attaque des cultures / du bétail survenue à d'autres personnes?

Annex M. People consulted during project development

PARTICIPATORY APPROACH

The approach taken for gathering and analyzing information about the environment, resources and their use, the problems encountered, and the proposal of solutions was highly participatory throughout the process and was primarily based on the Participatory Action Research Method.

The pilot sites for the interventions of components 3 and 4 of the project were identified with the participation of all stakeholders on the basis of predefined criteria including the area of influence of protected areas, predominant land and resource use patterns of the site, and environmental, governance, socio-economic and representativeness criteria for the scaling up of effective practices developed within these sites. A provisional list of 15 sites within the 9 riparian communes of the protected area complex based on the criteria was subjected to a participatory validation at the commune level that took place in two stages: i) In each of the 9 communes, the consultants presented the outline of the project and its formulation process, explained the criteria applied and submitted the results of the site pre-selection to a local consultative body at the commune level. This advisory group consisted at least of the prefect of the department, the mayor of the commune, two chairpersons of permanent commissions of the communal council, decentralized technical services at the commune level in environment, livestock, and agriculture, NGOs (national or international) that implement relevant projects in the commune, three main local development associations governed by the law 064-2015 / CNT), and organizations at the commune level representing the agricultural, pastoral and forestry sectors and governed by the OHADA Code . ii) The relevance of the choice of sites in relation to the defined criteria was examined and analyzed by the advisory group and, where appropriate, alternative sites were proposed, discussed and validated. The collection of baseline data as part of the project document development process was then conducted in the pilot sites validated through this participatory process.

The collection of data in the 15 selected villages was carried out during meetings in the form of focus groups and individual interviews.

Table A : Units surveyed

Survey units	Survey technique	No people surveyed
Devolved technical services (environment, agriculture, livestock, farming)	Individual interviews	27
Communities including women's group, customary and religious authorities (village chiefs, land chiefs), farmers, pastoralists, civil society organizations, forest management groups, village development councils and councillors	Village assembly	272 men 119 women
Women's groups for non-timber forest products	Individual interviews Visit of units	15
Local development NGOs	Individual interviews	07
City councils	Individual interviews	09
Prefectures	Individual interviews	04
Total		**453**

List of people consulted during project development

Name	Position	Institution	Tel.	Email	Participation/Consultation				
					Incept	Consult	SRF wrk	Cap assmt	Valid wrk
TIÉBÉLÉ/ GUIARO, 22 and 23 December 2018 –HWC / SAFE Systems Rapid Assessment									
GOUBA Kassoum	Préfet Tiébelé	Préfecture	71129778			✓			
ABASSAGUE Fidèle	2e adjoint Maire	Mairie	76635445			✓			
SAWADOGO Rassido	Chef/ZAT IP	ZAT/Tiébélé	75293150			✓			
OUEDRAOGO Seydou	Adjoint	SDEEVCC/Tiébélé	71672211			✓			
HIEN Ludovic	Chef WAT de Gowmpia	ZAT/Tiébélé	78943286			✓			
ZIBARE G.Abouga	1er adjoint au maire	Mairie	66858452			✓			
KOURAOGO Achille	CBT Guiaro	Gendarmerie	76737575			✓			
IDIGO Salifou	Président CVD Guiaro	CVD	71438868			✓			
OUEDRAOGO Halidou	Agent de la préfecture	Préfecture	-			✓			
ZONGO Lucien	Chef adjoint SDEEVCC de Guiaro	Environnement	76278900			✓			
IDIOGO.S.Abel	Agent SFR	Mairie	71043880			✓			
ZIBARE Boumon	Agriculteur	CVD	71513435			✓			
DA Cro Atimon	Agriculteur	CVD	67870095			✓			
ADANA Yiribidjié	Secrétaire	Mairie	70531357			✓			
Commune of DOULOUGOU, 09/27/2018									
TIEMTORE Guillaume	Agent d'agriculture		71652131			✓			
TRAORE Alassane	Chef ZATE		70602170	monalastraore@yahoo.fr		✓			
YODA Issouf	Environnement		70451263	yssoufyodah@gmail.com		✓			
TIENDREBEOGO Tibo	Commission environnement		73701855			✓			

Name	Position	Institution	Tel.	Email	Participation/Consultation				
					Incept	Consult	SRF wrk	Cap assmt	Valid wrk
COMPAORE Z. Laurent		Assoc. Bas-yando	78063573			✓			
NIKIEMA MAHAMA	Commission aménagement		76111019			✓			
ILBOUDO Hamidou		Assoc. Watinoma	76971281			✓			
GUIGMA Eulalie	Président CRA		69931938			✓			
COMPAORE Leonard	1er adjoint du Maire		78040620			✓			
OUATTARA Cathérine	Préfet		70226296			✓			
ZOUNGRANA Amadou		SP/CNDD/MEEVCC	70715967	zoungramadou@gmail.com		✓			
Commune of BEHIA, 09/28/2018									
NACRO Bassirou	Maire		71502021	nacro-bassirou@yahoo.fr		✓			
NIGNAN O. Désiré	Président Neboun		75193737			✓			
SAWADOGO Mamoudou	ZAT Agriculture		77882275	samamoud1@yahoo.fr		✓			
NEBIE Boukary	President CATG Foncière		74303169	nebieboukary@gmail.com		✓			
OUEDRAOGO Yemdaogo	Chef SDEEVCC		70415354			✓			
GANSAONRE O. Simon	Chef ZAT		71043815	gansimobf91@gmail.com		✓			
ZOUNGRANA Amadou		SP/CNDD/MEEVCC	70715967	zoungramadou@gmail.com		✓			
TAGNAN Bapouri	Président CRA Biéha		76727042			✓			
NACRO Nouhoun	Membre tribunal		75644672			✓			
BANDE Salou	Éleveur		74648824			✓			
NACRO Aminatou	Présidente/ Femme		56520574			✓			

