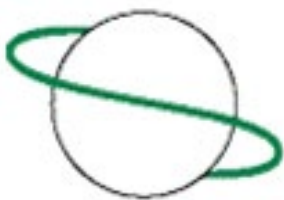




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PROVISIONAL REPORT

FINAL EVALUATION OF THE MOUHOUN LOOP SUB-PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL LAND MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM IN BURKINA FASO (CPP)



**KABORE BILA ROGER
OUATTARA GUSTAVE**

February 2018

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AEM	Boucle du Mouhoun Water Agency
BMH	Loop of the Mouhoun
CAM	Tenders Commission
CCCO	Municipal Consultation Framework
CCP	Provincial Consultation Framework
CCR	Regional Consultation Framework
CONEDD	National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development
CoPil	Steering Committee _
NOC	National Steering Committee
CNDD	National Council for Sustainable Development
CPP	Country Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management/Programme National de Partenaire pour la Gestion Durable des Terres du Burkina Faso
CPP-BMH	Sub-program of the Boucle du Mouhoun region, of the National Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management
CPF	Confederation Paysanne du Faso
CFV	Village Land Commission
CCFV	Village Land Conciliation Commission
CAD	Tender Files
DCIME	Environmental Information and Monitoring Skills Development Division
DGESS	General Directorate of Studies and Sector Statistics
DRAAH	Regional Directorate of Agriculture, Hydraulic Developments
DREP	Regional Directorate of Economy and Planning
DREEVCC	Regional Directorate for the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change
DRRAH	Regional Directorate of Animal and Fisheries Resources
WEF	Global Environment Facility
FIE	Intervention Fund for the Environment
FPDCT	Permanent Fund for the Development of Territorial Communities
GDT	Sustainable Land Management
GPS	Global Positioning System
NRG	Natural Resource Management
Ha	Hectare
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
IGS	General Inspectorate of Services
LPDRD	Decentralized Rural Development Policy Letter
MINEFID	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development
MEEVCC	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change
NEX	National Execution
ONADIS	National Organization for Support to Inclusive, Solidarity and Sustainable Development Initiatives
ONEDD	National Observatory for the Environment and Sustainable Development
PACOF/GRN	Support Project for Municipalities in Western Burkina Faso in the Management of Rural Land and Natural Resources
PAIMR-GDT	Annual Multipartite Regional Investment Plan for Sustainable Land Management
PAN/LCD	National Action Program to Combat Desertification

NWFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
PCD	Municipal Development Plan
PIR	Project Implementation Review/Project Implementation Review
PLD	Local Development Plan
PNGT 2-3	National Land Management Program 2nd phase 3rd stage
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
PRP-GDT	Regional Partnership Platform for Sustainable Land Management
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
SDR	Rural Development Strategy
SOFITEX	Textile Fibers Company
SNV	Dutch Development Corporation
SP-CNDD	Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development
STD	Decentralized Technical Service
CPU	Coordination Unit
PMU	Sub-Program Management Unit
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCPB	National Union of Cotton Producers
ZATA	Technical Support Zone for Agriculture
ZATE	Livestock Technical Support Zone

Table n° 1 : SYNOPTIC SHEET OF THE SUB-PROGRAM

PROGRAM TITLE	National Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management in Burkina Faso (CPP)
TITLE OF THE SUB-PROGRAM	Boucle du Mouhoun region sub-program of the National Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management
SUBPROGRAM IDENTIFICATION CODE	00074619
PROGRAM GUARDIANSHIP	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change
GEF CPF APPROVAL DATE	2006
DATE OF APPROVAL OF THE MOUHOUN LOOP REGION SUB-PROGRAM BY THE GEF	2008
DATE OF SIGNATURE OF THE FINANCING AGREEMENT FOR THE MOUHOUN LOOP SUB-PROGRAM BY THE UNDP AND THE STATE OF BURKINA FASO	2012
DATE OF PROVISION OF UNDP FUNDS AND THE COUNTERPART OF THE STATE FOR THE STARTING OF THE SUB-PROGRAM	- UNDP: 2011 - State counterpart: 2012
DATE OF AVAILABILITY OF GEF FUNDS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SUB-PROGRAM	October 2012
PURPOSE OF THE CPP PROGRAM	Combating land degradation and poverty in Burkina Faso, through sustainable, decentralized and equitable development of rural resources
OBJECTIVE OF THE CPP PROGRAM	Sustainably improve the productivity of rural resources through the use of an integrated and holistic approach and enable Burkina Faso to achieve the Millennium Development Goals relating to reversing the trend of loss of its environmental resources
OBJECTIVE OF THE SUB-PROGRAM	Establish coordinated and decentralized systems for the sustainable management of agro-sylvo-pastoral lands in the Boucle du Mouhoun region
EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE SUB-PROGRAM	1. Land use planning, coordination and partnerships for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) are established in the Boucle du Mouhoun region.
	2. The decentralization of SLM/NRM functions is effective
	3. Best practices in SLM and land reclamation are widely promoted and popularized across the Boucle du Mouhoun region

	4. The Sub-programme is managed efficiently and appropriately		
TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PARTNERS OF THE SUB-PROGRAM	CASH CO-FINANCING (in US\$ [1])	WEF	2,502,450
		UNDP	449,600
		Burkinabe State	306 494
	CASH SUBTOTAL	3,258,544	
	CO-FINANCING IN KIND	PMF/LCP Project	2,000,000
		ADPAC	2,361,000
		PNGT2 (IDA)	1,020,400
		PASEW	2,130,000
		NATURAMA	980 857
	SUBTOTAL IN KIND	8,492,257	
TOTAL	11,750,801		
DURATION OF THE CPP PROGRAM	15 years (3 phases of 5 years each)		
STARTING DATE OF THE MOUHOUN LOOP SUB-PROGRAM	October 2012		
SUB-PROGRAM LAUNCH DATE	June 16-17, 2011		
DURATION OF THE FIRST PHASE OF THE SUB-PROGRAM	5 years		
LOCATION	Headquarters of the Sub-programme	Dedougou	
	Geographic coverage	Loop of Mouhoun region	

E XECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

As part of the consolidation of the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Burkina Faso has developed, with the support of its Technical and Financial Partners, the National Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management (CPP). The “Boucle du Mouhoun Region” Sub-Program is one of the four Sub-Programs developed for

the implementation of the first phase of the CPP. The effective implementation of this Sub-programme took place from October 2012. In accordance with the monitoring-evaluation plan of the Sub-programme document, a final evaluation is planned at the end of the implementation period to assess the level achievement of results, show the lessons learned for exploitation for the benefit of other projects of the kind. It is in this context that this final evaluation is undertaken in January 2018.

Methodology

The methodological approach consisted in making a documentary exploitation, carrying out in situ visits in the area of the sub-programme, in order to visit the achievements, and to conduct interviews at the levels of the UNDP, the CNDD, the technical services of the Ministries concerned, regional, departmental and municipal authorities in the sub-programme area and with the beneficiary populations. Then, the evaluation identified the achievements and shortcomings of the sub-programme, the difficulties encountered, the lessons learned, the performance of the project according to the criteria of effects/impacts, relevance, sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency. . Finally, the study resulted in the formulation of recommendations for future interventions.*

The technical execution of the project

The presentation of the technical execution of the sub-programme was made by reviewing the activities included in the four expected results, namely:

- Land use planning, coordination and partnerships for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) are established in the Boucle du Mouhoun region (Expected Result No. 1
- The decentralization of SLM/NRM functions is effective (Expected Result No. 2)
- Best practices in SLM and land reclamation are widely promoted and popularized across the Boucle du Mouhoun region (Expected Result No. 3).
- The management of the Sub-programme is ensured in an efficient and appropriate manner (Expected Result No. 4)

The overall physical implementation rate of activities for the five years of program implementation was satisfactory, particularly with an implementation rate of 86.34%.

Financial execution

The overall financial execution rate as of December 31, 2017 of the sub-programme is 93.28%, i.e. an amount spent of 1,519,793,355 FCFA, broken down as follows by Expected results:

- Expected result No. 1: 130,251,834 FCFA, or 41.85%;
- Expected Result No. 2: CFAF 33,293,186, or 9.81%;
- Expected Result No. 3: 33,293,186 FCFA, or 108.20%;
- Expected result No. 4: 672,644,494 FCFA, or 194%.

The performance of the sub-programme according to the major evaluation criteria

The performances of the Boucle du Mouhoun BMHN sub-programme according to the major evaluation criteria are shown in the table below:

Table n° 2: Performance of the BMHN sub-programme according to the major criteria

Evaluation criteria	Indicators	Performance ¹	Comments
Financial execution	Financial Execution Rate (TEF)	93.28%	Satisfactory financial execution, with a good level of absorption of funds
Effects/Impacts of the project	Effects and impacts coefficient (CEI)	3.5/5	Satisfactory level of effects/impacts
Relevance	Relevance coefficient (CP)	5/5	Relevance of the sub-programme very satisfactory
Sustainability	Durability coefficient (CD)	4/5	Satisfactory sub-programme sustainability
Consideration of the gender dimension	Gender Coefficient (GC)	2.5/5	Average level of consideration of the Gender dimension
Efficiency	Overall efficiency rate (TE)	90.44%	Satisfactory level of efficiency
Efficiency	Efficiency rate	96.95%	Satisfactory level of efficiency

Constraints and shortcomings

The main constraints and shortcomings observed were as follows.

The dissolution of the Municipal Councils which have been replaced by the Special Delegations.

The slowness in the implementation of activities, subject of protocols by some implementing partners.

A delay was observed in the start of certain activities. This is due to the delay in the installation of Municipal Councils in most of the communes of intervention of the Sub-programme.

Impossibility of carrying out almost all of the activities planned for the first half of 2017. The reason for this is the late implementation of resources by the GEF/UNDP (June 2017).

Difficulties in paying salaries and other staff costs (allowances, CARFO and CNSS pension contributions, medical expenses, etc.).

¹Rating scale: Very dissatisfied (0 to 1); Dissatisfied (1.1 to 2); Moderately satisfactory (2.1 to 3); Satisfactory (3.1 to 4); Very satisfactory (4.1 to 5)

The heaviness observed in the processing of applications for funds from the national counterpart at the level of the Ministry of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change MEEVCC and/or the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development MINEFID.

The absence of management fees for partner NGOs that carry out certain activities.

The resistance, even the obstruction of the landowners to release the lands to be marked out to serve as a strip of easement in order to protect the banks of the rivers.

The great mobility of the managers of the technical services partners of the sub-programme.

A certain slowness and cumbersomeness observed in the procedures for the release of funds, which hinders the execution of the planned activities.

Difficulties with some service providers have been noted. These cause delays in the delivery of their products.

The four CPP sub-programs operated autonomously from each other, without a single management unit. Which was not the initial idea of the CPP.

The sub-programme management team was small and did not include certain profiles, such as forestry or remote sensing experts and field facilitators

The illiteracy of the beneficiaries was a handicap and a major constraint in the assimilation of new techniques of agriculture, animal husbandry and the preservation of natural resources.

The late start of the sub-program (six months late).

The low financial capacity of producers; This limits them in the acquisition of agricultural inputs and equipment.

Difficulties in selling and marketing market garden products , leading to economic losses for market gardeners.

Insufficient working capital for the conduct and expansion of IGA Income Generating Activities.

Insufficient developed land to meet the demand of the population.

The lack of carts to transport market garden produce from the fields to towns and markets.

Lessons learned

The main lessons learned from the implementation of the sub-programme were as follows:

The partnership developed by the sub-programme has brought together the structures operating in the Boucle du Mouhoun region.

The sub-programme, in the definition and implementation of its activities, intervenes according to the “get it done” method and according to the “Down-Top” principle.

Awareness-raising, information and training activities for actors in the field have had the effect of raising awareness of the challenges of preserving natural resources and the environment.

The players in the field have better understood the usefulness of intervening in a synergy of actions with the other players.

The practice of SLM has received a favorable response from producers and technical services.

The conditions for the sustainability of the sub-programme are created with the strengthening of the capacities of producer groups.

The financial capacity of producers is too low to allow them easy access to inputs, agricultural equipment and irrigation techniques.

Improved stoves have been an effective response to the growing difficulty of obtaining firewood.

Income-generating activities (IGA) such as market gardening in the lowlands truly meet the expectations and needs of the populations.

The areas allocated to women in the developed lowlands are small, as is the number of beneficiaries compared to applicants.

The procedures for releasing funds from the national counterpart did not make it possible to recruit and ensure the salaries of the facilitators whose means of transport (6 motorbikes) were acquired by the UNDP.

The dissolution of municipal councils and their replacement by special delegations had a negative impact on the effectiveness of the implementation of activities.

The mobility of the agents of the decentralized structures disturbs the continuity of the execution of the protocols of agreement of partnership in the zones concerned.

The landowners' acceptance of the easement strip is the subject of long and bitter discussions/negotiations.

The management of municipal and provincial consultation frameworks, despite their relevance, constitutes a bottleneck in terms of their financing by the stakeholders.

The recommendations

Recommendations addressed to UNDP, GEF and the Government of Burkina Faso

No. 1: Renew the CPP program, in particular the BMHN sub-program, by extending the activities to other villages, other municipalities, and even other Regions, and taking into account, in addition to the activities carried out during the first phase, other types of activities such as drilling, the manufacture of animal feed, vaccination parks, etc.

No. 2: Ensure, when developing the second phase of the programme, that the CPP is truly a single and coherent programme, and not a juxtaposition of autonomous sub-programmes. The program should thus have a national coordination having under its responsibility regional coordinations or branches, operating in the Regions.

No. 3: Ensure that the staff of the sub-programme is expanded with a remote sensing specialist, a water and forest specialist and a network of village leaders providing local support.

No. 4: Pursue Defense Soil Restoration/Surface Water Conservation DRS/CES activities by improving the system by taking into account the rental of trucks for the transport of rubble as part of the construction of stone barriers.

No. 5: Ensure that there is no downtime between two phases of the program, in order to avoid the loss of knowledge and keep already experienced staff in place.

No. 6: Promote the generalization and intensification of market gardening, both during the dry season and the rainy season.

No. 7 : Extend the partnership to actors who are major users of natural resources such as SOFITEX and its sector component Union Nationale des Producteurs de Coton du Burkina UNPCB, in the implementation of activities

Recommendations for UNDP and the CPP Program

No. 1: Capitalize and further popularize the tools and best practices of the program and improve their communication and wide dissemination to all stakeholders in agro-sylvo-pastoral production

No. 2: Consider a six-month extension, without financial impact, of the current phase of the sub-programme, given the start-up of activities six months late.

Recommendations addressed to the Government and its technical services

No. 1: Emphasize the critical self-assessment of the sub-programme during which producer-beneficiaries will be asked what their degree of involvement is in the identification and implementation of activities, and in providing data.

No. 2: Make effective and operational the national consultation framework on sustainable land management. This body should bring together the players involved in environmental protection. The founding texts of this body have been drawn up but have not yet been adopted.

Recommendations to UNDP and GEF

No. 1: Improve the fund release procedure for the timely provision of funds by the UNDP and the GEF.

No. 2: Provide for administrative costs or management costs for the national partner NGOs with which the program is required to require services.

1. INTRODUCTION

Context of the evaluation

As part of the consolidation of the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Burkina Faso has developed, with the support of its Technical and Financial Partners, including, among others, the Fund for Global Environment (GEF) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the National Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management (CPP). This Program was planned for an implementation period of 15 years, through three successive phases of five (5) years.

The objective of the CPP is to improve, in a sustainable manner, the productivity of rural resources, through the use of an integrated and holistic approach enabling Burkina Faso to achieve the Millennium Development Goals relating to the reversal the current trend of loss of environmental resources.

The “Boucle du Mouhoun Region” Sub-Program is one of the four Sub-Programs developed for the implementation of the first phase of the CPP. The effective implementation of this Sub-programme took place from October 2012. The expected results were: (i) land use planning, coordination and partnerships for sustainable land management are established in the Mouhoun Region; (ii) The decentralization of SLM/NRM functions is effective; (iii) Best practices in SLM

and land reclamation are widely promoted and popularized across the Boucle du Mouhoun region; (iv) SLM practices and lessons are widely shared among actors in the region.

A mid-term evaluation was carried out in April 2016. It showed that on average the planned development results are on track to be achieved. It also emerged that the pro-activity and leadership of the Project Coordination Unit made it possible to avoid several institutional blockages and above all to give content and active life to the regional consultation platform. However, the relative weakness of the program's resources objectively limits its action to 9 municipalities out of the 47 in the Region and to 62 villages and communities. Analyses have shown that the resources provided for these facilities are insufficient to carry out the forecasts.

In alignment with the UNDP country cooperation program which has been extended until the end of 2017, the National Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management, “Boucle du Mouhoun sub-programme” has been extended over the same period. Its implementation is therefore scheduled to end at the end of December 2017.

Rationale for assessment

In accordance with the monitoring-evaluation plan of the Sub-programme document, a final evaluation of the project is planned at the end of the implementation period to assess the level of achievement of results, show the lessons learned for exploitation for the benefit of other such projects. It is in this context that it is planned to carry out an evaluation of the sub-programme at the start of 2018.

Scope of the evaluation and main objectives

The evaluation concerns the implementation of the CPP sub-programme of the Boucle du Mouhoun region and covers the period from 2012 to 2017. The geographical area concerned is the Boucle du Mouhoun region. The evaluation focused on national structures and implementing partner NGOs and the beneficiary population. Emphasis was placed on the main areas of intervention of the CPP program, in particular the institutional environment and the sustainable and equitable management of land

Scope of the assessment

This assessment covered the following aspects:

- The strategy of the sub-programme: the design of the project document, the logical framework, the coordination mechanism;
- Progress while waiting for results: the effects and measurement of change, performance and prospects;
- Implementation and management of the sub-programme: Management arrangements, planning, monitoring and evaluation of the sub-programme, stakeholder engagement, reporting and communication;

- The measurement of the performance of the sub-program according to the evaluation criteria.

The objectives of the evaluation

The main objective of the evaluation is to assess the results of the implementation of the "Boucle du Mouhoun" CPP Sub-Programme over the period 2012-2017. Specifically, this involves: (i) assessing the relevance of the program in relation to the national context and national priorities; (ii) assess the implementation strategy adopted; (iii) assess the degree of program implementation, its effectiveness and efficiency, as well as the quality of the results obtained; (iii) assess the impact on populations and the environment; and (iv) propose recommendations for future programming.

The structure of the report

This final evaluation report is structured in 7 main parts:

- the development context and presentation of the project;
- the methodological approach;
- the results, findings and conclusions;
- lessons learned and good practices;
- the constraints and difficulties encountered;
- the recommendations ;
- the action plan for implementing the recommendations.

2. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Development context

2.1.1. Geographic location

Burkina Faso is a landlocked country in West Africa, with an area of 274,200 km², surrounded to the north and west by Mali, to the south by Benin, Togo and Ghana, to the to the east by Niger and to the southwest by Côte d'Ivoire. The country is characterized by three climatic zones: a Sahelian zone, a northern Sudanian zone and a southern Sudanian zone. There are two seasons: an eight-month dry season from October to May, and a four-month rainy season from June to September. The territory of Burkina Faso is subdivided into 13 Regions headed by Governors, 45 Provinces held by High Commissioners, and 350 Departments administered by Prefects. The country is experiencing full communalization with 351 communes led by Mayors and elected Municipal Councils

2.1.2. Demographic situation

In 2006, Burkina Faso had 14.0 million inhabitants, of which 51.7% were women and 48.3% ³ men, with a growth rate of 3.1%. The population is estimated, at the end of 2013, at 17.3 million inhabitants.

The population remains relatively young. Indeed, 59.1% of the population is under 20 years old. There has been a significant increase in the population growth rate, which stood at 3.1% on average per year between 1996 and 2006, against 2.4% during the previous period. This population growth puts pressure on basic social services, agricultural production and subsequently natural resources.

2.1.3 Socio-economic and political environment

Economically, Burkina Faso is highly dependent on three economic sectors: agriculture, the mining sector and foreign aid. Official Development Assistance (ODA) makes it very vulnerable to exogenous shocks over which it has little control. For example, during 2014, aid contributed 49.85% to the realization of public investments ².

Economic activity in 2016 took place in a context of strengthening political stability and the rise of the jihadist threat, particularly in the northern part of the country. The GDP growth rate stood at 5.9% in 2016 against 4.% in 2015. For 2017, a growth rate of 7.4% is expected ³.

The IDHD Sustainable Human Development Index in 2015 was 0.402, ⁴placing Burkina 185th out of 188 countries.

The population is mostly very poor. The multidimensional poverty index was 0.508 ⁵in 2015. This poverty is particularly evident in rural areas since it concerns more than half of the population, ie 52.3% against 19.9% in urban areas.⁶

The economic situation began to deteriorate from 2012; this period was marked by a wait-and-see attitude on the part of national economic operators and foreign investors, as well as the slowdown in global economic activity.

The period before the implementation of the CPP Boucle du Mouhoun was marked by great macroeconomic stability in Burkina Faso, which lasted nearly 10 years, despite international food, energy, financial, economic and security crises. The economic growth rate until 2014 averaged around 5.9%, which remains significantly close to the 5.3% achieved over the period 2000-2010; even if it is well below the 10% targeted over the 2011-2015 period by the SCADD. This GDP growth was driven by the agricultural sector, mining, investments and the good performance of the services sector. These results were also the fruit of the many reforms, particularly economic and institutional, undertaken by the country with the support of its development partners ⁷.

²Diagnostic report on development cooperation in Burkina Faso. Ministry of Economy and Finance, Chapter 5: Analysis of the performance of development cooperation (2015).

³WAEMU Multilateral Surveillance Report (2017, p27)

⁴UNDP Human Development Report (2016 p227)

⁵UNDP Human Development Report (2016, p244)

⁶Burkina Faso Development Cooperation Diagnostic Report. Ministry of Economy and Finance. (2015 p3)

⁷Same

The changes in growth recorded in the various economic sectors would depend on the fall in the price of raw materials (mines) Indeed, between 2013 and 2014, real GDP growth in Burkina Faso fell from 6.6% to 4%, i.e. loss of 2.6 percentage points.

Added to this are the socio-political crises that the country has experienced ⁸. Indeed, the popular uprisings of October 30 and 31, 2014 gave rise to a change of political regime marked by a political transition that lasted until 2015. This period saw the dissolution of communal representativeness, replaced by special delegations, negatively influencing the execution of programs focused on the transfer of skills at the level of local authorities such as the CPP sub-programme of the BMHN.

2.1.3. Environmental profile

The Burkinabè economy remains undiversified and highly dependent on the performance of the cotton sector, which accounted for 23% of exports in 2009 against 32% ⁹in 2008. This makes the economy particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in cotton prices and the effects of climatic variations on agricultural campaigns.

Consequently, the rural sector plays a preponderant role in the Burkinabè economy. It employs around 86% of the active population (RGPH 2006) and its contribution to the formation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated in 2009 at around 30% (IAP, 2010).

In addition, from its contribution to food security, the rural sector occupies a prominent place in the national economy. It occupies 86% of the total population (RGPH 2006), provides “about 45% of the income of agricultural households, its average annual contribution to the formation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) over the period 2005-2014 is estimated at 30.1 % of which 23% for crop production, 12% for animal production and 3% for forestry and fishing ¹⁰”.

However, this sector faces many challenges that must be addressed holistically to ensure the sustainability of natural resources, including:

- About 30% ¹¹of the country's arable land is affected by severe degradation, while 4% (10,537 km²) is severely degraded.
- Irregular and insufficient rainfall linked to the effects of climate change.
- A substantial loss of ecosystem services (food production, soil conservation and surface water and groundwater reservoirs, carbon sequestration). Land insecurity and poor agricultural practices (bush fires, occupation the banks of water basins, the precarious management of nature reserves, forests, overgrazing, etc.)

2.1.4. Context of execution of the CPP

⁸Burkina Faso Development Cooperation Diagnostic Report. Ministry of Economy and Finance. November 2015

⁹National Rural Sector Policy PNSR (2012, p13)

¹⁰SDR Rural Development Strategy (2016, p9)

¹¹Prodoc CPP (2009, p9)

The Strategic Framework for the Fight against Poverty (CSLP) expired in 2010. The Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCADD) following on from the CSLP was adopted by the Government by 2015.

In this strategic development framework, the general environmental situation in Burkina Faso paints a less than rosy picture in terms of land and water resource degradation, an unsustainable energy system, growing urban environmental problems, the erosion of biodiversity and climate change. With regard to land degradation “74% of arid or semi-arid lands are affected by the phenomenon of desertification/land degradation ¹². » In addition, 34% of the territory, i.e. 9,234,500 ha of production land, is degraded for anthropogenic (agriculture, livestock, tenure, wood-energy, etc.) and climatic causes, with an increase in land degradation estimated , each year, at 105,000 - 250,000 ha.

In order to face up to these numerous challenges related to the environment, the Government of Burkina Faso has drawn up sectoral strategic and operational documents, including the Rural Development Strategy (SDR), the National Rural Sector Program (PNSR), the National Action Program to Combat Desertification PAN/LCD for a synergy of action in favor of the rural sector.

All the Agencies of the United Nations System align themselves with the national priorities described in the SCADD (2011-2015) through their cooperation framework plan (UNDAF 2011-2015). The environmental issue is taken into account in outcome 1: “economic growth is sustainable and pro-poor”. Specifically, the issue of sustainable land management is nested in "Output 1.4 : National structures and grassroots communities practice an integrated approach to the sustainable management of natural resources and take into account the effects of climate change through the 'adaptation and mitigation ¹³'.

In order to face environmental challenges, in particular those of Sustainable Land Management GTD, the UNDP with the Global Environment Fund (GEF), have undertaken to support the Government of Burkina through a **National Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management (CPP/GDT)**, anchored at the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development SP/CONNED (current SP/CNDD) at the level of the Ministry of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC) .

The approach, in addition to direct interventions in GTD, is based on lifting constraints related to: (i) poor coordination of interventions; (ii) inappropriate enforcement of laws governing resource management; (ii) weak intervention capacity of actors; and (iv) land tenure security ¹⁴.

Thus, the expected result within the framework of CPAP2011 2015 is as follows: " *national structures and grassroots communities practice an integrated approach to the sustainable management of natural resources and take into account the effects of climate change through adaptation and attenuation* ”.

¹²SCADD Sustainable Development Accelerated Growth Strategy (2011, p28)

¹³UNDAF (2011, p17)

¹⁴Prodoc CPP(2009,p9)

The expected CPAP 2011-2015 product is: “ *institutions at central and decentralized level are better informed and equipped for the sustainable management of natural resources and the best practices disseminated*”.

In its implementation phase, given the acuteness and scope of the phenomenon of land degradation throughout the national territory, 5 sub-programs should carry out SLM activities over a period of 15 years. divided into 3 phases.

The regional distribution gives the following sub-programs:

- The CPP National Coordination Sub-program ,
- The CPP Boucle du Mouhoun sub-program,
- The Eastern Region CPP Sub-Program,
- The Center-East Region CPP Sub-Program,
- The Northern Region SLM Sub-Program.

This evaluation concerns the CPP Boucle du Mouhoun sub-programme.

2.2. Description of the CCP Boucle du Mouhoun sub-program

The Boucle du Mouhoun region is known as the “breadbasket of Burkina”. The enormous natural resources it has in plant cover, soil and hydrographic and agro-climatological network allow it to be the largest area of cereal and cotton production. For decades, the combined effects of demographic pressure due to population growth and migratory movements, the anthropogenic actions of producers and climate change have tended to drastically reduce this enormous potential for agro-sylvo-pastoral production in the very short term. term. In other words and in general, the Boucle du Mouhoun region is subject to:

- accelerated population growth and strong animal pressure resulting in uncontrolled occupation of land and the disappearance of fallow land;
- the anarchic occupation of space, aggravated by major population migrations, a source of numerous conflicts;
- the disruption of livestock transhumance movements and the exacerbation of competition for the use of natural resources with its attendant social tensions;
- methods of exploitation and management of natural resources increasingly unsuited to the realities of the current context;
- the compartmentalization of the multiple institutions contributing to rural development, which makes it difficult to coordinate actions and confuses the populations on the ground in the face of sometimes contradictory discourse between stakeholders;
- and finally, the degradation of the “land” capital which jeopardizes the entire economy and therefore socio-political stability: the degradation of soils and forests, and the

inefficiencies in the use of these natural resources, to take only these , accounted for 4.7% of GDP in 2008 ¹⁵.

The National Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management (CPP), one of whose sub-programs operates in the Boucle du Mouhoun region, aims to respond to the challenges of land degradation in the implementation of the Program National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (PAN/LCD) and the Rural Development Strategy (SDR) accompanied by the UNDP and the GEF.

The approach is intended to be preventive , in order to avoid irreversible land loss. The approach integrates the participatory dimension through partnership, consultation and dialogue in a constructive framework for the management of ecosystems at the different levels of decentralization.

Thus, the overall objective of the sub-programme is: “to establish coordinated and decentralized systems for the sustainable management of agro-sylvo-pastoral lands”

The specific objectives are as follows ¹⁶:

- Develop and implement a cross-sectoral partnership platform enabling better coordination and an integrated approach to sustainable and equitable land management;
- Promote a favorable policy and institutional environment to better take into account and implement sustainable and equitable land management;
- Encourage an integrated approach to sustainable and equitable land management practices including innovative practices and/or those based on local knowledge.

To this end, 4 main results are expected from the implementation for the period 2012-2017:

Expected Result 1: Land use planning, coordination and partnerships for sustainable land management are established in the Mouhoun Region;

Expected result n°2: The decentralization of SLM/NRM functions is effective;

Expected result n°3: The best practices of SLM and land reclamation are widely promoted and popularized throughout the Boucle du Mouhoun region;

Expected result n°4: The management of the sub-programme is carried out with adaptability and profitability, in order to make it a reference for subsequent interventions in the region.

¹⁵PAN/LCD (2017, p10)

At the level of the institutional implementation mechanism, overall supervision is devolved to the SP/CNDD with the UNDP as implementation partner. The Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development provides financial supervision.

The implementation strategy being the partnership and the consultation of all the actors intervening in the agro-sylvo-pastoral production methods, all the technical decentralized structures constitute partners of the sub-programme. To these are added the local development associations (National Organization for Support to Initiatives and Inclusive, Solidarity and Sustainable Development ONAIDIS), land and land management projects (PNGT2-3, Support Project for municipalities in western Burkina Faso in the area of rural land and natural resource management (PACOF/GRN) and the Boucle du Mouhoun Water Agency.

The linchpin of the execution of the sub-programme is essentially located at the level of the territorial collectivities through the town halls; supported by agents of agriculture, animal resources and the environment, based at the level of the said communes.

The participatory approach makes it possible to identify the needs of the beneficiaries through the sessions of the municipal councils and to exchange at the framework level of municipal consultations.

3- METHODOLOGY APPROACH TO THE EVALUATION

The methodological approach of the study starts from the various specific objectives that have been reviewed, with an indication of the procedure to be followed to achieve them.

It includes the following main steps:

Analysis of the state of implementation of the BMHN sub-programme: The exercise consisted in listing, identifying and analyzing the actions and activities carried out within the framework of the BMHN sub-programme and measure progress. To do this, it was necessary to examine the Base Document and the annual reviews of the BMHN sub-programme, and interview actors and beneficiaries to verify the accuracy of the activities carried out.

Analysis of the effects and impacts of the sub-programme: For the effects and impacts criterion, the "Effects/impacts coefficient" (CEI) indicator was used. This indicator is broken down into three factors (a, b, c). It is rated on a scale of 1 to 5: $IEC = a + b + c = \text{or} < 5$.

Analysis of the relevance of the sub-programme: This exercise was carried out through documentary work which was supplemented by cross-interviews with the UNDP, the PMU, the national implementation structures and the development partners. For this relevance criterion, the "Relevance coefficient" (CP) indicator was used. This indicator is broken down into four factors (a, b, c, d). It is scored on a scale of 1 to 5: $CP = a + b + c + d = \text{or} < 5$.