Name	Position	Institution	Tel.	Email	Participation/Consultation				
					Incept	Consult	SRF wrk	Cap assmt	Valid wrk
NACRO Aziz	Président des jeunes		75610701			✓			
NACRO Temozin	Femmes		75631474			✓			
Commune of ZABRE, 09/24/2018									
YABRE Doudoma	Président	Comm. affaires générale sociale	76703808			✓			
KONATE Aboubacar	Agent agriculture		70758698	sidikonat79@gmail.com		✓			
OUEDRAOGO Yacouba	Agent d'élevage		70604063	ouedraogoyacouba78@yahoo.fr		✓			
SANGO Hassane	Pastoralisme		75035193			✓			
MARE Yves H.I	President	Association AFNA	70984618	mareherman77@gmail.com		✓			
GOUBA Windmi	Pdt CEDL	Mairie/Zabré	70111814	goubawindmi1@gmail.com		✓			
WARE Y. Justin		Assoc. Pag-la-yiri	76092708	warjust@gmail.com		✓			
BANDE Issa			76996663			✓			
DIAGNAM Abdou	Sécretaire	Assoc. LEGAKOU	76620542			✓			
GOUBA S. Gatien	President	Assoc. des Jeunes	64110599			✓			
GOUBA Z. Mare	President	UDGPM	76989703			✓			
KOUMA Sambo	Sécretaire	UDGPM	70104412			✓			
TARNADGA Mamini	Coordonnateur	AYAA	70776026	tarnagda_mamini@yahoo.fr		✓			
ZUSORRI Maria	Coordonnateur		73011158			✓			
ZOUNGRANA Amadou		SP/CNDD/MEEVCC	70715967	zoungramadou@gmail.com		✓			
KOUMBEM Issaka	Agent environnement		71829989	issakakoumbem@gmail.com		✓			
YAO S. Jean Pierre	Représentant/ Préfet		74427372			✓			
SOUGA Yembiga	1er adjoint au Maire		70672326			✓			

Name	Position	Institution	Tel.	Email	Participation/Consultation				
					Incept	Consult	SRF wrk	Cap assmt	Valid wrk
Commune of ZOAGA, 09/24/2018									
SAHOUNA Zoua	Maire		70746042	zsamsou77@yahoo.fr		✓			
TAPSOBA Mahamadi	Prefet/Zoaga		70958179	maditapsoba88@yahoo.fr		✓			
ZOUNGRANA Amadou		SP/CNDD/MEEVCC	70715957	zoungramadou@gmail.com		✓			
SANGO Bernard	SG-Mairie		71715420	bernard.sango@yahoo.fr		✓			
YELEMCOURE Kdogo	Pdt. Comm. Environnement		72749397			✓			
KOUISUKIRMA Etienne	Environnement Zoaga		64717375			✓			
ZONGO Yacouba	ZATE/ Zoaga		73633496			✓			
GUIGMA A Samadou	ZATA/ Zoaga		70023014	abdusamadguigma@gmail.com		✓			
SIDIBE Mahamoudou		Union-éleveurs-Zoaga	74341643			✓			
DABRE Amidou		Association Léerè-Banka	77871134	contact@leerebanka.org		✓			
GUARE F. Achille	1er Adgoint au Maire		72050813			✓			
BONKOUNGOU Daouda	UAT Bougré/Zoaga		60857145			✓			
Commune of TOECE, 09/26/2018									
ZONGO Clement	Maire		70273522	zclement@fasonet.bf		✓			
SONDO Valerie	SG/Maire		78879684	valeriesondo@yahoo.fr		✓			
RAMDE Aîssa	Préfet		70301925			✓			
BOUDA Alexandre	OSC		78387420	boudaalexandre@yahoo.fr		✓			
OUEDRAOGO Mahamoudou	Conseiller		78470227			✓			

Name	Position	Institution	Tel.	Email	Participation/Consultation				
					Incept	Consult	SRF wrk	Cap assmt	Valid wrk
ILBOUDO Inoussa	Conseiller		78388354			✓			
TIENDREBEOGO Mathias	1er adjoint au Maire		78557215	tmathias.cde@gmail.com		✓			
SIMPORE Sana	2e adjoint au Maire		78940914			✓			
OUEDRAOGO Moussa		Assoc. AGEDT	68026160			✓			
KIENDREBEOGO Zarata		Assoc. Me-Toéce	79027742			✓			
GOUBA Firmin	Chef ZATE/Toécé		78326278	specialfirminho3@gmail.com		✓			
ZONGO G.M. Narcisse	Chef ZATE/Toécé		79639665	narcissezongo3@gmail.com		✓			
ZOUNGRANA Amadou		SP/CNDD/MEEVCC	70715967	zoungramadou@gmail.com		✓			
ALAMPOUA Réné		Environnement/ Toécé	78887639	ReneAlampoua@mal.com		✓			
BILGO Lassané		Association ASAMT	79303645			✓			
BILGO Ousmane		Association ASAMT	76582504			✓			
Commune of GUIARO, 09/25/2018									
OUDOUGA B. Francois	Président	Commission finance				✓			
KABEROU Arzouma	Président	Comm. affaire générales culturelle sociale	76067641			✓			
IDOGO Mariam	Coordonnateur de l'association		71438880			✓			
OUEDRAOGO Halidou	Agent/ Représentant Préfet		71033146			✓			
SORO Zakaria	Chef ZAT/Guiaro		71843676	soro.z@yahoo.com		✓			