Analysis of the effectiveness of the sub-programme: For this criterion of Effectiveness, the indicator of the "Coefficient of effectiveness" (EC) was used. This coefficient breaks down into three factors (a, b, c). It is rated on a scale of 1 to 5: $CE = a+b+c = \text{or} < 5$

sub-programme efficiency : For the Efficiency criterion, the “efficiency coefficient” (CEF) indicator was used. It takes into account three factors, a, b, c, and is scored on a scale of 1 to 5: $CEF = a+b+c = \text{or} < 5$

Sub-programme sustainability analysis : For this sustainability criterion, the “Sustainability Coefficient” (SC) indicator was used. This coefficient is broken down into five factors (a, b, c, d, e). It is scored on a scale of 1 to 5: $CD = a + b + c + d + e = \text{or} < 5$

Analysis of the degree of gender mainstreaming : For the gender dimension, the "Gender Coefficient" (CG) indicator, comprising two factors, was used to measure and assign a score, on a scale of 1 to 5: $CD = a + b = \text{or} < 5$.

Identification of best practices and formulation of recommendations : Based on the diagnosis of the implementation of the BMHN sub-programme, a capitalization of the best practices used was made, as well as the lessons learned, to lead to the formulation of recommendations for the continuation from the program.

The mission schedule was as follows:

Activities	dates
Document review	15-01-2018
Kick-off briefing with program managers at UNDP	17-01-2018
Startup report	18-01-2018
Meetings with central technical partners	18-01-2018
Field visit	23-01 to 27 -01-2018
Provisional report drafting	28-01 to 5-02 2018
Submission of the final report	To be determined

4.- FINDINGS, ANALYZES AND RESULTS

4.1. ANALYSIS OF THE DEFORMULATION FRAMEWORK, THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK AND THE SUB-PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

4.1.1. Analysis of the sub-programme formulation process

The development of the project document of the BMHN sub-programme, as well as of the entire National Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management (CPP), began in 2011 with the drafting of a Concept Note by a national committee set up for this purpose. This Note was submitted to BOAD, which expressed its interest in financing the formulation process. BOAD thus dispatched a mission to Burkina Faso which met the national authorities. The consultation led to the definition of the main components of the CPP. Then, the services of consultants were required to prepare the project document. These consultants stayed in the field, discussed with the populations to take into account their expectations and their needs. The results of their work were

examined during a national workshop attended by the relevant State technical services, beneficiaries, local communities, civil society, local elected officials and technical and financial partners interested in the project. The project strategy, the logical framework, the institutional mechanism and the budget were validated on this occasion. Finally, the draft preliminary document was finalized and validated with the assistance of the UNDP, the GEF and the Ministries in charge of the environment, agriculture, livestock and land use planning, etc.

In view of the process followed for the development of the sub-programme and the CPP as a whole, we can say that the approach was at the same time participatory, inclusive, exhaustive and iterative, all of which guarantees its relevance, its coherence, its adequacy to the real needs of the country and taking into account the constraints and challenges of Burkina Faso.

4.1.2. Analysis of the strategy for the implementation and management of the sub-programme

The implementation strategy of the BMHN sub-programme was based on the NIM (National Implementation Modality) approach. The execution of the project is thus the responsibility of the national party, which sets up a project management unit (PMU) to deal with the implementation of the project.

This NIM approach, which was preferred to the DIM (Direct Implementation Modality) approach, is justified by the fact that Burkina Faso currently has managers and expertise technically capable of carrying out the sub-program activities.

The CNDD Secretariat is the executing agency of the CPP. Thus, the Permanent Secretary acts as National Director of the CPP Sub-Programs, of which there are four, namely:

- The Boucle du Mouhoun Sub-programme, financed by the UNDP;
- The Northern Sub-programme, funded by IFAD;
- The Centre-West Sub-programme, funded by the UNDP;
- The National Coordination Sub-programme, funded by the UNDP .

These sub-programs operated independently of each other, each being under the responsibility of a coordinator. This was not the original option that sub-programmes should be components of a single program under the responsibility of a single coordinator. The empowerment of the sub-programmes was the result of the financing of the sub-programmes by different financial partners, each having its own procedures and having to report to its headquarters.

4.1.3. Analysis of the sub-programme coordination mechanism

At the national level, overall oversight responsibility for the sub-programme has been assigned to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), currently MEEVCC, due to the oversight role the ministry already plays in the PAN/LCD process. , in collaboration with the

Ministry of Economy and Finance, government authority coordinating projects or programs under NIM execution.

The Minister in charge of the Environment has delegated some of his prerogatives to the SP/CNDD.

At the regional level , the sub-programme is implemented under the supervision of the governor of the region and the High Commissioners of the provinces by delegation. At the technical level, this function is assigned to the Regional Directorate for the Economy and Planning (DREP).

At the communal level, the supervision of the sub-programme rests with the municipal councils, with the mayors of the communes at their heads.

The steering of the sub-programme is ensured by a steering committee (CP or COPIL). The COPIL was set up by an Order of the Minister responsible for the environment. Its mission is to supervise and ensure the proper functioning of the sub-program. It determines the strategic orientation of the sub-programme in the management of financial resources. Statutorily, the COPIL holds two ordinary sessions per year. This rhythm was effectively respected.

A regional partnership platform (CCRD/BM) assumed the role of regional coordination committee in order to guarantee full participation of local actors and local authorities in the implementation of the sub-programme. Its powers and operation comply with national regulations. To do this, the current composition of the CCRD/BM has been reviewed to include representatives of the regional council and the Regional Chamber of Agriculture (CRA). The CCRD/BM played a central role in the administration of the sub-programme by providing support for monitoring, control and information, while also ensuring the coordination of SLM activities and the promotion of dialogue.

Other consultative frameworks are provided for in the project document to serve as technical bodies based on specific characteristics, namely: the CRAT for issues related to territorial management, the CRC/PSA for issues related to agricultural policies , and the Interministerial Water Monitoring Committee (CISE) for water-related issues, etc. In practice, these frameworks did not operate effectively.

The provincial, municipal and village partnership platforms have effectively played their coordination role on the pilot sites within their respective constituencies.

The day-to-day execution of the sub-programme is ensured by a limited coordination unit, headed by a coordinator assisted by experts and support staff (executive secretary, driver and liaison officer).

The Technical Departments (DREDD, DRAH, DRRA) provided technical assistance (ecological and agricultural monitoring, technical support, potential recruitment of experts, etc.).

Collaboration protocols have been established with other decentralized technical services, the Regional Water Agency, other projects, NGOs and research centers, depending on the type of activity carried out.

4.1.4. Analysis of the logical framework of the sub-programme.

The logical framework of the sub-programme comprises a goal and a general objective which are consistent with each other. Both are relevant to national environmental challenges and priorities.

The sub-program has four expected results, centered on sustainable land management and which are coherent and well articulated with each other. Moreover, the achievement of these results will indeed make it possible to achieve the general objective. These results will contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the CPP program.

Result N°1 is accompanied by three products, result N°2 by four products, result N° 3 by three products and result N°4 by a single product. These products are in harmony and complementary to each other. Their achievement will enable the achievement of the respective expected results.

The logical framework of the project document proposed an indicator for the evaluation of the general objective of the sub-programme and nine (9) indicators for the four expected results.

Eight of these indicators are SMART, ie Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound.

On the other hand, two indicators are not appropriate. These are the following:

"Understanding of the carbon sequestration potential of SLM": This indicator is not SMART because it will be difficult to concretely assess the level of "understanding of the carbon sequestration potential of SLM". is not specific and relevant to assess the result to which it is attached.

"% increase in carbon stocks (underground and plant biomass)": This Indicator is difficult to measure, because how can the % increase in carbon stocks be assessed?

In addition, it is noted that the logical framework did not propose indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of planned outputs and activities.

Table 3: Assessment of the SMART nature of the indicators proposed in the logical framework.

<i>Objective and expected results</i>	<i>Objectively verifiable indicators</i>	<i>Reference situation (Beginning of the project)</i>	<i>Target values</i>	<i>Assessment of the SMART character of the indicators</i>
Objective (Mouhoun loop sub-program): Establish systems (coordinated and decentralized) for the sustainable management of agro-sylvo-pastoral land in the Boucle du Mouhoun region	Number of SLM interventions planned and implemented, in a concerted manner between the different types of stakeholders	No partnership or coordination mechanisms for SLM in place in the region (e.g. SLM stakeholders rarely meet)	Existence, in the region, of an effective and sustainable coordination mechanism for interventions in the area of sustainable management of agro-sylvo-pastoral lands. A mechanism leading, at the end of the project, to the coordination and joint planning of at least 75% of SLM interventions in the region.	The proposed indicator is SMART
Result 1	Development and revision of a regional and multi-stakeholder SLM action plan	There is no tool for this type of planning or consultation between stakeholders	Every year, through a participatory approach, a regional and multi-stakeholder SLM action plan is developed and revised	The proposed indicator is SMART
Land use planning and coordination and partnerships for SLM established in the Boucle du Mouhoun region	Understanding the carbon sequestration potential of SLM	No awareness or information on the carbon sequestration capacities of SLM practices	At least 3 carbon/SLM studies are carried out each year, at project intervention sites	This indicator is not SMART because how to concretely assess the level of 'understanding of the carbon sequestration potential of DDT' This is difficult to measure. Furthermore, it is not specific and relevant for assessing the result to which it is attached.
Result 2 The decentralization of SLM/NRM functions is effective	Many regional, territorial and community institutions play an effective role in SLM and NRM	No decentralization of SLM and NRM roles; weak regional and local assumptions about these functions	At least 35 community institutions, 5 territorial and 1 regional play an effective role in SLM and NRM (planning, rules, budget management)	SMART indicator

	Existence of a SLM fund in the region	No SLM funding mechanism in place, let alone farmer initiatives	A GDT fund (with an annual budget of at least US\$40,000) supports practical, farmer-led innovations and research on open and transparent grounds.	SMART indicator
Result 3 SLM and land reclamation best practices are widely promoted and disseminated throughout the region	Area of agricultural land, pastoral areas, riverbanks and wetlands in SLM	Few areas with systematized SLM practices	In some 200,000 hectares of land, sustainable land use and soil rehabilitation techniques are applied as follows: 30,000 ha of irrigated and farmland, 100,000 ha of pastoral areas; 50,000 ha of banks, and 20,000 ha of wetlands.	SMART indicator
	% increase in carbon stocks (underground and plant biomass)	Reference situation to be determined at the start of the project	20% increase in carbon stocks in land and vegetation	This Indicator is difficult to measure, because how to assess the % increase in carbon stocks?
	Number of farmers using corporate and environmental finance tools to plan and evaluate their work	None	At least 150 farmers are using corporate and environmental finance tools to plan and evaluate their work	SMART indicator
Result 4 Appropriate and effective management of the sub-programme	Number of annual work plans and budgets (AWPB) and project implementation reviews (PIR), which duly take into account the results of monitoring and evaluation	0	Each AWPB and PIR of year 2 sufficiently takes into account the results of monitoring and evaluation	SMART indicator

	Number of practical SLM materials developed and widely disseminated in the region (e.g. best practices, field guides, local innovations, lessons learned, leaflets, radio series)	Few and weakly diffused	At the end of the sub-programme, at least 5 good quality documents and 15 IEC products are developed / disseminated to the various stakeholders involved	SMART indicator
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Source: Table taken from the Prodoc and completed in the last column by the consultants

4.1.5. The implementation of the proposals of the mid-term evaluation on the logical framework

The mid-term evaluation revised certain points of the project's logical framework, in particular by proposing a reformulation of certain indicators to make them more SMART and more conducive to being informed. Despite this, by examining the activity reports drawn up by the coordination of the project, it can be seen that several indicators could not be filled in.

The situation of the indicators filled in and not filled in is as follows:

At the level of Result No. 1: One indicator out of three was not completed. For the unreported indicator, it is: “ Percentage of SLM initiatives in the region that share a common goal and target of a harmonized monitoring and evaluation system and contribute to its achievement”.

At the level of Result No. 2: one indicator out of two has not been completed, these are: " Rate of increase (in absolute value) of the scorecard applied to the development of capacities in the field of SLM" .

At the level of Result No. 3: An indicator has been completed, namely: " Total area in ha of land and rehabilitated with good SLM practices".

On the other hand, three others were not informed. These are :

“Percentage of targeted growers adopting best SLM technology practices in their fields.”

“Number of good SLM practices identified, promoted and disseminated in the region for each sector”.

“Good quality of IEC products developed/disseminated to the various stakeholders involved”.

At the level of result No. 4: the recommended indicator has been completed.

The non-information of certain indicators is linked to the following reasons:

- The difficulty of collecting the related information, the collection sometimes having to be done through a specific survey, the costs of which have not been planned and budgeted.
- The results or products associated with said indicators are deemed irrelevant.
- Indicator targets are unrealistic and need to be revised.
- Measurement of the indicator requires prior data or actions not budgeted for or non-existent .

Furthermore, the mid-term evaluation had noted “ the existence of several versions of the project document in which the “results” and the “indicators” are formulated in different ways; sometimes using approximate concepts or terminologies, which end up distorting the content and the original meaning”. The reason for this situation stems from differences in the translation of the original document, the official version of which is in English. The

evaluators therefore recommended that the PCU and the UNDP and GEF assistance teams work to harmonize the translations of the logical framework and performance framework of the Boucle du Mouhoun sub-programme . This recommendation has not been effectively implemented.

4.1.6. Analysis of the monitoring-evaluation and reporting system

Provisions have been made for monitoring-evaluation, monitoring-supervision and reporting . Most of these provisions have been implemented, and some not implemented. The point of the situation is this.

4.1.6.1. Status of implementation of monitoring-evaluation actions

It was planned, in the prodoc, to carry out the annual monitoring of the entire CPP program through joint meetings of the Tripartite Program Review (RTP) of the CPP, the MEDD (MEEVCC), the MEF (DGCOOP) and the UNDP , at least once a year. In principle, all sub-programme coordinators should be present with the National Coordination sub-programme in the foreground. The first meeting was to be held within the first twelve months of the start of implementation. These provisions have not been respected; because, in the end, the subroutines worked on their own.

However, through the National Coordination sub-programme, there is the consolidation of the annual reports of the four CPP sub-programmes into a single document.

The project document (Prodoc) provided for a joint final tripartite review of the 4 CPP sub-programs in the last month of CPP phase 1, when all sub-programs have completed implementation (or if most of the between them have completed it, in case a specific sub-program has serious problems or delays). At the time of the completion of the final evaluation of the BMHN sub-programme, this tripartite review has not yet taken place.

A start-up workshop for the sub-programme was planned, which was actually held in 2012.

The annual activity reports of the sub-programme were actually produced by the coordination unit in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. These reports include a technical execution component and a financial execution component. Similarly, each year, Work Programs and Annual Budget (PTBA) have been developed.

A mid-term evaluation was carried out in 2016, as recommended. It should, however, take place rather than in 2016, especially in mid-2014, to be halfway through the sub-programme which ran from 2012 to 2017.

The final independent evaluation was carried out in 2018. It took stock of the state of implementation of activities and analyzed the performance of the sub-programme.

4.61.2. The results obtained in terms of monitoring and evaluation

The implementation start-up workshop, organized in 2012, enabled ownership and a better understanding of the sub-programme by all stakeholders. It also made it possible to specify the roles, functions and responsibilities of the UNDP Country Office, the government, the steering committee and the coordination team of the sub-programme.

A basic study on the indicators, planned, and which could not be carried out, was a handicap which meant that certain indicators could not be filled in, because they were not SMART enough or the information relating thereto were difficult to collect.

The joint supervision missions resulted in better knowledge of the achievements and shortcomings of the sub-programme, identification of constraints and proposed solutions.

The regular holding of steering committee sessions made it possible to define the orientations of the sub-programme through the examination and adoption of the AWPBs, as well as the formulation of recommendations for better conduct of activities.

The mid-term evaluation and the final evaluation made it possible to determine the level of achievement of the initial objectives, the level of achievement of the expected results, the performance in terms of effects, impacts and effectiveness. , among others, and finally to formulate recommendations for the future.

Table 4: Assessment of the status of implementation of the Indicative Monitoring-Evaluation Action Plan and the corresponding budget

Activities	Responsible officer	Chronology	Assessment of the status of implementation of monitoring-evaluation activities	Assessment of the results obtained following the implementation of monitoring and evaluation activities
Launch workshop	The CPP team (National Coordination + regional sub-programmes); UNDP and other cofinanciers	1 month after the CPP or the start of the sub-program	Activity carried out	Better understanding and ownership of the sub-programme by all stakeholders
Baseline study of CPP indicators	CPP National Coordination sub-program	—	Activity not performed	The non-performance of this activity constituted a handicap for the information of certain indicators

Joint monitoring missions	The CPP team; UNDP; cofinanciers	Every year if necessary	Activity carried out	Better knowledge of field activities, as well as the constraints encountered
Steering committee	The National Coordination sub-program	Twice a year	Activity carried out	The definition of the main orientations of the sub-programme
Mid-term evaluation	CPP with advice from UNDP	Midway through implementation	Activity carried out	An evaluation of the results and performance of the sub-programme, as well as the formulation of recommendations
Final assessment	CPP with advice from UNDP	At the end of the CPP	Activity carried out	An evaluation of the results and performance of the sub-programme, as well as the formulation of recommendations
Final report	The CPP teams	At the end of the CPP	Activity not performed	A self-assessment of the results obtained by the sub-programme
Audit	The sub-programme team and the CPP	Annual	Activity carried out	A verification of the quality of the financial and accounting execution of the sub-programme
Documentation and dissemination of lessons learned	CPP, co-funding partners, UNDP		Activity carried out	Sharing the achievements of the sub-program

4.2 . TECHNICAL EXECUTION OF THE SUB-PROGRAM

4.2.1. The state of achievement of the expected results of the sub-programme

The activities developed have made it possible to obtain tangible results:

Result No. 1: The activities carried out under this result have led to a real awareness among the population of the phenomenon of degradation of the region's natural resources, which translates into:

1. The increased willingness of SLM/NRM professionals to develop partnerships around issues relating to the management of natural resources and to work in synergy in the conduct of actions aimed at curbing this scourge.
2. The strong involvement of grassroots actors in the conduct of activities carried out in the field in terms of SLM (development of lowlands and forests, recovery of degraded land, etc.), perceived by them as effective measures of adaptation to the effects of climate change.

In view of these achievements, the overall level of achievement of result No. 1 is estimated at 80%.

NB: The detailed estimates of the level of achievement of this Result and the following Results are given in chapter 4.4.3 .

Result No. 2: The activities of this result have enabled many actors to deepen their knowledge of the texts governing the management of natural resources in Burkina Faso. In addition, local natural resource management bodies have been set up, such as the Commission Foncière Villageoise (CFV), the Commission de Conciliation Foncière Villageoise (CCFV), the NRM Committee, etc. In addition, the Partnership Platforms have promoted consultation and dialogue between SLM actors and professionals. These exchange frameworks have facilitated the development of partnership and synergy in SLM/NRM interventions in the region.

In addition, thanks to the strengthening of their capacities by the Sub-program on environmental citizenship and advocacy/negotiation in terms of SLM/NRM, local elected officials in the region can now draw resources for the benefit of their respective municipalities to translate into concrete acts the actions contained in the GDT Regional Multipartite Action Plan.

In view of these achievements, the overall level of achievement of result No. 2 is estimated at 100 %.

Result No. 3: More than 3,000 ha, in the Sub-programme's area of intervention, have been affected by good SLM practices which, according to grassroots actors, not only improve the productivity of their production systems, but also to adapt to climate change. Support from the Sub-programme has made it possible to develop lowlands favoring the cultivation of rainfed rice in areas where this cultivation was not practiced. According to the beneficiaries, this has led to a change or even improvement in their eating habits coupled with the practice

of market gardening in the dry season, which provides them with substantial income. The improved stoves distributed to women have improved the working conditions and health of these women, while providing them with significant profit margins. Thanks to the construction of cattle trails, the recurrence of conflicts between users of natural resources, particularly between farmers and herders, tends to decrease in the communes of intervention of the Sub-programme.

These achievements give result No. 3 an overall level of achievement estimated at 95 %.

Result N°4: The Sub-programme has been well managed and the coordination unit is a reference for dialogue and cooperation on SLM in the region.

These achievements give result No. 4 an overall level of achievement estimated at 95 %.

4.2.2. The level of achievement of activities

The activity implementation rate was calculated on the basis of the cumulative target achieved during project implementation, in relation to the expected component target. (See Table No. 5).

Thus, as of December 31, 2017, it can be seen that the average rate of completion of the activities of the sub-programme is 86.34%, which is satisfactory; with, however, very different average rates from one result to another:

- Result 1: 79.6%
- Result 2: 76.7%
- Result 3: 88%
- Result 4: 100%

Table n°5: State of implementation of activities by Result

Expected result	Expected result indicator	Associated indicator (Progress towards result)	Target value expect ed from phase 1	Target value reache d (cumul ative 2012- 2017)	Targ et value reach ed for the year 2017	Rate of achiev ement of activiti es (TRA) in %
R1: A sustainable partnership platform on SLM is set up and is functional in the Boucle du Mouhoun region	Functional partnership or coordination mechanisms for SLM in the region	Session of platform for consultation, exchange and dialogue on SLM at regional, provincial and municipal levels (session)	55	35	00	79.6%
	Regional multi-stakeholder SLM investment plan developed and/or revised	Annual regional multi-stakeholder SLM investment plan (plan)	05	05	01	

Expected result	Expected result indicator	Associated indicator (Progress towards result)	Target value expect ed from phase 1	Target value reache d (cumul ative 2012- 2017)	Targ et value reach ed for the year 2017	Rate of achiev ement of activiti es (TRA) in %
R2: An institutional and political environment that strengthens awareness and implementation of sustainable and equitable land management is created in the Boucle du Mouhoun region	Regional, territorial and community institutions playing an effective role in SLM and NRM	Regional institution (institution)	01	01	00	76.7%
		Territorial institution (institution)	05	09	00	
		Community institution (institution)	35	53	01	
R3: Integrated, sustainable and equitable land management practices are promoted, including innovative local knowledge based on practices adapted to climate change	Area of agricultural land, pastoral areas, riverbanks and wetlands managed as SLM	Area (Ha)	5,000	4353	1180	88%
	Exchanges organized to share experiences in SLM	Study trip and exchange of experiences for the benefit of producers (trip)	04	04	00	
		Stakeholder participation in sharing fora and/or seminars (travel)	10	14	03	
R4: Appropriate management of the sub-programme is functional and serves as a model for subsequent interventions in the Boucle du Mouhoun region	Annual Work Plans and Budget (AWPB) and Project Implementation Reviews (PIR) developed and duly taking into account the results of monitoring and evaluation	PTBA/developed and validated (PTBA)	05	06	01	100%
		Periodic report prepared and validated (Report)	25	29	05	
		Implementation review conducted (PIR) (Review)	04	04	01	
	SLM practice materials developed and widely disseminated in the region (e.g. best practices, field guides, local innovations, lessons learned, leaflets, radio series)	Good quality SLM document produced and disseminated (document)	05	04	00	

Source: sub-programme activity reports

The technical implementation status of the sub-programme is presented below, in an exhaustive manner, by Result.

4.2.2.1. Result 1: Land use planning, coordination and partnerships for SLM are established in the Mouhoun Region .

The following activities, presented by major action, were carried out:

Organization of sessions of the framework partnership platform on SLM at the regional, provincial and municipal levels : Two sessions of the platform were held at the regional level in 2013; two sessions in 2014; one session in 2015; two sessions in 2016; no session in 2017 because it was planned to couple the sessions with the workshop on Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) which was to be organized in partnership with the SP/CNDD. There were three meetings exchanges of the platform at the provincial level in 2013; two meetings in 2014; one meeting in 2015; two in 2016; none in 2017. Five platform meetings were organized at municipal level in 2013; six meetings in 2014; 3 meetings in 2016; none in 2017.

Concerted evaluation of Annual Regional Multipartite Investment Plans (PAIMR) in terms of SLM : The evaluation was carried out by the Regional Department of Economy and Planning (DREP) which, through its sovereign role, ensures the monitoring and evaluation of development investments at the regional level.

C reation and animation of a regional web page : A regional web page on functional SLM has been created on the ONEDD website with a view to setting up an operational Monitoring and Evaluation system on SLM in coherence with ONEDD .

Capacity building of SLM actors and professionals at the regional, provincial and municipal levels : There was the acquisition and provision of SLM actors and professionals at the regional level with lots of computer equipment; office supplies, metal cabinets and GPS . Training on the formulation of structuring projects, on SLM and on the associated concepts have been organized for the benefit of the actors of the region, as well as training on the use of the GPS tool. A framework/ guide for the concerted development of an annual schedule of activities for members of the Regional Partnership Platform (PRP-GDT) has been developed. The Tripartite Implementation Protocol was drawn up and signed between the CPP-BMH, the DG-AEM and the Local Water Committee (CLE), Sourou II. Study trip and exchange of experiences was organized for the benefit of the members of the CLE Sourou II with the Water Agency of the Cascades and the Water Police of the Hauts-Bassins. However, two training sessions for executing agents of SLM activities, planned for 2013, were not carried out.

Support for the formulation of regional multi-party action plans in terms of SLM and annual communal SLM action plans at the level of the intervention sites : the annual regional multi-party investment plans in terms of SLM have been drawn up in a concerted. These plans take into account annual SLM planning at the regional level; 4 thematic maps have been acquired. Regional multi-year action plans in terms of SLM have also been developed.

Conduct of carbon sequestration assessments for various SLM practices and for specific agro-systems : Stakeholders in the region have benefited from sensitization on carbon sequestration. However, a planned study on carbon sequestration was not carried out.

Popularization of community vulnerability analysis tools and adaptation to climate change : A training session was organized for the benefit of 29 SLM actors and professionals, including one woman, representing the STDs in the rural sector. However, training to appropriate and disseminate the tools produced by the partners in the field of community vulnerability analysis was not carried out because of the late release of funds.

Training in order to establish a reference level in the sites for each of the CPP indicators : a study on the reference situation of the indicators of the results framework of the Sub-programme was carried out.

Support for the establishment of an operational system for monitoring and evaluation of SLM at the regional level in line with ONEDD : the harmonization of the nomenclature of SLM activities has not been done because of the late release of funds .

4.2.2.2. Result No. 2: The decentralization of SLM/NRM functions is effective

The following activities, presented by major action, were carried out:

Establishment of a regional body representing the national authority for SLM : a regional partnership platform for SLM (PRP-GDT) was set up by order of the Governor of the region with a technical core of 10 members .

Support for the emergence and/or operationalization of competent local structures to promote SLM, particularly in areas where conflicts arise around access and control of NR: Local actors have been trained on the law 034 – 2009 on rural land tenure and the concerted establishment of a related action plan. Twenty facilitators in charge of setting up village land authorities have been trained. 16 village land commissions (CFV) and 16 Village Land Conciliation Commissions (CCFV) were set up in 2015. Leadership teams were set up in the intervention villages. At least ten (10) GRN committees for developed agricultural, forestry and pastoral areas have been trained for the sustainable and profitable management of these areas.

Support for the emergence of local conventions relating to NRM, drawing inspiration from national SLM laws and regulations and the decentralization process : Six local conventions for the management and exploitation of strategic resources have been established on the intervention sites . Consensual rules for the management and exploitation of developed lowlands and demarcated village forests have been defined with the support of supervisory staff.

Improvement, dissemination and promotion of the applicability of the laws in force, in particular those relating to the improvement of land security , decentralization and integrated management of water resources, flora and fauna, resources forestry and pastoral activities : eight sessions, including five at municipal level, to disseminate Law 034-2009 on land tenure in rural areas were organised. Two municipal workshops were

organized and 206 municipal and village actors, including 15 women, were made aware of the provisions of the orientation law relating to pastoralism and those of the forest code.

Funding for the development of training materials and NRM tools : A forum theater play, a documentary film, a collection of local stories and legends on SLM and a radio program were developed with a view to strengthening awareness and implementation of sustainable and equitable land management. A documentary film, 1000 leaflets and sheets on the SLM activities carried out were produced. Three local communication media (a documentary film, radio games and debates) were produced for pupils and the people of the region.

Funding for large-scale training of the public, NGOs and community actors : Outreach communication materials on SLM were disseminated in 14 villages. Populations of 30 villages, students, teaching staff, APE members from eight primary schools, and other listeners to the broadcast channels of the radio programs produced, were reached with information and lessons on SLM in the region of the Boucle du Mouhoun. A land charter for the management of the Balavé crocodile pond was drawn up in 2017.

Funding for the stimulation of environmental citizenship and advocacy/negotiation skills : No activity was carried out in this area, due to the late release of funds.

Integration of SLM laws and regulatory reforms into local development plans, strategies, programs and planning tools : Support was provided for the consideration of SLM in local plans through the review of PCDs in a municipality of intervention.

Establishment of a fund within the Permanent Fund for the Development of Territorial Communities (FPDCT) : Steps have been taken with the regional branch of the FPDCT, but with the establishment of the Investment Fund of the Environment FIE at the level of the Ministry of Livestock and Fishery Resources MERH, the CPP-BMH plans to draw inspiration from its experience.

Training of the members of the committees in charge of monitoring the development of SLM: the ToRs have been drawn up, a service provider identified and an implementation protocol has been established.

Funding for the stimulation of environmental citizenship and advocacy/negotiation skills : A training session was organised.

4.2.2.3. Result No. 3: Best practices in SLM and land reclamation are widely promoted and popularized throughout the Boucle du Mouhoun region

The following activities, presented by major action, were carried out:

Familiarization with good practices, local knowledge and local management principles : A baseline study on SLM practices was carried out with a view to identifying good practices to be popularized.

Participatory critical assessment of past SLM experiences in the region : A study of past SLM experiences in the region was carried out in 2014.

Popularization of innovative techniques : By way of example, we can cite, among others, the following related achievements: Communal and village forests were created and subsequently enriched , on sites in four communes (Djibasso, Bondoukuy, Dédougou and Tansila) . The protection of the banks of the Mouhoun and Sourou rivers in the villages of Sono and Kouri has been carried out; On two sites, 30 ha upstream of agricultural land have been delimited and enriched with plants in the villages of Kié and Nayerena (municipality of Djibasso) ; A 1.5 ha site was developed for the protection of a wetland in the village of Kolonzo (municipality of Djibasso); Two sacred groves in the capital of the commune of Tansila have been delimited and enriched; 14,760 seedlings were made available to actors in the communes of Dédougou, Bondoukuy, Djibasso and Tansila for the protection of banks and the enrichment of communal and village forests; A grazing area of about 900 ha has been delimited and marked in the village of Moara (municipality of Tansila) to mitigate the recurring conflicts between farmers and herders; A pastoral access corridor was created in the village of Moara (commune of Tansila). Two rice-growing lowlands at the level of two communes (Bondoukuy and Tansila) were developed. Vegetation activities were carried out on 1,200 linear meters along watercourses at five sites in four municipalities (Bondoukuy, Balavé, Sono, Djibasso). Fodder cowpea cultivation was practiced on five sites in three municipalities. (Sono, Djibasso, Balavé) by producers to feed their animals. 30 households in four municipalities (Bondoukuy, Balavé, Djibasso, Tansila) were supported for the construction and use of bio-digesters. 405 women who are members of associations and groups in nine municipalities have received training in the making and use of improved stoves. Village spaces in nine sites in five communes (Djibasso, Dédougou, Bourasso, Toma and Sono) have been reforested. The dissemination of good practices and innovative techniques in SLM has been carried out in nine communes. 130 manure pits have been achieved and stabilized. 37.15 hectares of agricultural land were treated using stone cordons, six hectares using improved zaï and five hectares with half-moons. Two pasture areas of 400 hectares have been demarcated. Three access corridors with a length of 22,000 ml have been delimited in two municipalities . 628 plants were planted by 7 producers for the revegetation of the banks. Rainfed rice and market gardening products have been produced in the developed lowlands and market gardening wells have been dug there . Nine good SLM practices including two agricultural, three pastoral, three forestry, one river, were promoted on a demonstration basis in the nine municipalities. Two cattle trails of 30,000 linear meters (MI) have been marked out. Five haylofts were built as a demonstration of good fodder conservation practice. Eight municipalities were covered by support for the development of forests, bodies of water and river and agro-sylvo-pastoral lands. 180 ha on 220 individual sites at the level of eight communes, were covered by the application of fodder culture of cowpea.