Name	Position	Institution	Tel.	Email	Participation/Consultation				
					Incept	Consult	SRF wrk	Cap assmt	Valid wrk
YOGO Aouya	Répresentant Koumbili		76139437	yogoaouya@yahoo.fr		✓			
NIKIEMA Adama	Président	CRA Guiaro	70368114			✓			
ZONGO Lucien		Service départ. environnement	73074927	zongo.lucien@yahoo.fr		✓			
OUADIGABOU Logokoua Arouna		GAMIWIAN	71650522			✓			
SAKANDE Hamado	SG/Maire		70044405			✓			
ZIBARE Boumon	CVD/Saro		71514435			✓			
ADA Ouelamma	Coordonnatrice/ Guiaro		73050318			✓			
YIRIBIDJIE Adama	Secrétaire Mairie/ Guiaro		70531357			✓			
TANKOANO Adjima	ZATE/Guiaro		77666439			✓			
NISSA Ouonyoué	Commission foncier		70699100			✓			
NAMA Boubola	Commission environnement					✓			
ZOUNGRANA Amadou		SP/CNDD/MEEVCC	70715967	zoungramadou@gmail.com		✓			
NEBIE Amina	CVD/Oualem		71434240			✓			
ZIBARE A. Oueziba	1er adjoint du maire		70756077	wezibaz@gmail.com		✓			
Commune of PO, 09/26/2018									
GOMGNIMBOU Assane	1er adjoint au Maire de Pô		70762758			✓			
PETIRA A. Jacob	2e adjoint au Maire de Pô		70804616	Petiraaouya05@gmail.com		✓			
DIALLO Adama	Préfet Pô		72052048	diallodam17@gmail.com		✓			
SAWADOGO R. Pascal		C-SDEEVCC/Pô	70125795			✓			
BANCE Drissa	Chef	UPC Pighiri	76774896	kirkarabance@gmail.com		✓			

Name	Position	Institution	Tel.	Email	Participation/Consultation				
					Incept	Consult	SRF wrk	Cap assmt	Valid wrk
ATIGA Joseph	Foncier		70120081			✓			
DALLY A. Jonas	Président	CEDL	70228094			✓			
ZOULABOU Ouékana	SG-	Association GaMoWigna	70135254	Ouekane29@gmail.com		✓			
TAHOURA Bahoupé	CTC/Pô		78205520	bahoupeta@yahoo.fr		✓			
KAZAGABOU T. Luc		Association Tiou-yi-Wignam	68692468			✓			
ZOUNGRANA Amadou		SP/CNDD/MEEVCC	70715967	zoungramadou@gmail.com		✓			
OUEDRAOGO Zoenabo	ZAT/Pô		68760100	Ouedraogozoena03@gmail.com		✓			
Commune of SAPOUY, 09/28/2018									
NAMA Sidiki	1er adjoint au Maire		70344330	sidikinama@yahoo.fr		✓			
TIENDREBEOGO Amedée	Chef ZATE/Sapouy		70827425	Tamedee13@gmail.com		✓			
YAMEOGO D. Wilfried	Chet UAT/Latian (ZATA Sapouy)		70617189	Willyamday12@gmail.com		✓			
WANGARA Aliou		S/SDEEVCC (Sapouy)	70589182	aliouwangr@gmail.com		✓			
ZOUNGRANA Amadou		SP/CNDD/MEEVCC	70715967	zoungramadou@gmail.com		✓			
Workshop launching the project document development process (July 26, 2018)									
Tiendrébeogo Mahamoudou		DCCI/SPCNDD	71063445		✓				
Bouda Y Valentin		DGESS/MINEFID	70014264	valentinbouda@gmail.com	✓				
Sana Youssouf		DGPE	70748137	sanayoussouf@yahoo.fr	✓				
Sia Koudaga		BUNEE	70743993	siakoudaga@yahoo.fr	✓				

Name	Position	Institution	Tel.	Email	Participation/Consultation				
					Incept	Consult	SRF wrk	Cap assmt	Valid wrk
Yaméogo Dieudonné		Uinté de Gestion du Nazinga	70-75-23-39	Yam_dieu@yahoo.fr	✓				
Zingdé Kamou		DGEVCC	70-12-86-57	zbihime@gmail.com	✓				
Belemsebgo Urbain		PAPSA	70-24-78-04	ubelemsebgo@hotmail.com	✓				
Compaoré Louis Dimitri		DGPE/MINEFID	71-09-70-50	Colodi2002@yahoo.fr	✓				
Somé Irifaar		PASF/MEEVCC	72-71-42-40	Irsom74@yahoo.fr	✓				
Compaoré Prospert		OFINAF	70-75-56-50	compaoreprospert@yahoo.fr	✓				
Maïga Boureima		DREEVCC-C		brahimmaïga@gmail.com	✓				
Ouédraogo Jean Roger		OFINAP	70-29-00-60		✓				
Tapsoba Aïcha		DNERA/DEP		Aïcha_taps@yahoo.fr	✓				
Ouédraogo Valentin		DGPV/MAAH	73-43-42-30	Valentinoued@gmail.com	✓				
Congo Moustapha		SP/GIRE-MEA	70-39-70-08	congombf@yahoo.fr	✓				
N'do Antoine		SP/GIRE	70-32-55-01	ndoantoine@yahoo.fr	✓				
Daboné Ali		CNSF		dabonali@yahoo.fr	✓				
MEDA/Kaboré Louise Marie		DPPPC/MEEVCC			✓				
Ouédraogo Idrissa		DGEF/DFRC	70140646	Drilami14@gmail.com	✓				
Traoré Kalifa		P.O TREE AID	70779485	Kalifa.traore@treeaide.org	✓				
Coulibaly Mamadou		SG/MEEVCC		Coulimad7@yahoo.fr	✓				
Sawadogo R. Bruno		DGESS/MESF	70464525	Rakisson1@gmail.com	✓				
Pedabga Arzoumbila		SP/CNDD cellule Ramsar	70482062		✓				