One hundred tons of fodder were produced through mowing and conservation of natural fodder. 100 ha of riverbank land have been protected. Five prohibitory sites were consolidated in 2017. The collective site of the Dolotières Association of the municipality of Dédougou was enriched with plants of various species.

Box n° 1: 3.5 ha protection



The promoter is an agro-pastoralist. He confides that the protection of 3.5 ha of this land allows him to have fodder for these animals. Without the protection he could not mow a sufficient quantity of fodder because of the animals and the bush fires. “I have a 5-year protection contract without cultivating there, but I can practice beekeeping and reforest there, I see that this is very beneficial because it restores the soil and the plant cover, in addition I keep the fodder in a Fenil and I make organic manure thanks to the manure pits built by the CPP. Many people come to see and want to do the same thing”.

Environmental education (EE) was promoted in eight primary schools through the establishment of school groves; A school hedge of 800 ml was created in the departmental high school in the municipality of Djibasso; 480 plants were produced in two sites of two primary schools in the municipality of Bondoukuy for the purpose of environmental education; 12 school groves have been set up in primary schools in the municipalities of intervention; 3,803 plants planted in the school groves created in twenty primary and secondary schools. It should be noted, however, that training for teachers in ten schools on Environmental Education could not be carried out due to the late release of funds.

Participation in fora for negotiations and exchange of experiences in GDT : A trip to exchange experiences was organized for the benefit of producers in the region in the Cascades; 3 executives of the Sub-programme participated in training seminars in Lomé (Togo); The Coordinator took part in the 11th^{session} of the UNCCD COP held in Windhoek, Namibia; at the UNCCD COP 12 in Ankara (Turkey), at the COP 21 on Climate Change in Paris and at the COP 22 held in Marrakech; The 4th^{CONEDD} conference was held. Two meetings to exchange experiences on SLM were organized in Canada and Morocco for the benefit of two actors in the implementation of SLM in the region. Two Experts from the sub-programme have been trained and are able to carry out self-assessment and capitalization activities on the transformational aspects of NRM/SLM projects and programs. Three actors of the Sub- programme take part in the COP 13 of the UNCCD and in the COP 23 on climate change.

Participation in the celebration in Burkina Faso of the World Day to Combat Desertification : Contribution of the The CPP-BMH made a contribution of 5,000,000 CFA francs and participated in the animation of the stands

Implementation of awareness-raising activities, such as the creation of ecological museums and medicinal plant gardens in the pilot areas : A site was identified, but the

activity was not carried out due to lack of financial resources and the delay of the partner actors in the conduct of the activity.

Training of producers on the best practices for managing their activities with a view to building the capacity of farmers' organizations in the management of production and marketing : No activity could be carried out in this area.

Organization of study trips : A guided tour was organized at the level of the developed lowlands of Douma. Study trips and exchanges of experiences were organized for the benefit of 30 producers and SLM professionals in the region, including 7 women.

Creation of a regional network of innovative Producers in GDT : ToRs have been developed and a Service Provider recruited in 2016 to conduct the activity.

Organization of a competition on innovative techniques and technologies for the region and the selection of winners : A competition was organized through radio games in primary schools with school groves.

Development and implementation of a communication strategy in line with the other Sub-components and the development of appropriate media : 1000 leaflets, 1000 T-shirts, 500 calendars, 100 diaries, were produced and distributed to the partners of the Sub-program. IEC materials on SLM and the Sub-programme have been produced and disseminated.

Organization of guided tours on the achievements of good SLM practices in the municipalities of intervention : A guided tour was organized on good SLM practices for the benefit of actors in the region.

A participatory and critical self-assessment of the results of the implementation of the Sub-programme was planned but was not carried out due to a lack of financial resources.

4.2.2.4. Result No. 4: The Sub-programme is managed in a cost-effective and appropriate manner

The following activities, presented by major action, were carried out:

Establishment , capacity building and operation of the Steering Committee : Two sessions of the steering committee (COPIL) of the Sub-programme were held each year.

Recruitment and management of a regional team composed of CPP staff, employees of the technical services involved and national and international experts/consultants : Construction work on the fence of the sub-programme headquarters was carried out in Dédougou; Office supplies and equipment were acquired for the Sub-programme Coordination Unit, as well as a 4x4 vehicle; A driver has been recruited; A sub-programme management system was put in place and was operational .

Planning and monitoring-evaluation including monitoring and risk management: Periodic reports have been produced : AWPB, activity reports, implementation review (PIR) ; External monitoring and supervision missions have been organized.

Development and implementation of a communication strategy in line with the other Sub-components and development of appropriate media: Appropriate communication media have been developed, reproduced and disseminated.

Management of material and financial resources and awarding of contracts : Financial reports, requests for funding and requests for advances of funds have been prepared. The annual audit of the accounts of the Sub-programme has been carried out. The mid-term evaluation of the sub-programme was carried out in 2016 and the final evaluation in January 2018.

4.3. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUB-PROGRAM

4.3.1. Funding of the sub-programme

The total budget of the sub-programme is 1,629,272,208 FCFA, distributed as follows by Expected results:

Expected result No. 1: 311,225,000 FCFA;
Expected result No. 2: 339,500,000 FCFA;
Expected Result No. 3: 631,800,000 FCFA;
Expected Result No. 4: 346,747,208 FCFA.

The breakdown of this budget, by funding source, is as follows:

UNDP: 224,800,000 FCFA, or 13.8%;
GEF: 1,251,225,000 FCFA, i.e. 76.80%;
National counterpart: 153,247,208 FCFA, or 9.4%.

Of this total estimated budget of 1,629,272 FCFA, the amount effectively mobilized was 1,685,836,736 FCFA, i.e. a mobilization rate of 103.47%.

Table n ° 6: Distribution of financial resources of the Sub-programme by Expected results and mobilization of resources

Expected results of the sub-programme	Estimated budget In FCFA	Budget effectively mobilized In FCFA	Financial mobilization rate (%)
Expected Result No. 1	311,225,000	220 414 536	70.82
Expected Result No. 2	339,500,000	139,835,750	41.18
Expected Result No. 3	631,800,000	696 934 641	110.31
Expected Result No. 4	346 747 208	628 651 809	181.30

SUB-PROGRAM TOTAL	1 629 272 208	1,685,836,736	103.47
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Source: BMHN sub-program managers

Table n° 7: Source of financing of the BMH CPP Sub-program

Funding sources	Funding amount	Funding rate by funding source
UNDP	224,800,000	13.8
WEF	1,251,225,000	76.80
National counterpart	153 247 208	9.40
Beneficiaries	PM	PM
TOTAL	1 629 272 208	100

Sources: The data in the tables above were provided on the basis of copies of the financial reports sent to UNDP by the Sub-programme and the Project Document (Prodoc).

Sub-programme financial execution rate

The overall financial execution rate as of December 31, 2017 of the sub-programme is 93.28%, i.e. an amount spent of 1,519,793,355 FCFA, broken down as follows by Expected results:

Expected result No. 1: 130,251,834 FCFA, or 41.85%;

Expected Result No. 2: CFAF 33,293,186, or 9.81%;

Expected Result No. 3: 33,293,186 FCFA, or 108.20%;

Expected result No. 4: 672,644,494 FCFA, or 194%.

Table n° 8: Financial execution of the BMH CPP Sub-programme

Expected results of the sub-programme	Estimated budget	Budget spent As of December 31, 2017	Financial execution rate (%)
Expected Result No. 1	311,225,000	130 251 834	41.85
Expected Result No. 2	339,500,000	33,293,186	09.81
Expected Result No. 3	631,800,000	683 603 841	108.20
Expected Result No. 4	346 747 208	672 644 494	194
TOTAL Sub-program	1 629 272 208	1,519,793,355	93.28

Source: The data in the tables above were provided on the basis of copies of the financial reports sent to UNDP by the Sub-programme and the Project Document (Prodoc).

According to the Coordination of the sub-programme, the low level of financial execution of Results Nos. 1 and 2 (41.85% and 9.81%) is explained by the fact that emphasis was placed on pooling financial resources with the partners involved in the implementation of SLM/NRM activities at the level of the municipalities of intervention (case of the partnership

between the CPP BMH and the SNV). Furthermore, the dissolution of the Municipal Councils at the end of 2014 influenced the activities involving these actors.

The budget allocated to result No. 3 was exceeded three municipalities (Di, Balavé and Fara) initially planned in the project document, the activities for the promotion and dissemination of good SLM practices carried out by the Sub-programme have been extended nine (09) municipalities (Dédougou, Bondoukuy, Bourasso, Djibasso, Sono, Toma, Kougny, Balavé and Tansila) and this, on the recommendation of the members of the Steering Committee (cf. Minutes of the second ordinary session of 2013 of the Piloting of the Sub-program held on December 20 in Boromo, capital of Balé province). Also, it should be noted that the conduct of these activities at the level of these nine (09) municipalities divided between four (04) provinces (Mouhoun, Kossi, Nayala and Banwa) generated costs (fuel, mission expenses, etc.) which were posted to result 4.

4.4. SUB-PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCORDING TO MAJOR EVALUATION CRITERIA

4.4.1. The measure of the relevance of the sub-program

In general, this involves comparing, on the one hand, the general objective, the specific objectives and the effects of the sub-programme with, on the other hand, the needs or problems to be solved by beneficiary populations that are reflected in the development policies and strategies of Burkina Faso, UNDP, GEF and in the MDGs/SDGs.

We can thus note the following:

The CPP in Burkina Faso, including the BMHN sub-program, contributes to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular: goal 1 (poverty reduction), goal 7 (sustainable environment) and Goal 8 (global partnership for development).

The CPP in Burkina Faso, including the BMHN sub-programme, through its objectives of promoting sustainable and equitable access of poor rural populations to land, is consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework UNDAF for the period 2011-2015, the main objective of which is to accelerate economic and sustainable and pro-poor growth, to improve the quality of human capital and to make more effective and respectful of human rights and gender equality the political, administrative and economic governance.

The CPF, including the BMHN sub-programme, is additional to the GEF priority area of intervention on land degradation. Overall, this framework aims to ensure that "Burkina Faso improves the productivity of its rural resources through the adoption of a sustainable, integrated and holistic approach aimed at reversing the trends of decreasing environmental resources and reducing the poverty ". It focuses in particular on the objective of the intervention area which is "to mitigate the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the structure and functional integrity of ecosystems through sustainable land management practices". for an improvement of the living environment and the economic well-being of the populations".

The CPP and the BMHN Sub-Program also contribute to the implementation of several other national development frameworks, in particular the SCADD, the Rural Development Strategy (SDR), the PAN/LCD, and the decentralization strategy.

In addition, the objectives of the sub-programme are consistent with the agricultural policy objectives of ECOWAS (ECOWAS) and UEMOA (PAU), which are to "contribute in a sustainable manner to meeting the food needs of populations, economic development of Member States and the reduction of poverty in rural areas".

- The environmental measures implemented under the sub-programme are also in synergy with the provisions of the three post-Rio conventions, namely: The Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) , and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Finally, the sub-programme is well aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan and the cooperation program between UNDP and the government (UNDAF; CPD; CPAP).

To assign a note in a rational way to this criterion of relevance, we used the indicator of the "Coefficient of relevance" (CP). This indicator is broken down into four factors (a, b, c, d.). It is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, and is calculated as follows:

Factors for assessing the level of relevance of the sub-programme	The notation ¹⁷
Factor "a": degree of alignment of the objectives and activities of the sub-programme with national priorities, the needs and expectations of the populations, the major challenges of the country	2/2
Factor "b": degree of alignment of the objectives and activities of the sub-programme with the objectives, axes and activities of the SCADD, the SDR, the PNSR, the PAN/LCD, etc.	1/1
Factor "c": degree of alignment of the objectives and activities of the sub-programme with the MDGs, the post-Rio conventions, the UNDAF, the CPD and the CPAP.	1/1
Factor "d": degree of alignment of the objectives and activities of the sub-programme with the objectives and priorities defined in the regional policies and strategies of ECOWAS and WAEMU	1/1

The Relevance Coefficient (CP) is obtained as follows:

$$PC = a + b + c + d = 5$$

The sub-programme has a very satisfactory level of relevance.

¹⁷Rating scale: Very dissatisfied (0 to 1); Dissatisfied (1.1 to 2); Moderately satisfactory (2.1 to 3); Satisfactory (3.1 to 4); Very Satisfactory (4.1 to 5); valid for all coefficients

4.4.2. Measurement of the degree of gender mainstreaming

The sub-programme provided specific support to women's associations, in particular the associations of dolotières and women producers of Bondoukuy soumbala. The support consisted of training and the provision of equipment for the manufacture of improved stoves.

In addition, women are taken into account during the distribution of plots in the developed perimeters. For example, at the level of a perimeter developed in Bondoukuy, out of 74 beneficiaries of plots, there were 34 men and 40 women. At another site, there were 33 beneficiaries, including 20 men and 13 women. However, sometimes a small portion is reserved for women. Thus, in the developed perimeter of Toun, in the municipality of Bondoukuy, the women complained that the men only granted 0.20 ha for their association, whereas each of them benefited from 0.20 ha.

In addition, women are involved in organized training, but to a lesser extent than men. On the other hand, at the level of monitoring and evaluation, the data is disaggregated by gender.

For the gender dimension, the “Gender Coefficient” (CG) indicator was used to measure and assign a score, on a scale of 1 to 5, according to the methods indicated in the table below.

Factors for assessing the level of consideration of the gender dimension	The notation
Factor "a": degree of consideration of the gender dimension during the design, implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the sub-programme	1/3
Factor "b": degree of contribution of the sub-programme to the promotion of gender equality, the empowerment of women and the emergence of mechanisms for inclusion	1.5/2

The Gender Coefficient (CD) is obtained as follows: $CD = a + b = 2.5$

The sub-programme has a medium level of mainstreaming of the gender dimension.

4.4.3. The measure of the effectiveness of the sub-program

The efficiency in the implementation of the sub-programme was apprehended with the indicator of the “Efficiency rate” (TE). This rate is calculated by taking a weighted average of two factors: (i) the rate of achievement of results (TOR); (ii) and the Activity Achievement Rate (TRA). A weighting is introduced to give twice as much importance to the Results than to the Activities, because management must be results-oriented.

So :

$$TE = (TOR \times 2) + (TRA \times 1) / 3$$

a) Calculation of the Achievement Rate of Results (TOR)

The calculation of the TOR is made from an estimate of the level of achievement of the products that make up the Results. This estimate is shown in the table below.

Table N° 9: Rate of achievement of Results

The results	Products	Results Achievement Rates (TOR)
<u>Result 1:</u> Land use planning and coordination as well as partnerships for SLM are established in the Boucle du Mouhoun region	P1: Dynamic partnerships stimulated at the regional level and effective participation of actors in planning, dissemination, training and including investment plans related to guaranteed SLM	80%
	P 2: The creation and subsequent adoption by the actors of the region of a common monitoring and evaluation system on supported SLM	
<u>Result 2 :</u> An institutional and political environment, which strengthens awareness and implementation of sustainable and equitable land management, is created in the Boucle du Mouhoun region	P 1: Institutional reforms are undertaken to integrate the SLM dimension	100%
	P 2: Laws on SLM and regulatory reforms are popularized and adopted by the various actors in the region	
	P 3: Actors in the region are able to exercise decentralized NRM responsibilities, at regional and community level	
<u>Result 3:</u> Integrated, sustainable and equitable land management practices promoted, including innovative local knowledge based on practices adapted to climate change	P 1: Techniques for sustainable land use and land management widely promoted and disseminated in the region	95%
	P 2: SLM practices and lessons widely shared among actors in the region	
<u>Result 4 :</u> Appropriate management of the Sub-programme is functional and serves as a model for subsequent interventions in the Boucle du Mouhoun region	P 1: Well-managed sub-program and reference coordination unit for SLM dialogue and cooperation in the region	95%
Average rate of achievement of the 4 Results (TOR)		92.5%

TOR = 92.5%

b) Calculation of the Activity Completion Rate (TRA)

The estimate of the rate of achievement of activities was made by relating the activities carried out to the activities planned. The overall achievement rate of activities is 86.34%.