Name	Position	Institution	Tel.	Email	Participation/Consultation				
					Incept	Consult	SRF wrk	Cap assmt	Valid wrk
Pananditigiri Roch	CN	IGMVSS	70295291	Rochpan3@yahoo.fr	✓				
Ouoba Mambagri		DDIAJ/MEEVCC	61163767	Ouoba_mambagri@yahoo.fr	✓				
Sam Ollé Arnaud		DGESS/MAAH		arnaudkam@gmail.com	✓				
Yaméogo Léandre		Banque Mondiale	65046463	lyameogo@worldbank.org	✓				
Sawadogo Bobodo dit Blaise		DPDD/SP CNDD	71845407	bobodo@yahoo.fr	✓				
Nana Somnanegré		CT/SP CNDD	78142650	nanasomnanegre@yahoo.fr	✓				✓
Goungounga Justin		SP/CNDD	70237579	jgoungounga@yahoo.fr	✓				✓
Koudougou L Mathias		SP/CNDD			✓				
Tahoura Bahoupè		TREE AID	78205520	bahoupeta@yahoo.fr	✓				
Bambara Jean Charles		DGESS/MEA	70066224	Bam_jeanso@yahoo.fr	✓				
Bako E Florence		SP/CNDD	70509563	fleurebako@gmail.com	✓				
Ouédraogo Abdoul Salam		SP/CNDD	70110835		✓				
Nonguierma/Tapsoba Pascaline			70-66-70-46		✓				
Sib Ollo Arnaud			70-22-83-38		✓				
Baziomo Donald		SP-CNDD	72-41-39-82		✓				
Ouédraogo W Guy		MEEVCC		wguyouedraogo@gmail.com	✓				
Diallo Bassirou		MEEVCC			✓				
Sango Lassina		SP/CNDD	72-87-90-64		✓				
Kedré Idrissa		SP-CNDD	70-34-14-00		✓				

Name	Position	Institution	Tel.	Email	Participation/Consultation				
					Incept	Consult	SRF wrk	Cap assmt	Valid wrk
Sanou Z.H. Rodrigue		DGESS Environnement	76319109	rodoanhyacinthe@yahoo.fr					✓
Capacity assessment with the General Directorate of Water and Forests and the National Office of Protected Areas, 12/14/2018									
Traoré A. Maurille		OFINAP	70168862	Traorealain47@yahoo.com				✓	
Lompo Hamidou		OFINAP	70804819	koiladja@yahoo.fr				✓	
Gnoumou Isaac	DFRC	DGEF	71227201	godporipisaac@yahoo.fr				✓	
Traoré Daouda		OFINAP	70426852	Traore_daou@yahoo.fr				✓	
Yaméogo Dieudonné		Unité de gestion de Nazinga	70752339	Yam_dieu@yahoo.fr				✓	
Doamba Benoit	DPRC	DGEF	70097177	benoitdoamba@hotmail.com				✓	
Yaméogo Nongma		OFINAP	70003326	yameogogonjoseph@yahoo.fr				✓	
Meetings with Ghana's partners to discuss collaboration for the protection of shared resources, held in Bolgatenga and Paga (Ghana) on 29 and 30 October 2018									
SIMON Segbedzi	Forest officer, in charge of corridors	Wildlife Division	0243510995			✓			
Julius AWAREGGA	Director	Organization for Indigenous Initiatives and sustainability (ORGIIS)		orgiisghana@yahoo.com		✓			
John Naada	Regional Manager	Wildlife Division	0244167419			✓			
Jacob KANBANDS	Senior Manager	Wildlife Division	0205333533			✓			
Clark LUNGREN	President	Center for the Development of Wildlife Production/ West African Elephant Corridors Coalition	78836577 (Burkina Faso)	cdpfwedbila@yahoo.com		✓			

Annex N. Provisional Procurement Plan

Description	Cost ($US)	Responsible party	Expected date of purchase	Observation
Component 1.				
4x4 vehicle for the Project Coordination Unit to support all project activities (cost split between all components and management in the budget)	52,000	Implementing partner	Year 1	
Forest equipment for carbon stock assessment under Output 1.3 (including a ProLaser Rangefinder / Hypsometer, Garmin GPS, vernier caliper, compass, tape measure)	1,000		Year 1	
Satellite images / aerial photographs to assess changes in land use and vegetation cover in the priority forest areas of the PONASI landscape and to plan field inventories. (Output 1.3)	20,000		Years 1 and 6	
Component 2.				
Purchase of 8 motorcycles for travel related to the field activities of components 2 and 3, especially technical assistants and community mobilization assistants @ $ 2,300 / motorcycle – Total cost ($18,400) shared under components 2 and 3 (cost per component: $ 9,200) year 1 (Output 2.1.3	18,400		year 1	
4x4 vehicle for the Kaboré-Tambi National Park management unit	52,000		year	
Equipment for monitoring and surveillance activities for 3 PAs (output 2.1.2), including 6 cameras with integrated GPS @ $ 600, 6 Garmin GPS @ $ 250, 12 binoculars @ $ 125, 12 compasses @ $ 40, 12 notebooks @ $ 30, 12 motorcycles @ $ 2,300, 6 tents @ $ 300, 24 personal equipment (uniform, sleeping bag, mattress, backpack, torch, water bottle, lunch box, first aid kit) @ $ 365, 12 long-range VHF-UHF dual band walkie-talkie radios @ 200, 3 first-aid office kits @ $ 50, etc. (Output 2.1.2)	100,000		year 1	
Furniture for the Visitors reception Center / PNKT office (Output 2.1.2) including conference room tables @ $ 1,000, 20 chairs @ $ 100, 1 video projector @ $ 1,000, screen, filing cabinets, shelves, showcases, 3 workstations, etc. in	10,000		year 3	
Signposts for PAs, ZOVICs and Corridors in Year 3 (Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.3.1)	80,000		year 3	
Trails interpretative signs for self-guided tours, accompanying awareness material (brochures, field guides, printed documents) on flora, fauna, natural and cultural heritage in the PONASI landscape for the PNKT Reception center. and for the Sissili Classified Forest and the RGN	100,000		year 4	
Solar equipment for the Protected Area Office / Biodiversity Interpretation Center / Visitors Reception Center for PNKT (Output 2.1.3)	15,000		year 3	
Construction of 8 ECOSAN-type public toilets @ $ 800 for visitors to PNKT and Sissili FC, including 2 for the interpretation center / visitors reception center (Output 2.1.3)	6,400		year 3	
Office computer equipment for 3 protected areas for GIS data input and analysis (output 2.1.2), including 6 desktops @ $ 1,500, 6 inverters @ $ 200, 3 printers @ $ 250, 3 large capacity hard drives @ $ 250, 6 Microsoft software licenses @ $ 600, 1 ArcGIS Pro license @ $ 8,500, 1 large format printer + ink reserve @ $ 3,500	100,000		year 1	
Component 3.				