ART = 86.34%.

The details of the calculations are given in the tables below.

Table 10: Annual achievement rate (TRAA) and overall achievement rate (TRGA) of activities

Years	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013 to 2017
Completion rate Annual Activities (TRAA)	79.75%	81.03%	88.73%	88.48%	93.75%	86.34%

Source: Annual activity reports of the BMHN sub-programme

Note: By examining the level of achievement of the activities of the sub-program by year, it is noted that it was in 2017 that the sub-program was the most efficient with a TRAA of 93.75%. On the other hand, the weakest performance was achieved in 2013, with an TRAA of 79.75%. In addition, by analyzing the state of execution of the activities of the sub-programme at the level of each of the four expected results, we note that it is at Result No. 4 that the effectiveness is higher, with a rate of implementation of activities of 100%, followed by Result No. 3, with an YRR of 88%, followed by Result No. 1, 79.6% and Result No. 2, 76.7%.

Table N° 11: Rate of achievement of activities by expected result

Expected results	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average from 2013 to 2017
R esult N°1	63.64%	83.18%	88.17%	88.5%	75%	79.6%
Result No. 2	64.38%	63.57%	81.64%	74.17%	100%	76.7%
Result No. 3	86.31%	77.39%	85.14%	91.25%	100%	88%
Result No. 4	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Set Subroutine	79.75%	81.03%	88.73%	88.48%	93.73%	86.34%

Source: Calculation made by the consultants

a) Calculation of the Efficiency Rate (TE)

The efficiency rate is obtained as follows:

$$TE = (TOR \times 2) + (TRA \times 1) / 3$$

$$TE = (92.5 \times 2) + (86.34 \times 1) / 3 = 90.44\%$$

The overall efficiency rate in the implementation of the sub-programme is thus 90.44%. This level of performance is rated Satisfactory (S).

4.4.4. The effects and impacts of the sub-programme

4.4.4.1. The effects and impacts of DRS/CES activities on crop production

The activity of the sub-programme in terms of soil protection and restoration, and water and soil conservation (DRS/CES), namely, for example, the Zaï, the stone bunds, the mounds of earth and the use of organic manure, have made it possible, according to a study by the Support Project for Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Sectors (PAFASP), to increase cereal and cowpea yields by 40%.

According to the Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Mouhoun, the improvement in yields due to the practice of DRS/CES was as follows:

Table n° 12: Evolution of yields with SLM

Speculations	Yield in traditional culture	Yields with GDT
Rice	1 to 2 T/ha	4 to 5 T/ha
Cotton	500 to 600 Kg/ha	900 to 1000 kg/ha
But	2.3T/ha	2.5 to 3T/ha
Sorghum	600 to 800 Kg/ha	1 to 1.5 T/ha
cowpea	600 kg/ha	1T/ha

Source: Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Mouhoun

In addition, the development of lowlands for rice growing has increased rice yields from 1.7T/ha to 5.2T/ha, according to the Head of the Agricultural Technical Support Zone (ZATA) of the commune of Bondoukuy.

In addition, the sub-programme's interventions in market gardening have made it possible to:

- An increase in yields and market gardening production, as well as monetary income: According to a study by PAPSA, the development of lowlands has led to a 40% increase in yields . In 2016, the summary operating account, for a woman who was doing market gardening in the developed lowland of the municipality of Bondoukuy, on approximately 150 m2, for a campaign of 6 months, is presented as follows :

Box 2: Example of gross receipts from a 150 m2 plot of market gardening :

Gross receipts

Onion: 80,000 FCFA
Cabbage: 40,000 FCFA;
Carrots: 20,000 FCFA
Tomato: 20,000 FCFA.
Total gross receipts: 160,000 FCFA.

Expenses

Insecticides: 22,500 FCFA;
Fertilizer: 17,000 FCFA

Organic manure: PM;
Labor: PM;
Water: PM;
Total expenditure: 39,500 FCFA.

That is net receipts of: $160,000 - 39,500 = 120,500$ FCFA/woman/6 months.

- Improved food and nutritional security of populations through the availability of a variety of vegetables: Market gardeners produce various vegetables such as eggplant, okra, onions, carrots, lettuce, cabbage, etc. These vegetables are self-consumed in households for about 10%. They provide vitamins and other nutrients that improve the food and nutritional balance of family members.
- The creation of jobs for women, young people and adults, during the dry season, a period during which, generally, rural populations are underemployed or even idle. For example, in the developed perimeter of 12 ha, in the commune of Bondoukuy, 74 beneficiaries have found a profitable activity there in the dry season. On another site in the same locality, 33 people are developing a market gardening activity there .
- A reduction in poverty during the lean season.
- A reduction in the vulnerability of women and young people to the adverse effects of climate change.
- Reinforcement of community organizations thanks to the grouping of producers in associative life and mutual aid in the implementation of new farming techniques.
- Strong participation of women in the production and marketing of market gardening products.

Box 3: Development of the Toun lowland



The chairman of the Toun lowlands management committee is very satisfied with the development of the lowlands, which initially concerned 5ha in 2014. "This allowed us to produce rice in the rainy season and vegetables in the dry season thanks to also to large-diameter wells located on the site. With the pressing demand of producers, the sub-program to redevelop 5 additional hectares. We now regularly consume the rice that we produce in quantity because yields have increased and sell part of it on the local market". A beneficiary representative of a women's association attests at the same time that the market gardening that she practices allows her to improve meals and the income from the sale of vegetables is used to meet their small household needs.

4.4.4.2 Effects and impacts of sub-programme activities on animal production

The activities of the sub-programme in the direction of livestock have mainly focused on:

The construction of cattle tracks;

Development of grazing area;

The construction of haylofts for the conservation of fodder, fodder crops and the mowing and conservation of natural fodder.

The effects and impacts of these activities were as follows:

Fodder is available in sufficient quantity during the dry season, due to the development of grazing areas and the conservation of fodder in the haylofts. This has resulted in the production of cow's milk in the dry season. In addition, during the rainy season, the quantities of milk produced per cow increased from 1.5-2 litres/day/cow to approximately 3.5 litres/day/cow. In addition, the animals no longer present a cachectic form, according to the beneficiaries and agent of ZATE Breeding Technical Support Zone.

Conflicts between farmers and breeders have greatly decreased, going from 15 to 20 conflicts per year to 2 or 3 conflicts per year.

The practice of fattening has increased due to the availability of fodder with an improvement in the selling price of animals that are in better shape. Thus, the selling price of a cow went from 300,000 FCFA to around 400,000 FCFA.

4.4.4.3. The effects and impacts of the activities of the sub-programme on the environment

The activities of the sub-programme in the field of the environment mainly concerned the following aspects:

- The promotion of improved stoves;
- The defense of land;
- The protection of the banks of watercourses with the markup of easement strips;
- The development of village and communal forests;
- The establishment of school groves.

These activities had the following effects and impacts:

The use of improved stoves for the preparation of dolo (millet beer), soumala or household meals has enabled savings of around 50% in the quantity of wood used. This significantly reduces the cutting of trees and contributes to the preservation of the environment.

According to a study by the NGO ONAIDIS (National Organization for the Support of Inclusive, Solidarity and Sustainable Development Initiatives) a dolo preparation cycle, with an improved stove, consumes around 225 kg of wood, compared to a consumption of around 400 kg in traditional preparation, i.e. a saving of 175 kg of wood. The kg of wood costing about 21 FCFA, the saving in wood achieved corresponds to a saving of 3,675 FCFA.

Sensitization and training on environmental issues has led to a better awareness of the populations on the need to preserve natural resources.

River bank protection activities, which essentially consist of sensitizing local populations to respect the easement strip and reforestation, have helped to reduce the silting up of river beds.

In addition, the use of improved stoves, which give off less smoke, has reduced the eye aches and headaches often experienced with the traditional system. There is also a saving in time and an improvement in the comfort of the women maintaining the fire in the hearths.

The protection of land and the creation of village forests has led to securing land in forests, better development of fauna and flora and the regeneration of soil fertility in protected areas.

Box 4: Dolo hearth

A woman, member of the association of dolotières of Bondoukuy, beneficiary of an improved hearth, testifies: "Before we used one cart of wood per week for the preparation of the dolo now with the improved hearths we use one cart per day, in addition to savings in



wood, we gain in cooking time, and the heat and smoke no longer attack us, which preserves our health. The demand for the construction of new homes is strong. "We want to be trained to also train other women in the villages to build dolo hearths, hearths for shea butter and especially household hearths which are also very useful". This corroborates the level of satisfaction of users of improved stoves

4.4.4.4. Rating according to the major criterion "Effects/Impacts"

To rationally assign a score to this "Effects/Impacts" criterion of the sub-programme, the "Effects/Impacts coefficient" (CEI) indicator was used. This indicator is broken down into three factors (a, b, c). It is rated on a

scale of 1 to 5, and is calculated as follows:

Factors for assessing the effects/Impacts of the sub-programme	The notation
Factor "a": Effects and impacts on yields and agricultural and animal production	2/2
Factor "b": Effects and impacts on food security, health, education and capacity building	1/2
Factor "c": Effects and impacts on the environment, soils and waters	0.5/1

The Effect/Impact Coefficient (CEI) is obtained as follows:

$$IEC = a + b + c = 2+1+0.5= 3.5/5$$

It is concluded that the level of achievement of effects and impacts is satisfactory.

4.4.5. Measuring the sustainability of the BMN Sub-Program

The sustainability of the sub-programme was assessed through 5 components, namely:

- The replicability or possibility of extension of the sub-program;
- Taking into account the environmental dimension and the preservation of natural resources;
- Consideration of the investment factor in the human factor, in particular in the training, information and awareness of actors and beneficiaries;
- Ownership of the project by the beneficiaries;
- Institutional anchoring to permanent structures.

Thus, it was noted that, concerning:

Institutional anchoring : The backing of the sub-programme to existing structures (CRD, Communes, DREP, DREDD, DRRA and DRAH) constitutes a guarantee of social and institutional sustainability. The anchoring in the decentralization process and the integration of the sub-programme into the SCADD and the PAN/LCD also contribute to the sustainability of the sub-programme.

Replicability/reproducibility : The CPP, including the BMHN sub-programme, is based on the principle of partnership which requires joint mobilization of resources and sharing of results, experiences and lessons learned. Farmer-to-farmer exchanges and organized study tours for farmers and herders enabled systematic learning and knowledge development. They are good vectors for the dissemination of knowledge and the sharing of best practices within the country and the region. The main programmatic activities of the sub-programme laid the groundwork for the facilitation of dissemination and large-scale replication across the country. Consequently, a high priority has been placed on: (i) the collection and analysis of data from the activities of the sub-programme; (ii) setting up a database on the knowledge and results obtained (highlighting local know-how in particular); (iii) environmental education; And (iv) exchange of experiences between communities.

Consideration of the environmental dimension: The sub-programme largely takes into account the environmental dimension and the preservation of natural resources. The case of the intervention of the sub-programme in the realization of half-moons, zai, protected areas, village forests for the recovery of degraded lands, as well as the popularization of improved stoves with a view to reducing cutting wood, are strong elements in taking into account the environmental dimension.

Training and information : The sub-programme has organized training for market gardeners in market gardening techniques, breeders in fodder cultivation and mowing techniques and conservation of natural fodder, and farmers in techniques for creating stone bunds, mounds of earth, etc. Study trips and awareness campaigns were organized for producers and local development actors. All of this constitutes an investment by the sub-programme in capacity building and in the human factor, all of which constitutes an essential guarantee of sustainability and sustainability of the achievements.

Appropriation of the sub-programme by the beneficiaries: In various intervention sites, it can be seen that the beneficiaries are organized into village groups or management committees to take charge of the operation of market gardening sites, the production of improved stoves, the protection of river banks, etc.

For this sustainability criterion, the “Coefficient of sustainability” (CD) indicator was used. This coefficient is broken down into five factors (a, b, c, d, e). It is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, and is calculated as follows:

Factors for assessing the level of sustainability of the sub-programme	The notation
Factor “a”: degree of consideration of the environmental dimension	1/1
Factor “b”: degree or importance of training, information, awareness-raising and capacity-building activities	1/1

Factor “c”: degree of participation or involvement of beneficiaries in the implementation of activities	0.5/1
Factor “d”: degree of anchoring of the sub-programme to permanent structures	1/1
Factor “e”: degree of reproducibility or replicability of the project	0.5/1

The Durability Coefficient (CD) is obtained as follows:

$$CD = a + b + c + d + e + f = 4/5$$

The sub-programme has a good level of consideration of the sustainability dimension.

4.4.6. Measurement of sub-program efficiency

The analysis of efficiency was done by making the connection between the results obtained and the means used. These means can be of three types:

- Human resources;
- Material resources;
- The financial means .

Given the information available, the assessment of efficiency was made in relation to financial resources.

Concretely, we compared the technical execution rate of the activities to the financial execution rate. Three cases can arise:

- The financial execution rate is higher than the technical execution rate: Efficiency in this case is low, and depending on the deviations, can range from fairly good, to average or poor.
- The financial execution rate equals the technical execution rate: So, the efficiency qualified as good.
- The financial execution rate is lower than the technical execution rate: So, the efficiency is qualified as very good .

The financial execution rate, as shown in Table No. 7 of point 3.3.2 is:

$$TEXF = 93.28\%.$$

Furthermore, the technical execution rate of the project, represented by the Efficiency Rate (TE), as shown in 4.4.3. East :

$$TE = (TOR \times 2) + (TRA \times 1) / 3 = 90.44 \%$$

We use the efficiency rate indicator (TEFF) to assess the level of efficiency of the sub-programme. The efficiency rate is the ratio between the level of financial execution and the level of technical execution, i.e.:

$$TEFF = TE / TEXF \times 100 = 90.44 / 93.28 \times 100 = 96.95\%.$$

Since the efficiency rate is less than 100%, this means that the level of physical execution is lower than the level of financial execution. However, with this score of 96.95%, we are quite close to 100%. It can therefore be said that the efficiency of the implementation is good.

5. LESSONS LEARNED AND GOOD PRACTICES

5.1 . Lessons learned

Lessons learned from the SLM activity:

The partnership developed by the sub-programme has brought together the structures operating in the Boucle du Mouhoun region, which have thus learned to work together and collaborate to achieve common development objectives.

The sub-programme, in the definition and implementation of its activities, intervenes according to the method of "doing it" and according to the "Down-Top" principle, from bottom to top, and not according to the "Top- down", from top to bottom.

Awareness-raising, information and training activities for actors in the field have had the effect of raising awareness of the challenges of preserving natural resources and the environment.

The players in the field have better understood the usefulness of intervening in a synergy of actions with the other players, by pooling their material, human and financial resources.

The practice of SLM received a favorable response from producers and technical services who were looking for suitable solutions for adapting to climate risks and managing soil fertility.

The conditions for the sustainability of the sub-programme are created with the strengthening of the capacities of producer groups.

The financial capacity of producers is too low to allow them easy access to inputs, agricultural equipment and irrigation techniques.

Improved stoves have been an effective response to the growing difficulty of obtaining firewood in sufficient quantities and at reasonable distances.

Income-generating activities (IGA) such as market gardening in the lowlands truly meet an expectation and a need of the populations who derive great benefits from them.

The areas allocated to women in the developed lowlands are small, as is the number of beneficiaries compared to applicants.

The procedures for releasing funds from the national counterpart did not make it possible to recruit and ensure the salaries of the facilitators whose means of transport (6 motorbikes) were acquired by the UNDP.

The dissolution of municipal councils and their replacement by special delegations had a negative impact on the effectiveness of the implementation of activities.

The mobility of the agents of the decentralized structures disturbs the continuity of the execution of the protocols of agreement of partnership in the zones concerned.

The landowners' acceptance of the easement strip is the subject of long and bitter discussions/negotiations.

The management of municipal and provincial consultation frameworks, despite their relevance, constitutes a bottleneck in terms of their financing by the stakeholders.

5.2 Good practices

The main good practices drawn from the implementation of the sub-programme are as follows:

Improved stoves are a good practice to reduce wood consumption.

Stone barriers, earthen bunds and half-moons are good practices for reducing the flow of rainwater, curbing water erosion and promoting better infiltration of water into the soil.

The protection of land promotes the natural regeneration of plants and fights against desertification.

The protection of the banks of watercourses by marking out an easement strip limits the silting up of river beds.

The cultivation of fodder and the cutting and conservation of natural fodder makes it possible to make feed for livestock available during the dry season.

Income-generating activities are a good practice to increase the monetary income of households, especially women.

Market gardening is an additional source of income and helps to limit food insecurity and malnutrition.

Developing partnerships between different stakeholders is a good approach to cultivating synergies and pooling means of action.

The involvement of regional, provincial and municipal authorities in the implementation of the sub-programme is a good strategy to ensure the sustainability of achievements and ownership of actions.

The supervision and monitoring provided by the sub-programme enabled the market gardeners to benefit from all the necessary advice in the implementation of their market gardening activity.

Women have acquired leadership thanks to the income they derive from market gardening and the use of improved stoves for the preparation of dolo, soumbala and shea butter .

6. CONSTRAINTS AND SHORTCOMINGS

The main constraints and shortcomings observed were as follows:

The dissolution of the Municipal Councils which have been replaced by the Special Delegations. This resulted in slowness in the implementation of activities at the intervention sites. The national socio-political context of 2015 was the basis of this dissolution.

There has been slowness in the implementation of the activities covered by the protocols by some implementing partners. The cause is the lack of expertise and the lack of communication between the actors at the level of the communes.

A delay was observed in the start of certain activities. This is due to the delay in the installation of Municipal Councils in most of the communes of intervention of the Sub-programme.

It was impossible to carry out almost all the activities planned for the first half of 2017. The reason for this is the late implementation of resources by the GEF (June 2017).

Difficulties in the payment of salaries and other staff costs (allowances, CARFO and CNSS pension contributions, medical expenses, etc.) have been observed, due to the delay in the disbursement of resources, both by the State and by other donors of the Sub-programme, in particular the GEF.

Cumbersomeness was observed in the processing of applications for funds from the national counterpart at the level of MEEVCC and/or MINEFID.

There are no management fees for partner NGOs that carry out certain activities, such as the popularization of improved stoves, within the framework of a collaboration protocol with the sub-programme.

During the development of the banks of the rivers, in particular by marking out a strip of servitude with a width of 100 meters inside which no agro-pastoral activity must be carried out, the landowners put up resistance, or even obstruction to free spaces.

The great mobility of the managers of the technical services partners of the sub-programme. Agents had been trained, sensitized and equipped by the sub-programme and find themselves transferred, overnight, to other Regions and to other posts. The work undertaken by the sub-program on their behalf had to be redone.

A certain slowness and cumbersomeness were observed in the procedures for releasing funds, which hinders the execution of the planned activities. Thus, the availability of financial resources is delayed. For example, the first disbursements of the year only take place in June/July for activities to be carried out as early as January.

The four CPP sub-programs operated autonomously from each other, without a single management unit. Which was not the initial idea of the CPP.

The sub-programme management team was small and did not include certain profiles, such as forestry or remote sensing experts. In addition, it was planned to recruit a network of field animators for whom motorbikes had even been purchased. Finally, their recruitment was not done, because this recruitment had to be carried out within the framework of the national counterpart which lacked resources.

The illiteracy of the beneficiaries was a handicap and a major constraint in the assimilation of new techniques of agriculture, animal husbandry and the preservation of natural resources.

The late start of the project, with six months delay: The signing of the project document took place in early 2012 and the start of activities was scheduled for January 1, 2012. In reality, activities ^{began} in June 2012.

The low financial capacity of producers; This limits them in the acquisition of agricultural inputs and equipment.

Difficulties in selling and marketing market garden produce. These cause economic losses for market gardeners.

Insufficient working capital for the conduct and expansion of IGAs.

Insufficient developed land to meet the demand of the population.

The lack of carts to transport market garden produce from the fields to towns and markets

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations addressed to UNDP, GEF and the Government of Burkina Faso

No. 1: Renew the CPP program, in particular the BMHN sub-program, by extending the activities to other villages, other municipalities, and even other Regions, and taking into account, in addition to the activities carried out during the first phase, other types of activities such as drilling, the manufacture of animal feed, vaccination parks, etc.

No. 2: Ensure, when developing the second phase of the programme, that the CPP is truly a single and coherent programme, and not a juxtaposition of autonomous sub-programmes. The program should therefore have a national coordination responsible for regional coordination or branches operating in the Regions.

No. 3: Ensure that the staff of the sub-programme is expanded with a remote sensing specialist, a water and forest specialist and a network of village leaders providing local support.

No. 4: Continue the activities of DRS/CES by improving the system by taking into account the rental of trucks for the transport of rubble as part of the construction of stone barriers.

No. 5: Ensure that there is no downtime between two phases of the program, in order to avoid the loss of knowledge and keep already experienced staff in place.

No. 6: Promote the generalization and intensification of market gardening, both during the dry season and the rainy season.

No. 7: Extend the partnership to actors who are major users of natural resources such as SOFITEX and the National Union of Cotton Producers of Burkina (UNPCB), in the implementation of activities.

Recommendations for UNDP and the CPP Program

N°1 : Capitalize and further popularize the tools and best practices of the program and improve their communication and wide dissemination to all stakeholders in agro-sylvo-pastoral production.

No. 2: Consider a six-month extension, without financial impact, of the current phase of the sub-programme, given the start-up of activities six months late.

Recommendations addressed to the Government and its technical services

No. 1: Emphasize the critical self-assessment of the sub-programme during which producer-beneficiaries will be asked what their degree of involvement is in the identification and implementation of activities, and in providing data.

No. 2: Make effective and operational the national consultation framework on sustainable land management. This body should bring together the players involved in environmental protection. The founding texts of this body have been drawn up but have not yet been adopted.

Recommendations to UNDP and GEF

No. 1: Improve the fund release procedure for the timely provision of funds by the UNDP and the GEF.

No. 2: Provide for administrative costs or management costs for the national partner NGOs with which the program is required to require services.

Appendices

Annex N°1: ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	Actions to take	UNDP comments	Target dates	Managers	Status of implementation
Renew the CPP programme, in particular the BMHN sub-programme, by extending the activities to other villages, communes and Regions, and by taking into account, in addition to the activities carried out during the first phase, other types of activities such as boreholes, the manufacture of animal feed, vaccination parks, etc.	<p>Set up a CPP phase II development committee</p> <p>Develop the CPP II Prodoc</p> <p>Integrate new activities into the CPP II PRODOC</p> <p>Mobilize resources to finance CPP II activities</p>		February 2018	UNDP and Government of Burkina Faso	Not yet implemented
Ensure, when developing the second phase of the programme, that the CPP is truly a single and coherent programme, and not a juxtaposition of autonomous sub-programmes. The program should therefore have a national coordination responsible for regional coordination operating in the Regions.	<p>Integrate the provisions relating to national coordination and CPP regional branches in the PRODOC of phase II</p> <p>Mobilize additional resources to cover these provisions</p>		June 2018	UNDP and Government of Burkina Faso	Not yet implemented
Ensure staffing of the sub-programme with (a remote sensing specialist) and a forestry expert.	Integrate the provisions relating to a well-developed staff coordination in the PRODOC of phase II		June 2018	UNDP and Government of Burkina Faso	Not yet implemented

	Mobilize additional resources to cover these provisions				
Continue the activities of DRS/CES and improve the system by providing for the rental of trucks for the transport of rubble as part of the construction of stone barriers	Integrate new activities into the phase II prodoc Mobilize additional resources to cover these provisions		June 2018	UNDP and Government of Burkina Faso	Not yet implemented
Provide, during the second phase, the recruitment of a network of field facilitators who will deliver local technical assistance and who are essential for raising awareness and close monitoring of beneficiaries. .	Integrate new activities into AWPBs Integrate the new activities into the PRODOC of the Phase II Project Mobilize additional resources to fund new activities		June 2018	UNDP and Government of Burkina Faso	Not yet implemented
Ensure that there is no dead time between two phases of a project, in order to avoid the loss of knowledge	Organize a consultation meeting between the TFPs and the Government to decide on the arrangements to be made for this purpose		February 2018	UNDP, GEF and Government of Burkina Faso	Not yet implemented
Promote the generalization and intensification of the practice of market gardening, both during the dry season and the rainy season.	Integrate the new activities into the PRODOC of phase II Mobilize additional resources to fund new activities		June 2018	UNDP and Government of Burkina Faso	Not yet implemented

Capitalize and further popularize the tools and good practices of the project and improve their communication and wide dissemination to all stakeholders in agro-sylvo-pastoral production	Widely disseminate the document already produced on good practices Organize training and information workshops on best practices		February 2018	UNDP and CPP	In progress and to be continued
Consider a six-month extension of the current phase of the subprogramme, without financial implications, in view of the six-month delay in the start-up of activities.	Organize a consultation meeting between the UNDP and the Government on the issue Implement related decisions		February 2018	UNDP and Government of Burkina Faso	Not yet implemented
Emphasize the critical self-assessment of the sub-programme during which producer-beneficiaries will be asked what their involvement is in the identification and implementation of activities, and in the provision of data.	Write the ToRs of this self-assessment Integrate self-assessment into the CPP Phase II Prodoc		February 2018	UNDP and Government of Burkina Faso	Not yet implemented
Make effective and operational the national consultation framework on sustainable land management. This body should bring together the players involved in environmental protection. The founding texts of this body have been drawn up but have not yet been adopted.	Adopt in the Council of Ministers the founding texts already drawn up Set up the consultation framework Plan your operating budget		February 2018	Government of Burkina Faso	Not yet implemented

Improve the fund release procedure for timely provision of funds by UNDP and GEF.	Take steps at UNDP and GEF level to streamline fund release procedures		February 2018	UNDP and GEF	Not yet implemented
Provide for administrative costs or management costs for the national partner NGOs with which the project will require services.	Include management fees in UNDP and GEF procedures		February 2018	UNDP and GEF	Not yet implemented

Appendix No. 2: List of people met

List of program managers and implementing partners

Lastnames and firstnames	Securities	Structures
Dr Sibidou SINA	Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment and Green Economy and Climate Change	MEEVCC
Tankouano Jerome Michel	National CCP Coordinator	National Coordination
Ouedraogo Seydou	Member of COPIL CPP National Coordination	Confederation Paysanne du Faso CPF
Sidibe Norbert	ONDD Director	ONDD
DoulkoumAdama	National Green Wall Coordinator	Green wall
Gougounga Justin	CNDD Permanent Secretary	SP/CNDD
OuedraogoPamoussa	Technical coordinator	SP/CNDD
Ouoba Michel	Director General of Studies and Statistics	DGES MEEVCC
SereYacouba	Project/Program Coordination Director	DGES MEEVCC
Ilboudo Boubacar	Policy Formulation Director	DGES MEEVCC
Sam Francois	Director of Prospective & Operational Planning	DGES MEEVCC
Bombiri Paul	Sector Statistics Director	DGES MEEVCC
Drabo Drissa	Director of Monitoring, Evaluation and Capitalization	DGES MEEVCC
Yoda Mamadou	CPP WB Coordinator	CPP BM Management and Coordination Unit
KindaAbasse	Monitoring and Evaluation Expert	CPP BM Management and Coordination Unit
Barro Sy	Planning Expert	CPP BM Management and Coordination Unit

BM Partner Structures

OuedraogoJeremieKouka	Secretary General of the WB Region	Ministry of Administration
Balma Souleymane	Head of the Sustainable Development Department CPP Focal Point	water agency

Kologo Barthélemy	Monitoring and evaluation	BM Water Agency
OubdaIssaka	An accountant	BM Water Agency
Saba S.David	Regional Director of the Environment	Regional Directorate for the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change BM
OuedraogoOusseni	Head of Environmental Preservation Service	Regional Directorate for the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change BM
OuedraogoBourahiman	Head of the Pastoral Spaces and Developments Service CPP Focal Point	Regional Directorate of Animal and Fishery Resources BM
Sawadogo Oumarou	Regional Director of Agriculture and Hydraulic Developments	Regional Directorate of Agriculture and Hydraulic Development BM
SanouSoungalo	CPM Focal Point	Regional Directorate of Agriculture and Hydraulic Development BM
Seribie N Nouhoun	National Organization for Support to Inclusive, Solidarity and Sustainable Development Initiatives (ONALDIS)	ONALDIS Dedougou
Zongo Moussa Loaf	Treasurer	ONALDIS
Dala Arthur	Technical service	ONALDIS
OuedraogoMahamadi	Monitoring and evaluation	PNGT 2-3
Ouedraogo Wenceslas	Capacity Building	PNGT 2-3
Sanou Ahmed Aboubacar	PACOF Coordinator	PACOF
Sanou Idriss	Secretary General Mayor of Sono	PA
KaboreSebastien	Prefect Sono member CLE	PA
OuedraogoLassané	Head of Livestock Technical Support Zone	Bondokuy
OuedraogoSalifou	Head of Agriculture Technical Support Zone	Bondokuy

List of Beneficiaries		
Sangare Kalifa	agro-pastoralist	Bondokuy
Coulibaly Koraboum	President Dolotière Association	Association dolotièreBondokuy
Coulibaly Mama	Vice-president Dolotière Association	dolotiere association
Coulibaly Georgette	Dolotière Association Secretary	dolotiere association
Fofana Mariam	member	dolotiere association
Ganou Aissata	member	dolotiere association
Coulibaly Adofini	member	dolotiere association

DofinizaSalimata	member	dolotiere association
GnanouHezita	member	dolotiere association
Bonzi Friend	member	dolotiere association
Coulibaly Marceline	member	dolotiere association
Coulibaly Tiham	member	dolotiere association
KahoSaberehan	member	dolotiere association
Coulibaly Rosalie	member	dolotiere association
Seni Lucia	member	dolotiere association
CulobalyDanye	member	dolotiere association
BicabaHagnodé	member	dolotiere association
Coulibaly Yepan	member	dolotiere association
Coulibaly Gnimien	member	dolotiere association
Konate Mariam	Secretary Association producing Soumbala/Shea butter	Association producing Soumbala/Shea butter
DoyeZata	member	Association producing Soumbala/Shea butter
Gnanou Mariam	member	Association producing Soumbala/Shea butter
Toure Zarata	member	Association producing Soumbala/Shea butter
GnessienMawa	member	Association producing Soumbala/Shea butter
Coulibaly Adjara	member	Association producing Soumbala/Shea butter
Coulibaly Fatimata	member	Association producing Soumbala/Shea butter
GnemeMinata	member	Association producing Soumbala/Shea butter
Coulibaly Mariam	member	Association producing Soumbala/Shea butter
Coulibaly Haoussata	member	Association producing Soumbala/Shea butter
Bicaba Antoine	Chairman of the management committee Bas fond de Toun	Toun Bas Fond Management Committee
SawadogoIssaka	Secretary	Toun lowland management committee
Kouanda Seydou	Treasurer	Toun lowland management committee
BicabaSeraphin	Advise	Toun lowland management committee
Sama Athanasius	member	Toun lowland management committee
Bicaba Praise	member	Toun lowland management committee
sama george	member	Toun lowland management committee
Kientega Thomas	member	Toun lowland management committee