Equipment for a honey production unit (40 Kenyan hives, 40 honey presses, 40 ripeners, 40 extractors, 40 stainless steel drums, 80 bee brushes, 80 smokers, 80 hive tools, 400 coveralls, 400 boots, 400 pairs of gloves),	75,000		year 3	
Equipment for two shea butter production units (2 gas fire stoves and gas cylinder, 2 churns, 2 shea butter roasters, 2 stainless steel crushers, 2 stainless steel mills, 2 motors, 2 stainless steel manual packaging filters, 2 boilers, 2 briquetting machines, 2 pyrolysis furnaces, 2 cooling systems, 2 mounting brackets, 2 tricycles, small production equipment (barrels, pots, overalls, basins ...),	40,000		year 3	
Equipment for a production unit of liana juice goïne (1 motorized fruit grinder in stainless steel, 1 stainless steel juice mixer, 1 pasteurizer, 1 stainless steel mold, 1 filter packer, 1 stainless steel table)	10,000		year 3	
Construction of 6 ECOSAN-type public toilets for tourists in strategic places for tourist activities (Output 3.4.4)	4,800		year 3	
Project management unit				
Laptop for the Project Coordinator, external monitor and docking station	2,500		Year 1	
Laptop Financial Assistant, external monitor and docking station @	2,500		Year 1	
Video Projector	350		Year 1	
Digitizer	250		Year 1	
Multifunction Printer	550		Year 1	
Digital Camera	250		Year 1	
Office furniture including 3 work desks, 3 fixed phones, filing cabinets, shelves, etc.	5,000		Year 1	

Annex O. Calculations of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

The carbon sequestration estimates have been computed using the Ex-Ante Carbon-Balance Tool (EX-ACT) Tier Standard Edition, developed by FAO. The forest-type selected for the calculations is Tropical Dry Forest, building on a baseline of degraded land in a Dry Tropical climate. The soil-type generally consists of fertile Low Activity Clay loams derived from a basaltic substrate, albeit highly degraded through prior deforestation activity and subsequent over-grazing/agriculture. The annual deforestation rate used is 1 %. The project involves a conservative 50% reduction of the deforestation rate over 394,564 ha and the restoration of 11,000 ha of agroforestry ecosystems using indigenous species. Conservatively, instead of the entire 952,000 ha of the PONASI landscape, 394,564 ha were used in the calculation, which corresponds to 354,781 ha of State and community protected areas, including corridors, and 39,783 ha of forests (38,891 ha of large forests, 127 ha commune forests and 765 ha village forests) where improved management effectiveness will reduce deforestation. Over a period of 20 years, approximately 5.4 million tCO_{2eq} will be sequestered through the project's intervention.

The EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT)

Start | Description | Land Use Change | Crop production | Grassland Livestock | Management Degradation | Coastal Wetlands | Inputs Investments | Fisheries Aquaculture

Traduction des champs : "Debut", "Description", "Changement d'usage", "Production agricole", "Pâturage/ Elevage", "Dégradation et gestion", "Zones côtières", "Intrants et Investissements", "F

Nom du Projet	Integrated Management	Zone climatique	Tropical (Sec)	Durée du Projet (en années)	20
Continent	Afrique	Type de sol dominant	Sols à argiles 1:1	Surface totale (ha)	405564

Composantes du projet	Flux bruts Sans (Tous les GES en tCO2eq, Positif=émission / négatif=puits)	Avec	Bilan	Répartition du blian par type de GES Tous les GES en tCO2eq: CO_2 Biomasse	CO_2 Sol	CO_2 Autre	N_2O	CH_4	Résultats par an Sans	Avec	Bilan
Changements d'Usage											
Déforestation	7 234 041	3 619 736	-3 614 304	-3 074 708	-542 312		-2 716	0	361 702	180 987	-180 715
Boisement	0	-1 656 069	-1 656 069	-1 152 104	-503 965		0	0	0	-82 803	-82 803
Autres CUT	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture											
Annuelle	0	-178 551	-178 551	0	-183 260		4 709	0	0	-8 928	-8 928
Pérenne	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Riz	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Patûrage & bétail											
Patûrage	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Bétail	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0
Dégradation et gestion	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Coastal wetlands	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Intrants & Investissements	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishery & Aquaculture	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7 234 041	1 785 116	-5 448 924	-4 226 812	-1 229 537	0	1 993	0	361 702	89 256	-272 446
Par hectare	18	4	-13	-10,4	-3,0	0,0	0,0	0,0			
Par hectare et par an	0,9	0,2	-0,7	-0,5	-0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,2	-0,7

Annex P. Co-financing Letters

(see separate file)

Annex Q: Capacity Development Scorecard

Nom du projet: PONASI - Gestion intégrée et durable du paysage d'aires protégées du PONASI

Phase du cycle : *Situation de référence (à compléter à mi-parcours et en fin de projet)*