Kabore Mariam	member	Toun lowland management committee
Bonkounbou Awa	member	Toun lowland management committee
Bicaba Flower	member	Toun lowland management committee
SawadogoKorotimie	member	Toun lowland management committee
Sabfo Bibata	member	Toun lowland management committee
MaigaKorotimie	member	Toun lowland management committee
Simde Souleymane	member	Toun lowland management committee
KanazoéBibata	member	Toun lowland management committee
Zerbo Issa	member	Toun lowland management committee
Innocent Bicaba	member	Toun lowland management committee

Annex No. 3: EVALUATION MATRIX OF THE CPP'S BMHN SUB-PROGRAM

CPP BMHN SUBPROGRAM EVALUATION MATRIX					
Major evaluation criteria	Indicators	Assessment factors	Key questionnaires	Data sources	Data collection method
The relevance of the Boucle du Mouhoun sub-programme in relation to the MDGs/SDGs, the SCADD, national and regional priorities and the priorities of the United Nations system	<p>Relevance coefficient (PC)</p> <p>$CP = a + b + c + d + e$ or ≤ 5</p>	<p>Factor "a": degree of alignment of the objectives and activities of the sub-programme with the national priorities defined in the SCADD, the needs and expectations of the populations, the major challenges of the country</p> <p>Factor "b": degree of alignment of the objectives and activities of the sub-programme with the objectives of the National Action Program to Combat Desertification (PAN/LCD) and the Rural Development Strategy (SDR).</p> <p>Factor "c": degree of alignment of the objectives and activities of the sub-programme with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)/Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/UNDAF</p> <p>Factor "d": degree of alignment of the objectives and activities of the sub-programme with the objectives and priorities defined in the regional policies and strategies (UEMOA and ECOWAS)</p>	<p>Is the sub-programme consistent with the SCADD, national priorities and the expectations of beneficiary populations?</p> <p>Is the Sub-programme consistent with the National Action Program to Combat Desertification (PAN/LCD) and the Rural Development Strategy (SDR)?</p> <p>Is the sub-programme consistent with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)/Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and with the UNDAF?</p> <p>Is the sub-programme consistent with the objectives and priorities defined in regional policies and strategies (UEMOA and ECOWAS)</p>	<p>SCADD document PAN/LCD Document</p> <p>SDR document CPP Prodop</p> <p>Mid-term evaluation report of the BMHN Sub-Programme</p> <p>Annual activity reports of the BMHN Sub-programme</p>	<p>Documentary exploitation</p> <p>Interviews with beneficiaries</p> <p>Interviews with government technical services</p>
The effectiveness of the BMHN subroutine	Coefficient of Efficiency" (CE).	<p>Factor "a": Degree of achievement of activities</p> <p>Factor "b": Degree of achievement of expected results</p>	What is the implementation status of the activities?	Annual activity reports of the BMHN Sub-programme	<p>Documentary exploitation</p> <p>Interviews with beneficiaries</p>

CPP BMHN SUBPROGRAM EVALUATION MATRIX					
Major evaluation criteria	Indicators	Assessment factors	Key questionnaires	Data sources	Data collection method
	CE = a+b+c= or < 5	Factor "c": Degree of achievement of previously set objectives	What is the degree of achievement of the expected results? What is the level of achievement of the sub-program's objectives?		In situ visit of the achievements
The effects/impacts of the BMHN sub-programme	Effects and impacts coefficient (CEI) IEC = a+ b + C = or greater than 5	Factor "a": Impact of the sub-program on the state of natural resources Factor "b": Impact of the sub-programme on the resilience of populations and their living conditions Factor "c": Impact of the sub-program on the capacities of populations to adapt to climate change	What are the main effects and impacts of the sub-programme? What is the impact of the sub-programme on soil fertility, water and soil conservation and environmental preservation? What is the impact of the sub-programme on agricultural yields and production, on food security and on animal production? What is the impact of the sub-program on people's ability to adapt to climate change?	Mid-term evaluation report of the BMHN Sub-Programme Annual activity reports of the BMHN Sub-programme	Documentary exploitation Interviews with beneficiaries In situ visit of the achievements
The efficiency of the BMHN sub-program	Coefficient of efficiency (CEF)	Factor "a": Degree of efficiency in relation to carrying out activities Factor "b": Degree of efficiency in relation to the achievement of results	What were the financial means used? What were the human resources used?	Financial execution reports Technical execution reports	Documentary exploitation Interviews with beneficiaries

CPP BMHN SUBPROGRAM EVALUATION MATRIX					
Major evaluation criteria	Indicators	Assessment factors	Key questionnaires	Data sources	Data collection method
	$CEF = a+b+c+d=$ or < 5	Factor "c": Degree of efficiency in relation to the achievement of objectives Factor "d": Degree of efficiency in relation to the use of time and human resources	What were the material means used? What is the financial execution rate of the sub-programme, What is the technical execution rate of the subroutine? What is the degree of adequacy between the financial execution rate and the technical execution rate?	Annual activity reports Mid-term evaluation report	In situ visit of the achievements
The sustainability of the BMHN sub-program	The Durability Coefficient (CD) $CD = a + b + c + d + e =$ or < 5	Factor "a": degree of persistence of the results or impacts of the sub-programme at the end of the activities and the cessation of funding Factor "b": degree or importance of training, information, awareness-raising and capacity-building activities Factor "c": degree of participation or involvement of beneficiaries in the implementation of the sub-programme Factor "d": degree of appropriation or use by the beneficiaries of the tools developed or provided by the sub-programme Factor "e": degree of reproducibility or replicability of activities	Will the effects and impacts of the Sub-Program persist after the funding ends? Were the training, information and awareness activities important? Did the beneficiaries of the sub-programme participate in the implementation of the activities? Have the beneficiaries appropriated the tools developed by the sub-programme? Is the routine reproducible on a larger scale?	Mid-term evaluation report of the BMHN Sub-Programme Annual activity reports of the BMHN Sub-programme	Documentary exploitation Interviews with beneficiaries In situ visit of the achievements
The degree of consideration of the "gender" dimension	The Gender Coefficient" (CG	Factor "a": degree of integration of the gender dimension in the design, implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the sub-programme	Has the gender dimension been taken into account in the design, implementation and monitoring-	Mid-term evaluation report of the BMHN Sub-Programme	Documentary exploitation

CPP BMHN SUBPROGRAM EVALUATION MATRIX					
Major evaluation criteria	Indicators	Assessment factors	Key questionnaires	Data sources	Data collection method
	CG = a+b = or < 5	Factor "b": degree of contribution of the sub-programme to the promotion of gender equality, the empowerment of women, access to human rights and the emergence of mechanisms for inclusion	<p>evaluation of the sub-programme?</p> <p>What was the degree of contribution of the sub-programme to the promotion of gender equality, the empowerment of women, access to human rights and the emergence of mechanisms for inclusion?</p>	Annual activity reports of the BMHN Sub-programme	<p>Interviews with beneficiaries</p> <p>In situ visit of the achievements</p>

Appendix No. 4: Interview guides

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE UNDP AND THE GEF

1. What was the process for formulating the sub-programme?
2. What was the system for steering, coordinating and implementing the sub-programme? The shortcomings or difficulties encountered?
3. What is the monitoring-evaluation and reporting system in place? The shortcomings and difficulties encountered?
4. What is your assessment of the technical execution of the sub-programme?
5. What is your assessment of the financial execution of the sub-programme?
6. In your opinion, what have been the main achievements of the sub-programme?
7. According to you, what were the main shortcomings and difficulties of the sub-programme?
8. In your opinion, what were the main lessons learned from the sub-programme?
9. What are the main effects and impacts of the sub-programme?
10. What is the level of relevance of the sub-programme in relation to the SCADD, the MDGs/SDGs
11. What is the degree of alignment of the sub-programme with the country programs of UN agencies and the UNDAF?
12. What are the elements for taking into account the “sustainability” dimension of the sub-programme?
13. What are the elements for taking into account the “gender” dimension of the sub-programme?
14. What are the elements that can attest that the implementation of the sub-programme was effective and efficient?
15. In your opinion, what can be the main recommendations to be made for the continuation of the UNDP and GEF intervention?

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE SUB-PROGRAMME COORDINATION UNIT

1. What was the steering and coordination mechanism for the implementation of the sub-programme? How did it work? Achievements, strengths and weaknesses? Suggestions for improvement?
2. What reporting and communication system has been put in place for the sub-programme? How did sub-program reporting work? Strengths and weaknesses ? improvement proposal ?

3. What monitoring and evaluation system has been put in place for the sub-programme? How did it work? Strengths and weaknesses? Suggestions for improvement?
4. Have the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation been implemented? If not why ?
5. Were the deliverables in the context of monitoring and evaluation produced, and on the right dates, and of good quality?
6. Have the risks envisaged during the formulation of the CPP manifested themselves? If yes, which ones ? if so what impact did they have?
7. What were the main constraints encountered during the implementation of the sub-programme?
8. What were the main achievements of the sub-programme?
9. What are the main lessons learned from the implementation?
10. Were the interventions of the sub-programme of high quality and did they meet the expectations of the beneficiaries?
11. What was the process for formulating the sub-programme?
12. What is your assessment of the technical execution of the sub-programme?
13. What is your assessment of the financial execution of the sub-programme?
14. Who are the sub-programme's financial contributors and what was the financial contribution of each contributor?
15. What is the overall budget of the sub-programme?
16. What was the budget spent and the rate of financial execution?
17. In your opinion, what have been the main achievements of the sub-programme?
18. According to you, what were the main shortcomings and difficulties of the sub-programme?
19. In your opinion, what were the main lessons learned from the sub-programme?
20. What are the main effects and impacts?
21. What is the level of relevance of the sub-programme in relation to the SCADD and the MDGs/SDGs.
22. What is the degree of alignment of the sub-programme with the country programs of UN agencies (UNDAF)?
23. What are the elements for taking into account the “sustainability” dimension of the sub-programme?
24. Does the current approach to building the capacity of stakeholders and beneficiaries of the sub-programme lead to better ownership of management tools and the sustainability of results?
25. Does the monitoring-evaluation system allow appropriate decisions to be made?
26. Does the reporting allow effective communication for the visibility of the results?
27. What are the elements for taking into account the “gender” dimension of the sub-programme?
28. What are the elements that can attest that the implementation of the sub-programme was effective and efficient?
29. According to you, what can be the main recommendations to be formulated for the continuation of the intervention of the UNDP and the GEF?

FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE SUB-PROGRAM

*Table N° 1: Financial execution of the **SUB-PROGRAM***

Expected results of the sub-programme	Estimated budget	Budget spent	Financial execution rate
Expected Result No. 1			
Expected Result No. 2			
Expected Result No. 3			
Expected Result No. 4			
Total Sub-program			

Table No. 2: Breakdown of financial resources of the sub-programme by component

Expected results of the sub-programme	Estimated budget	Budget effectively mobilized	Financial mobilization rate
Expected Result No. 1			
Expected Result No. 2			
Expected Result No. 3			
Expected Result No. 4			
Subroutine total			

Table No. 3: Source of funding for the sub-programme

Funding sources	Funding amount	Funding rate by funding source	
UNDP			
The WEF			
The national counterpart			
Beneficiaries			
Total			

INTERVIEW GUIDE WITH BENEFICIARY POPULATIONS

1. What are your main critical needs for which you would like us to find a solution first?
2. Has the sub-programme improved yields and agricultural production?
3. Has the sub-program improved livestock numbers and health?
4. Has your farm income improved as a result of the sub-program?
5. Has the sub-programme contributed to alleviating lean seasons, food crises, food shortages and malnutrition?
6. Has the sub-program contributed to improving your living conditions: the education of children and the health of family members?
7. Has the number of conflicts between farmers and herders decreased?
8. Has the number of bushfires decreased?
9. Has excessive logging been reduced?
10. Has animal straying decreased?
11. What are the effects/impacts of the sub-programme on soil fertility, on erosion? on deforestation? on the preservation of wildlife?
12. What are the soil defense and restoration, and water and soil conservation activities that you have carried out with the support of the sub-programme ?
13. What are your unmet needs and expectations from the sub-program ?
14. What was your level of participation in the development, implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the sub-programme ?
15. Are there needs in the area of climate change resilience that are not yet met? If yes, which ones ? What should be considered to remedy this?
16. Are you able to ensure the management of natural resources autonomously without the intervention of the project?
17. In your opinion, what are the major achievements of the project and what should be done to ensure that these remain sustainable?

<p style="text-align: center;">INTERVIEW GUIDE WITH THE CONCERNED TECHNICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT</p>
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1. What are the changes in the development situation of Burkina Faso and in the external and internal environment of the sub-programme: new challenges and issues, new opportunities, etc.? ?
2. What was your level of participation in the development, implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the sub-programme ?
3. What is your level of possible participation in the monitoring and/or steering committee?
4. Do you possibly make proposals for strategic reorientation at COPIL sessions?
5. What were the main achievements of the sub-programme ?
6. What were the main shortcomings and constraints observed in the implementation of the sub-programme ?
7. What were the main lessons learned from the implementation of the sub-programme ?
8. What recommendations do you have to make for the continued intervention of UNDP and GEF ?
9. What is the degree of alignment or coherence of the sub-programme with the SCADD? the MDGs/SDGs?

INTERVIEW GUIDE WITH TFPs

1. Are you aware of the state of progress of the CPP Boucle du Mouhoun through reports or do you participate in the COPIL? Do you intervene in the strategic orientations of the CPP?
2. What do you think are the achievements of the project?
3. What do you think are the weaknesses that need to be improved in terms of project execution?
4. Are you ready to continue financing the sub-programme if yes/no why?
5. Are you ready to provide technical support for the sub-program if yes/no why?
6. Are you satisfied with the communication/visibility of the results

Appendix No. 5: List of documents consulted

Order 2013-193/MEDD/CAB creating the CPP steering committee

Joint Order 2012-025/MEDD/MEF establishing the CPP

Burkina Faso. SCADD Strategy for accelerated growth and sustainable development 2011-2015. Final version March 2011.

Burkina Faso. National Sustainable Development Policy in Burkina Faso PNDR October 2013

Burkina Faso National Rural Sector Program (PNSR) 2011-2015. July 2012

Burkina Faso SDR Rural Development Strategy 2014

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification 2014
CPP-BMH./ PTBA and annual reports 2012 to 2016

CPP-BMH. Sustainable land management in the Boucle du Mouhoun region: past and current experiences. August 2014

CPP-Boucle du Mouhoun. Reference situation of the sub-program. December 2013

Government BF/UNDP. Boucle du Mouhoun Region Sub-programme of the National Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management (CPP/BMH), project document

Law No. 034 on land tenure in rural areas 2009

MEDD/NEPAD, August 2014. Strategic Framework for Investment in Sustainable Land Management (CSI-GDT), final report

MEDD/CPP, November 2011. Good sustainable land management practices in Burkina Faso. Order 2013-104/MEDD/CAB establishing the steering committee of the sub-program of the Boucle du Mouhoun region of the CPP
Regional partnership platform for sustainable land management. Evaluation report of the annual regional multi-stakeholder investment plan (PAIMR) for sustainable land management/natural resource management/ 2014;

MERH/CPP/UNDP/GEF. Development of a regional multi-stakeholder action plan for sustainable land management (PAMR-GDT) for the Boucle du Mouhoun. Final report, December 2015

UNDP. PIMS 3969: Sub-program of the Boucle du Mouhoun Region of the National Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management (CPP/BMH). Project Document,

UNDP Sustainable Human Development Report 2016

UNDP-CPP. Mid-term evaluation mission of the National Coordination Sub-Program of the National Partnership Program for Sustainable Land Management (GDT). Final Report, Nov 2014

UNDP. Country Program Action Plan 2011-2015 (CPAP), Burkina Faso

SP-CONEDD/Information Skills Development and Environmental Monitoring Division. Report on the implementation of mapping work in support of the implementation of the CPP-BMH project. Sept 2013

WAEMU Half-yearly multilateral surveillance implementation report July 2017

UNDAF Framework Plan for Cooperation between the United Nations and the Government 2011-2015