Date : 14 décembre 2018

Parties prenantes concernées : OFINAP, DGEF

Capacité / Indicateur	Indicateurs par étapes	Score			Commentaires	Prochaines étapes
		Référence	Mi-projet	Fin de projet		
1: Capacités de mobilisation						
Indicateur 1: Degré de légitimité / mandat des principales organisations environnementales	**Les responsabilités organisationnelles en matière de gestion de l'environnement ne sont pas clairement définies**	**0**				
	Les responsabilités organisationnelles en matière de gestion de l'environnement sont identifiées	**1**				
	L'autorité et la légitimité de toutes les organisations responsables de la gestion de l'environnement sont partiellement reconnues par les parties prenantes	**2**			Statuts assez clairs, Conseils d'Administration en place, services centrés et décentrés assez bien organisés, attributions et mandats bien connus. Tous les utilisateurs connaissent les interlocuteurs locaux. Cependant les concessionnaires, les collectivités et les utilisateurs ne connaissent pas bien les structures et leurs rôles	Communication pour permettre au public de maîtriser les rôles de chaque structure
	L'autorité et la légitimité de toutes les organisations responsables de la gestion de l'environnement sont reconnues par les parties prenantes	**3**				
Indicateur 2: Existence de mécanismes de cogestion opérationnels	**Aucun mécanisme de cogestion n'est en place**	**0**				
	Certains mécanismes de cogestion sont en place et opérationnels	**1**				
	Certains mécanismes de cogestion sont formellement établis par des accords, des protocoles d'accord (MoU), etc.	**2**			Des protocoles d'accord de partenariat existent avec les groupements villageois, les concessionnaires et autres acteurs de la gestion. Cependant, la cogestion n'est pas tout à fait effective, quoique très avancée puisque les associations, des groupements, les CVGF participant à la gestion.	
	Des mécanismes complets de cogestion sont officiellement mis en place et sont opérationnels / fonctionnels	**3**				
Indicateur 3: Existence d'une	**L'identification des parties prenantes et de leur participation / implication dans la prise de décision est faible**	**0**				

Capacité / Indicateur	Indicateurs par étapes	Score			Commentaires	Prochaines étapes
		Référence	Mi-projet	Fin de projet		
coopération avec les groupes de parties prenantes	**Les parties prenantes sont identifiées mais leur participation à la prise de décision est limitée**	**1**				
	Les parties prenantes sont identifiées et des mécanismes de consultation réguliers sont mis en place	**2**			Planification et décisions finales effectuées avec la participation avec tous les acteurs. Des ateliers et rencontres ont lieu avec les parties prenantes mais la participation effective demeure limitée en raison du manque de compétences	Renforcer les compétences afin que tous les acteurs puissent participer activement
	Les parties prenantes sont identifiées et contribuent activement aux processus décisionnels participatifs établis	**3**				
2: Capacités à Générer, Avoir accès et Utiliser l'Information et les Connaissances						
Indicateur 4: Degré de sensibilisation environnementale des parties prenantes	**Les parties prenantes ne sont pas au courant des problèmes environnementaux mondiaux et de leurs solutions possibles pertinentes**	**0**				
	Les parties prenantes sont conscientes des problèmes environnementaux mondiaux, mais pas des solutions possibles	**1**				
	Les parties prenantes sont conscientes des problèmes environnementaux mondiaux et des solutions possibles, mais ne savent pas comment participer	**2**			Certains problèmes ne sont pas à la portée des populations locales Les gens sont au courant des problèmes environnementaux mais les solutions ne sont pas Au niveau des partenaires comme les chasseurs et les tourismes maitrisent mieux les solutions. Les gens savent mais ils ne le font pas parce qu'ils vivent de cela. Ils veulent l'évolution mais dans l'immédiat ils veulent en bénéficier tout de suite	Sensibilisation, éducation, formations surtout au niveau local
	Les parties prenantes sont conscientes des problèmes environnementaux mondiaux et participent activement à la mise en œuvre de solutions pertinentes	**3**				
Indicateur 5: Accès et partage d'informations environnementales par les parties prenantes	**Les besoins en information environnementale ne sont pas identifiés et l'infrastructure de gestion de l'information est inadéquate**	**0**				
	Les besoins en information environnementale sont identifiés, mais l'infrastructure de gestion de l'information est inadéquate	**1**			On a des informations (connaissances des espèces), Il y a des systèmes de suivi-évaluation mais n'est pas parfait (gestion de l'information). Au niveau de la DGEF il ya des données sur l'OFINAP et des autres aires protégées	

Capacité / Indicateur	Indicateurs par étapes	Score			Commentaires	Prochaines étapes
		Référence	Mi-projet	Fin de projet		
	L'information environnementale est partiellement disponible et partagée entre les parties prenantes, mais ne couvre pas tous les domaines d'intervention et / ou l'infrastructure de gestion de l'information est limitée	**2**				
	Une information environnementale complète est disponible et partagée via une infrastructure de gestion de l'information adéquate	**3**				
Indicateur 6: Existence de programmes d'éducation environnementale	**Aucun programme d'éducation environnementale n'est en place**	**0**				
	Les programmes d'éducation environnementale sont partiellement développés et partiellement dispensés	**1**			Des visites de groupes scolaires ont lieu au ranch de Nazinga Les programmes d'éducation sont partiellement développés (pas tous les thèmes) et partiellement dispensés (pas tous tes couches socio-professionnelles), comme les éleveurs	
	Les programmes d'éducation environnementale sont entièrement développés mais partiellement exécutés	**2**				
	Des programmes complets d'éducation environnementale existent et sont en cours d'exécution	**3**				
Indicateur 7: Portée des liens entre la recherche / sciences de l'environnement et l'élaboration des politiques Pour la planification de la gestion	**Aucun lien n'existe entre l'élaboration de politiques environnementales et les stratégies et programmes scientifiques / de recherche Aucun lien n'existe entre l'élaboration de politiques environnementales (ex. PAG ou planification de la gestion) et les stratégies et programmes scientifiques / de recherche (questions qui ne peuvent pas être résolues par le suivi)**	**0**				
	Les besoins en recherche pour l'élaboration de politiques environnementales sont identifiés, mais ne sont pas traduits en stratégies et programmes de recherche pertinents	**1**			Des programmes de recherche ont déjà existé pour le ranch de Nazinga mais sont maintenant limités et orientés vers les intérêts des chercheurs plutôt que sur les besoins de la gestion des Aires protégées. A Nazinga, l'OFINAP formule des thèmes pour les recherches préliminaires. Actuellement il n'y a pas de lien avec les recherches. Les recherches ont besoins des aires pour leurs recherches. Souvent les chercheurs sont sollicités pour des contraintes comme les herbacées. L'université vient vers eux. On sollicite pour apprécier les inventaires et leurs résultats pour approbation. Les résultats aident à	Mette à la disposition des élèves stagiaires des logistiques. Définir la formulation des thèmes de recherche par les Universitaires sur les besoins

Capacité / Indicateur	Indicateurs par étapes	Score			Commentaires	Prochaines étapes
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					opérationnaliser la gestion des aires La recherche faunique demande des moyens, donc il s'agit seulement des inventaires fauniques et sur l'appréciation des biotopes (lors des sorties), sauf si intervention de projets.	
	Il existe des stratégies et des programmes de recherche pertinents pour l'élaboration de politiques environnementales, mais les informations sur les recherches ne répondent pas pleinement aux besoins en matière de politiques.	**2**				
	Les résultats de recherche pertinents sont disponibles pour l'élaboration de politiques environnementales	**3**				
Indicateur 8: Degré d'inclusion / utilisation des connaissances traditionnelles dans la prise de décisions concernant l'environnement	**Les connaissances traditionnelles sont ignorées et ne sont pas prises en compte dans les processus décisionnels participatifs pertinents**	**0**				
	Les connaissances traditionnelles sont identifiées et reconnues comme importantes, mais ne sont pas collectées et utilisées dans les processus décisionnels participatifs pertinents	**1**			Connaissances connues mais non répertoriées. De temps à autre sont utilisées mais ne sont pas documentées	Faire la collecte des données sur ce que connaissant les pisteurs, les chasseurs, les villages, etc.
	Les connaissances traditionnelles sont collectées mais ne sont pas systématiquement utilisées dans les processus décisionnels participatifs pertinents	**2**				
	Les connaissances traditionnelles sont collectées, utilisées et partagées pour des processus décisionnels participatifs efficaces	**3**				
3: Capacités à élaborer des Stratégies, Politiques et Lois						
Indicateur 9: Étendue du processus de planification environnementale et d'élaboration de stratégies	**Le processus de planification environnementale et d'élaboration de stratégies n'est pas coordonné et ne produit pas de plans et de stratégies environnementaux adéquats**	**0**				
	Le processus de planification environnementale et d'élaboration de stratégies produit des plans et stratégies environnementaux adéquats, mais ils ne sont ni mis en œuvre ni utilisés	**1**				
	Des plans et stratégies environnementaux adéquats sont élaborés, mais ne sont que partiellement mis en œuvre en raison de contraintes de financement et / ou d'autres problèmes	**2**			De nombreux plans et stratégies sont développés mais leur mise en œuvre est limitée par le manque d'engagement politique Il y a de bonne planification, de bonnes stratégies	Mise en place de ressources financières pour faire une gestion concertée et participative -Revoir la volonté politique (ou engagement de l'Etat. Donc il faut des plaidoyers

Capacité / Indicateur	Indicateurs par étapes	Score			Commentaires	Prochaines étapes
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					mais il manqué les moyens financiers (beaucoup d'écrit sur les politiques, stratégies, et PAG)	
	Le processus d'élaboration de la stratégie et de la planification environnementales est bien coordonné par les principales organisations environnementales et produit les plans et stratégies environnementaux requis qui sont mis en œuvre	**3**				
Indicateur 10: Existence de politiques environnementales et de cadres réglementaires adéquats	**La politique environnementale et les cadres réglementaires sont insuffisants; ils ne fournissent pas un environnement habilitant**	**0**				
	Certaines politiques et lois environnementales pertinentes existent, mais peu sont mises en œuvre et appliquées	**1**			La mise en œuvre des politiques et lois est limitée parce que de nombreux textes d'application sont manquants, les moyens d'application sont insuffisants, et les textes sont insuffisamment connus au niveau local puisqu'ils ne sont pas accessibles en langue locale Pas de textes d'application des textes (code forestier, coopération transfrontalière)	Prise en compte des collectivités (traduction en langues locales)
	Il existe une politique environnementale adéquate et des cadres législatifs adéquats, mais leur mise en œuvre et leur application posent des problèmes.	**2**				
	Des cadres politiques et législatifs adéquats sont mis en œuvre et créent un environnement habilitant adéquat; un mécanisme de conformité et d'application est établi et fonctionne	**3**				
Indicateur 11: Pertinence des informations disponibles sur l'environnement pour la prise de décision	**La disponibilité d'informations environnementales pour la prise de décision fait défaut**	**0**				
	Certaines informations environnementales existent, mais elles ne sont pas suffisantes pour soutenir les processus de prise de décisions environnementales	**1**				
	Les informations environnementales pertinentes sont mises à la disposition des décideurs environnementaux, mais le processus de mise à jour de ces informations ne fonctionne pas correctement	**2**			La mise à jour des informations environnementales ne fonctionne pas à cause de changements dans les attributions des institutions et le manque de personnel dédié à ces tâches Il y a aussi des problèmes de mise à jour (dernier inventaire des ressources halieutiques date des années 90) IFN2 a produit des données, mais subsistent des problèmes de décisions	Mettre à jour les informations pertinentes

Capacité / Indicateur	Indicateurs par étapes	Score			Commentaires	Prochaines étapes
		Référence	Mi-projet	Fin de projet		
	Les décideurs politiques et administratifs obtiennent et utilisent des informations environnementales actualisées pour prendre des décisions environnementales.	**3**				
4: Capacités pour la Gestion et la Mise en Oeuvre						
Indicateur 12: Existence et mobilisation des ressources pour la gestion et la mise en oeuvre	**Les organisations environnementales ne disposent pas de ressources suffisantes pour leurs programmes et projets et les besoins n'ont pas été évalués**	**0**				
	Les besoins en ressources sont connus mais ne sont pas traités.	**1**				
	Les sources de financement pour ces besoins en ressources sont partiellement identifiées et les besoins en ressources sont partiellement pris en compte	**2**			Quelque chose est fait mais les moyens ne sont pas suffisants -les sources sont essentiellement les ressources de l'État Le Plan stratégique de l'OFINAP est déjà dépassé Pour le PNKT et Sissili aucune évaluation des besoins	Faire des PAG Refaire la Stratégie de l'OFINAP
	Des ressources adéquates sont mobilisées et disponibles pour le fonctionnement des principales organisations environnementales	**3**				
Indicateur 13: Disponibilité des compétences techniques requises et transfert de technologie	**Les compétences et la technologie nécessaires ne sont pas disponibles et les besoins ne sont pas identifiés.**	**0**				
	Les compétences requises et les besoins en technologies sont identifiés, ainsi que leurs sources.	**1**			On sait ce dont on a besoin pour optimiser la gestion, mais les moyens manquent.	Bien apprendre à identifier les compétences et les technologies. Définir des profils à rechercher pour un meilleur fonctionnement des institutions (pour faire le choix ou pour les former) Il y a des technologies mais pas les meilleurs
	Les compétences et les technologies requises sont obtenues, mais leur accès dépend de sources étrangères	**2**				
	Les compétences et les technologies requises sont disponibles et il existe un mécanisme national de mise à jour des compétences requises et de mise à niveau des technologies.	**3**				
5: Capacités à effectuer le suivi et à évaluer						
Indicateur 14: Adéquation du processus de suivi projet /	**Une suivi de projet irrégulier est effectué sans un cadre de suivi adéquat pour préciser quoi et comment suivre le projet ou le programme en question.**	**0**				

Capacité / Indicateur	Indicateurs par étapes	Score			Commentaires	Prochaines étapes
		Référence	Mi-projet	Fin de projet		
programme	**Un cadre de suivi adéquat doté de ressources est en place, mais le suivi du projet est effectué de manière irrégulière.**	**1**			L'OFINAP a un minimum de moyens pour le suivi des projets, a aussi des cadres pour le suivi des projets. L'OFINAP a des dispositifs minimaux sur lesquels le Projet peut s'appuyer. L'OFINAP dispose davantage de ressources que la DFRC. Le suivi des ressources est effectué de manière sporadique par la DFRC. Un service de suivi évaluation existe à la DFRC mais la collecte et la capitalisation des données de base sont insuffisants faute de ressources adéquates pour la DGEF	Le projet PAPSA a un dispositif de suivi au niveau du projet, et finance le suivi au niveau de l'OFINAP et du Ministère. À terme, l'OFINAP reprendra les acquis du projet pour en assurer la continuité. Il faut institutionnaliser le suivi évaluation dans le cadre de ce projet
	Un suivi participatif régulier des résultats est en cours, mais cette information n'est que partiellement utilisée par l'équipe de mise en œuvre du projet / programme.	**2**				
	Les informations de suivi sont produites en temps opportun et avec précision, et sont utilisées par l'équipe de mise en œuvre pour apprendre et peut-être changer le cours de l'action.	**3**				
Indicateur 15: Adéquation du processus d'évaluation projet / programme	**Aucune évaluation ou des évaluations inefficaces sont en cours, sans plan d'évaluation adéquat ni les ressources nécessaires.**	**0**			L'OFINAP fait des évaluations annuelles, mais n'a pas de plan ni de ressources annuelles. Existence d'un plan d'investissement et même de PAG de 10 ans qui devait être évalué régulièrement mais ne se fait pas.	Le plan stratégique va impacter sur la vision et sur la planification annuelle. (besoin d'un document de formation, document du bilan de l'année) NB. La survie des ZOVIC est remise en question. Des groupes allogènes et autochtones sont présents et il devient difficile d'identifier les interlocuteurs pour les formations. Les allogènes sont plus nombreux, plus riches, et musulmans avec plusieurs femmes. Ce qui fait que l'implication des communautés pose problèmes comme les travaux d'aménagement par ce que les autochtones ne veulent pas convier les allogènes. Le CVD dominé par les autochtones refuse d'impliquer les allogènes. Il est proposé : - d'impliquer les collectivités pour améliorer les relations et la conservation des ressources, - d'élargir le cadre de la relation pour profiter de la facilité des Collectivités, - de réorganiser le partenariat puisque les CVFGF ne sont pas fonctionnels, - et d'adapter le système de partage des bénéfices puisque les profits étaient précédemment versés aux villages alors qu'ils sont maintenant versés aux collectivités.

Capacité / Indicateur	Indicateurs par étapes	Score			Commentaires	Prochaines étapes
		Référence	Mi-projet	Fin de projet		
	Un plan d'évaluation adéquat est en place, mais les activités d'évaluation sont menées de manière irrégulière.	**1**				
	Les évaluations sont effectuées conformément à un plan d'évaluation adéquat, mais les résultats de l'évaluation ne sont que partiellement utilisés par l'équipe de mise en œuvre du projet ou du programme.	**2**				
	Des évaluations efficaces sont conduites avec exactitude et précision, et sont utilisées par l'équipe de mise en œuvre et les agences d'exécution et / ou le personnel du FEM pour rectifier le plan d'action, si nécessaire, et pour instruire davantage les activités de planification.	**3**				

Domaines d'appui stratégiques	Contribuant à quels résultats (*Outcomes*)	Démarrage	Mi-parcours du projet	Fin de projet
1 : Capacités de mobilisation	Résultat 2	6/9 (67%)		
2 : Capacités à Générer, Avoir accès et Utiliser l'Information et les Connaissances	Résultat 2	6/15 (40%)		
3 : Capacités à élaborer des Stratégies, Politiques et Lois	Résultat 2	5/9 (56%)		
4 : Capacités pour la Gestion et la Mise en Oeuvre	Résultat 2	3/6 (50%)		
5 : Capacités à effectuer le suivi et à évaluer	Résultat 2	1/6 (17%)		